International Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 33,274 7/90 PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17-18, 1990 ESTABLISHED 1887

EDUCATION: THE HURDLES AHEAD
An International Report
Pages 7-15

U.S. Trade and Output Data Reflect Sluggish Economy

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Trade and production figures published Friday depicted a sluggish U.S. economy that is essentially stuck in solving its fundamental problems.

A big drop in December's trade deficit to $7.17 billion, from November's revised $10.29 billion, pleased Wall Street on a day that saw light trading ahead of the three-day holiday weekend.

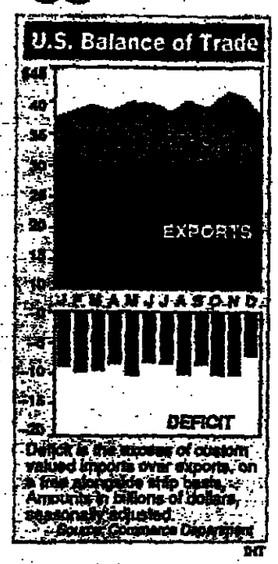
But the trade number told only part of the economic story. The United States also recorded the sharpest monthly percentage drop in industrial production since the 1982 recession.

Exports rose in December from $30.67 billion to $31.11 billion, and got a one-time boost from foreign sales of eight Boeing jetliners worth about $700 million. That was twice as many planes as Boeing exported in November, when it was recovering from a lengthy strike.

A slowdown in imports from $40.67 billion to $38.28 billion partly reflected the general slowdown in the U.S. economy.

The Commerce Department said the trade deficit for all of 1989 widened by $10 billion, to $108.5 billion.

Allan Sinai, of Boston Co. Economic Advisors, said present trends point to a drop in the overall trade deficit this year of only about $5 billion.



Deficit is the excess of custom valued imports over exports, on a free alongside ship basis. Amounts in billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted.
Source: Commerce Department
IHT

The politically explosive trade deficit with *Japan* hardly budged. It was $49 billion last year, and $51.8 billion in 1988.

More startling were the *figures* on industrial production and the utilization of factories, released by the Federal Reserve Board. Production plummeted 1.2 percent in December, the sharpest drop since April, 1982. The figure on use of America's factories, which is the mirror image of production, dropped from 83.1 percent in December to 81.9 percent in January, the sharpest drop since the depths of the last recession in January, 1982.

Virtually all categories of production showed a drop — business equipment was down 1.7 percent, consumer goods down 2.2 percent and manufacturing down 0.9 percent. The largest drop, however, was clearly an aberration — 10.9 percent less output by utilities during an unseasonably warm January after the coldest December on record. The 0.2 percent boost in the production of construction supplies also was due to the resumption of building after the cold snap.

More problematic was the 1.9 percent decline in durable-goods *manufacturing*, which was largely accounted for by the slowdown in auto production. Whether the production index will recover, said Mr. Sinai, depends on whether the automobile industry will recover, "and that depends on the consumer."

But there was general agreement that Friday's figures showed "the *soft side of the economy*," as Hugh Johnson of First Albany Securities put it. "The import numbers all reflect the declines we have already seen in domestic consumption and

See TRADE, Page 16

Getty Ho/Reuters

HONG KONG STUDENTS PROTEST — Hong Kong students putting on headbands before beginning a demonstration on Friday against the Basic Law ratified in China. The law would serve as their constitution when Britain pulls out in 1997. Page 5.

De Klerk And ANC To Talk

Formal Contacts Could Begin in Several Weeks

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The African National Congress announced Friday that it would accept President Frederik W. de Klerk's offer to resume its activities inside South Africa and send a delegation to hold talks with him to resolve obstacles to the start of negotiations for a new political order.

The decision means that initial direct formal contacts between the ANC and the white government may begin within a few weeks.

Ending a two-day conference in Lusaka, Zambia, the ANC executive committee decided that its exiled leaders and members should return to South Africa as soon as possible and that preparations would begin immediately.

It called Mr. de Klerk's decision to legalize black opposition parties "an important factor" that had contributed to a climate conducive for negotiations. The ANC said it viewed "in a positive light" other policy changes Mr. de Klerk announced Feb. 2, including the lifting of press restrictions, the end of restrictions on political activists here and suspension of the death penalty.

But it made no concessions on its main demands that all political prisoners be released and the state of emergency lifted before the ANC would begin negotiations with Pretoria on a new political system to replace apartheid, the policy of racial separation.

Nor did it change its position on continuing the armed struggle, at least in principle, until the two sides formally resolve the issue at the negotiating table. The number of ANC guerrilla attacks and bombings already has declined.

The ANC executive also "strongly condemned" Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for lifting the first of Britain's sanctions on South Africa and called upon the European Community not to follow suit until apartheid laws were scraped.

It said that there could be "no justification for lifting these sanctions at this stage."

The ANC's decision to meet with Mr. de Klerk immediately to discuss those issues and its overall positive response to his changes in policy seemed to lay the basis for the start of a process of direct talks between the government and the ANC.

There was no indication from the ANC statement Friday what role Nelson Mandela, the organization's most famous leader who was released from jail Feb. 11 after more than 27 years, will be given in that process. He is due to consult with the exiled ANC leadership in Lusaka next week.

There was no official reaction from the government Friday night and one source said Mr. de Klerk would probably wait until receiving

See ANC, Page 5

Anatomy of a Reunification Plan: 4 Powers, 2 Germanys, One Goal

By Thomas L. Friedman and Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Early Tuesday morning, as foreign ministers from the 23 NATO and Warsaw Pact nations milled around the main hall of the Ottawa Congress Center, the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, and the U.S. secretary of state, James A. Baker 3d, stood off in a corner, whispering to one another through a Russian translator.

Mr. Shevardnadze reported that the Soviet Union would back down and accept President George Bush's proposal for troop cuts in Europe, which would leave 195,000 troops from each side in Central Europe. The United States would be allowed to station 30,000 more troops in Britain, Italy, Turkey and Greece.

This conversation was the culmination of several days of behind-the-scenes diplomacy that was kept secret from the public and from many allied governments.

The talks resulted in a new U.S.-Soviet understanding on troop levels in Europe.

But probably more important, they also resulted in an arrangement for how the four World War II Allies — Britain, France, the United States and the Soviet Union — would deal with the other major development on the continent: negotiations for a seemingly inevitable reunification of Germany.

In these latter negotiations, the Four Powers, once the undisputed overseers of Germany's fate, found themselves having to negotiate with Bonn as a real equal.

West Germany used its weight in world affairs, as well as the political momentum of change within its borders and in East Germany, to help shape many of the terms of the Ottawa framework for determining how a united Germany will fit into a post-Cold War European order.

A reconstruction of the negotiations, based on dozens of interviews in recent weeks, found these steps:

- Bush administration officials worked behind the scenes to consult separately with British, French and West German leaders to forge a consensus on dealing with German reunification, before discussing the matter with Moscow.
- Britain, France and the Soviet Union preferred that the Allies discuss the future of Germany among themselves — not, at first, with the Germans — but Washington talked them into including the Germans from the start.
- Once the Germans were brought into the process, Bonn insisted on excluding the other nations of the 16-member North Atlantic Treaty Organization from these discussions. The West Germans, in a bit of muscle-flexing, wanted to make it clear that they would deal only with those Allied powers that had postwar legal rights in Berlin.

After the opening of the Berlin Wall on Nov. 9, Bush administration officials assumed that the reunification process would unfold gradually, and that no serious moves on their part would be required until the East German elections, then scheduled for May.

But on Jan. 28, with thousands of East Germans still flocking to the West, East German authorities announced that they were advancing the elections to March 18.

Since pro-unification parties were expected to

See TROOPS, Page 5

Kiosk

Reagan Tapes His Testimony

LOS ANGELES (Reuters) — Former President Ronald Reagan gave videotaped evidence Friday to be used in the defense of his former aide, Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, who faces criminal charges arising from the Iran-contra affair.

Mr. Reagan was answering a list of 154 questions approved by Judge Harold Greene, who is presiding over Admiral Poindexter's trial. Judge Greene indicated that the tapes of Mr. Reagan's testimony may be released to the press and public as early as next week, after any material that might endanger national security had been edited out.

General News

Western nations agreed to ease curbs on high-technology exports to East Europe. Page 3.

Japan rebuffed a Soviet suggestion on the disputed Kuril Islands. Page 2.

Art

Celtic art, and its mystery, are features of a British Museum exhibition series. Souren Melikian reports. Page 6.

Business/Finance

Poland's Western creditors agreed to a major restructuring of debt. Page 15.

Crossword Page 21.

Dow Close	The Dollar In New York	
2,635.53	DM	1.675
Down 13.98	Pound	1.6978
	Yen	143.92
	FF	5.6925

The Associated Press

MOSCOW IMPOSES CURFEW — Demonstrators in Dushanbe, Tadzhikistan's capital, demanding that local Communist leaders resign. In the city of Samarkand, in Uzbekistan, a curfew was imposed Friday after Armenian-Tadzhik clashes. Page 5.

Romanian Defense Chief Resigns, Protests End

The Associated Press

BUCHAREST — The defense minister, General Nicolae Militaru, was apparently forced to resign Friday after four days of protest by military officers seeking his removal because of alleged links to Nicolae Ceausescu, the deposed dictator.

The state television reported that Lieutenant General Victor Anastase Stancalescu, the economy minister and a first deputy defense minister under Mr. Ceausescu, was named defense minister.

The 21-member executive bureau of the Provisional Council for National Unity, holding its first meeting Friday, heard from the provisional president, Ion Iliescu, that it was necessary "to normalize the situation in the army," the national press agency Rompres said without further detail.

Hundreds of military officers, joined at times by thousands of civilian supporters, had demonstrated outside government headquarters in Victory Square for four days demanding General Militaru's removal and the resignation of the interior minister, General Mihai Chitac, who also had close ties with the former regime.

Other demonstrations against the two ministers took place Friday in Timisoara and the Black Sea port of Constanta, the officers said.

In Bucharest, a colonel had argued that "after years of living a life of leisure," General Militaru, 74, who came out of retirement during the revolution to become minister, could not know what changes were "so drastically needed."

The officers dispersed earlier Friday, apparently satisfied with government pledges to investigate their assertions that General Militaru was linked to Mr. Ceausescu and created tension in the army.

The officers said General Chitac helped suppress demonstrators in Timisoara before Mr. Ceausescu was ousted Dec. 22, when the army joined the uprising.

A statement read on television praised General Militaru for his part in defeating pro-Ceausescu Securitate agents who battled the army for days after Mr. Ceausescu.

See ROMANIA, Page 2

Bonn Begins Plans For 16-State Union

The Associated Press

BONN — Officials announced plans Friday for a 16-state united Germany with NATO membership as part of a defense strategy that might include the presence of Soviet troops in the eastern sector.

The Soviet Union has insisted a reunified Germany be neutral.

Separately, a Holocaust awareness organization said victims of Hitler and the Nazis had "great fears" of the rush toward reunification.

Letters to Chancellor Helmut Kohl and the East German prime minister, Hans Modrow, from the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles listed 10 ways to reassure victims of the Nazis. Among them were making sure the Holocaust was included in German textbooks and creating an agency to monitor "hate groups."

Defense Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg disclosed Friday a security concept his ministry was drafting.

"Defense obligations are indivisible and cannot be weakened for a whole Germany," he said, and military integration will be an initial step.

Mr. Stoltenberg said a cornerstone of the plan was membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

He said defense officials of East and West Germany will meet after the East German elections on March 18 to work out a joint security policy, and that the continued presence of Soviet troops in what is now East Germany was open to discussion.

He raised the possibility of a "transitional phase" in which the West German and East German armies would cooperate while retaining their own command structures, but also said: "We are not going to have two different armed forces in a united Germany for long."

Governors of West Germany's 11 states, divided about evenly between supporters of Chancellor Kohl and opposition Social Democrats, conferred about how to administer a united Germany and

The EC schedules a summit on German union for April. Page 5.

voted unanimously for a 16-state federal system.

They proposed dividing East Germany into five states along the lines of traditional regions: Brandenburg, Mecklenburg, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt and Thuringia.

Support for a strong federal system that allows considerable autonomy to individual states reflects the governors' interest in forging a united Germany on the West German and American federal models.

Governor Björn Engholm of Schleswig-Holstein, a Social Democrat, said a joint council of governors from the 16 eastern and western states should convene this year.

Lothar Spaeth, conservative governor of Baden-Württemberg, said the East Germans could save years of legislative haggling by adopting West German laws and regulations.

West German leaders have acted quickly to present their ideas on reunification, and many predict agreement on a unity plan this year.

In his appeal to Mr. Kohl and Mr. Modrow, Rabbi Marvin Hier of the Wiesenthal center wrote: "I am not among those in the cheering section applauding the rush toward German reunification."

He said the "great fears" of vic-

See GERMANY, Page 5

Latin Chiefs See U.S. Shift On Drugs

By Eugene Robinson
Washington Post Service

CARTAGENA, Colombia — It had many of the hallmarks of an elaborate photo opportunity: The presidents of the three major cocaine-producing countries met the president of the nation that consumes most of it, defying the drug traffickers on their own turf, ignoring all danger and promising new efforts to wipe out a growing scourge.

Images aside, the Latin American leaders who met here Thursday with President George Bush said Friday that they believed the session produced a real breakthrough — the U.S. realization that the drug problem is a social and economic phenomenon, not just a police matter.

Now they are waiting to see whether Mr. Bush follows through on a set of sweeping, although largely unspecific, promises of economic aid.

"I think the interpretation of the problem has changed," said President Alan García Pérez of Peru, the most vocal and critical of the Latin leaders at the meeting. "The implementation has not yet changed, but I expect it will, I hope it will."

Bolivian officials said that cultivation of coca, the plant from which cocaine is processed, represents up to 25 percent of the country's gross national product.

While President Jaime Paz Zamora of Bolivia was attending the

President Bush snubbed Peru's coca farmers at summit. Page 3.

See DRUGS, Page 3

From Far Away, Mayor Barry's Guiding Hand Still Grips Washington

By Geraldine Baum
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Mayor Marion S. Barry Jr. may be far away at an addiction treatment center in Florida but you would never know it from his loyalists in the District Building or from the way people here obsessively talk about his troubles.

In fact, he may as well still be swiveling in the big comfortable chair in his office. Who's in charge of the nation's capital? The phantom mayor is.

When he left he handed the reins of the city to Carol Thompson, a young city administrator who has all the confidence of her colleagues and the good organizational habits that the mayor lacks.

But at meetings and in the hallways of the rumbling District Building, Mr. Barry's lieutenants talk about him as if he was just down the hall or on the phone.

"The mayor presented a budget today," they declare. "The mayor urges," "The mayor's philosophy is . . ."

Two or three times a day he calls his staff — checking in, calling the shots, leaving instructions.

"Marion is attached to the phone, the way other people are to their pets," a former staff member confided. "But don't use my name on that," she quickly added, herself whispering into the phone. "You can't count him out. He's still The Man."

The three-term popular mayor was working on running for a fourth when the FBI allegedly caught him smoking crack cocaine with a girlfriend. The mayor was stung, so he went to church and wrung his hands, and then went to a Florida treatment center.

On Thursday, a grand jury indicted Mr. Barry on three felony counts of lying to a federal grand jury and five misdemeanor charges of cocaine possession.

But since the day he left the District of Columbia, the attention of the 600,000 residents has been riveted by the mounting dilemma over the city's political future and its mayor.

Will Mr. Barry run? Who will succeed him if he doesn't? If he goes to jail, who will go with him? Can the city survive more reports of crime and corruption? What comes next?

And there is always THE question: Will the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson run?

Over the past few weeks a parade of friends and former girlfriends who may or may not have seen the mayor use drugs, and may or may not want to talk about it, have marched into the prosecutor's office to be questioned about the mayor's habits. In this week's episode of the Barry saga, the U.S. attorney has been demanding urine samples from the mayor. Mr. Barry refuses to give them.

For Ed Woodland, a union representative for 8,000 city workers, there is a sense of unreality to all this.

"You have to understand what Marion Barry means to us," Mr. Woodland said. "We're in our jobs because he put us there. This is supposed to be our showcase city and he's our mayor. He's got to come out of this."

Mr. Woodland was over at the District Building the other day listening to the City Council members rail at Mr. Barry's staff about the mayor's proposed budget. "Listen to them," Mr. Woodland said. "They all want to be mayor and they all want our support. But the consensus of the unions is we'll stick with Marion Barry until he calls it quits."

Most people agree that Ms. Thompson, the city administrator, is quite capable of managing the 53,000 district workers and multibillion-dollar budget until the mayor gets back.

But if his treatment lasts long, many people worry that having an appointed leader will not be enough to hold the city together.

Already, City Councilman John Wilson is balking. He refuses to hear Ms. Thompson present the 1991 budget.

"It's lousy," he complained. "The whole city is on a merry-go-round. We don't know who we're dealing with.

"I've always had the privilege of talking to the

See MAYOR, Page 5

Japanese Farmers Back in LDP Fold, but Tepidly

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

KITAKAMI, Japan — Two years ago the voters in this mountainous region of traditional rice farms and sprawling new malls delivered the first warning that Japan's governing party could lose its 35-year grip on power.

In what became known as the Iwate Shock, *named for the prefecture in northern* Japan about 480 kilometers (300 miles) from Tokyo, they tossed out a Liberal Democrat in the upper house of parliament, a movement that gained remarkable momentum nationwide last summer.

But if the much-talked-about political revolution in Japan is about to arrive, the Liberal Democrats will also have to be removed from the more powerful lower house.

And as the Sunday election approaches, the farmers in Iwate and elsewhere seem dissatisfied with the choice and suddenly hesitant to expel the party that presided over Japan's economic miracle.

Most polls now suggest that the Liberal Democrats will probably hold on to their majority, though not by much.

If sentiment has begun to shift, voters here suggest, one reason may be that the choices are far less stark than they were last summer. Even enthusiasts of the Japan Socialist Party and its leader, Takako Doi, say that in recent months the party has moved to the mainstream so quickly that it *is hard to distingnish its positions from the* governing party's.

Farmers, who strayed from the Liberal Democrats for the first time in decades to protest agricultural imports, say they are reluctantly edging their way back.

Even women, whose emergence as a important electoral force last summer was cited as a huge change in Japanese politics, have proven far quieter in this election campaign than expected. Fewer than 7 percent of the candidates running for the lower house are women, and none are running here in Iwate.

"The people who left the LDP last year are coming back this year," Miyako Tomokai, a middle-aged housewife and part-time farmer said the other day.

A good number of voters still appear undecided and so these days Japan's ubiquitous campaign weapons, blaring soundtrucks, wind through the narrow streets and even pull up to the edge of rice fields.

The other day Kijuro Sugawara, a member of the another opposition group, the Democratic Socialist Party, and one of seven candidates here vying for four seats, stopped his truck opposite the Jusco mall, undeterred by a snowstorm.

Mr. Sugawara faced a group of 15 or so umbrella-clutching shoppers, whose primary interest was finding someplace warm. He shouted about the need for clean politics and leadership, of achieving a balance of power in Japan's lower house after so many years of one-party rule, but sensed that he was not getting through.

"Generally speaking Japanese are not willing to entertain change," Mr. Sugawara said after his speech. "They are quite conservative."

Still, Mr. Sugawara seems to be within range of defeating the governing party's weakest candidate in the district, Setsu Shiga, Japan's environment minister. Mr. Shiga's staff was caught hinting of scandal about another candidate, but the scandal fizzled and a campaign worker was forced to resign when it was revealed that he had planted the stories. The indiscretion may cost the Liberal Democrats one of its three seats in the district.

Voters here say one of the biggest failures of the Japan Socialist Party has been its inability to persuade people that if the opposition gained power, very much would change. For example, there is little difference on the one issue that makes the Iwate district scream: rice imports.

When the people here talk about the trade problem, they are not talking about cars and electronics, but about America's insistence that Japan open its markets to foreign rice.

Referring to politicians, Susumu Iwabuchi, a full-time farmer who is sticking with the Liberal Democrats, said: "No one believes they are really serious. But that is the way politics here has always been."

Gezmin Eicher/The Associated Press

3 KILLED IN SWISS TRAIN CRASH — Wreckage from a train crash early Friday in Saxon, Switzerland. The Milan-Paris express, six minutes behind schedule, slammed into a maintenance train stationed on the same track, killing three persons, including the engineer of the express train, and injuring 12. A maintenance worker and a sleeping car passenger also were killed.

Kenya Foreign Minister Is Found Dead

By Neil Henry
Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — The partially burned body of Foreign Minister Robert John Ouko was discovered by the police Friday in a sugarcane field near his home in western Kenya, two days after his family reported him missing, according to officials.

Investigators said they believed Mr. Ouko was murdered. No suspects have been arrested.

The office of President Daniel arap Moi issued a statement expressing "profound sorrow" over Mr. Ouko's death and promised that "anyone who may be associated with this horrible event will most certainly be apprehended and brought to justice."

Mr. Ouko, 58, was one of the most outspoken defenders of the 12-year Moi government.

He last was seen alive by members of his family in the early hours of Tuesday when he left the house on his farm in Koru, about 250 kilometers (150 miles) northeast of Nairobi, near Lake Victoria, officials said. They said Mr. Ouko's family did not know where he was going.

The report led to a search by security forces. Several of Mr. Ouko's bodyguards were also reported to be missing.

Mr. Ouko was first appointed foreign minister in 1979. He served for four years before assuming other posts in the Moi cabinet between 1983 and 1988. He was reappointed foreign minister in 1988.

Mr. Ouko's last foreign appearance was in Washington late last month when he and Mr. Moi attended a congressional prayer breakfast on Capitol Hill. During the visit, Mr. Ouko vigorously defended Kenya's human rights record at a press conference.

The news of Mr. Ouko's death stunned many Kenyans, who described the veteran statesman as a popular figure, particularly in his home district in western Kenya, where he was the local leader of the governing Kenya Africa National Union.

But political analysts said that Mr. Ouko had survived a number of close and fiercely contested elections in recent years in campaign bids to retain political power in the party in his area.

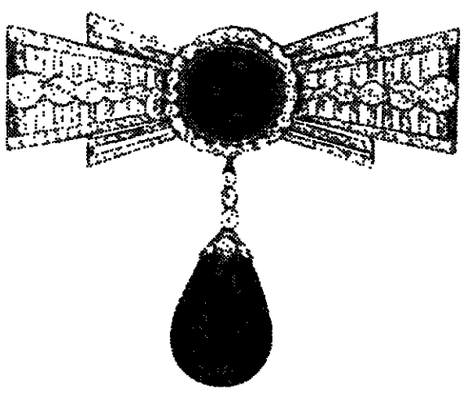
Mr. Ouko was Kenya's senior *politician in the Luo ethnic group.* The Luo share and jockey for power along with Kenya's other major ethnic groups, the Kikuyu, the Luya and Mr. Moi's Kalengen.

Mr. Ouko's last public appearance was on Saturday when he addressed a conference in the western city of Kisumu.

Few other details were immediately available about Mr. Ouko's death, which is considered by some political analysts to be Kenya's most shocking mystery involving a public official since the 1975 assassination of J.M. Kariuki, a popular Kikuyu parliamentarian whose burned and mutilated body was found in the Ngong Hills near here. Security officials close to former President Jomo Kenyatta were suspected of the murder.

Mr. Moi said in his statement that "the government is committed to the protection of the lives of all citizens of this country, and no stone will be left unturned in the discharge of that duty."

CHRISTIE'S



Elegant Art Deco diamond and emerald pendant brooch, circa 1920, signed by Boucheron. Sold at Christie's Geneva on 16 November 1989 for SF 550,000

Spring Auctions in Geneva

If you are thinking of selling works of art, it will pay you to go to the top. Christie's Geneva has the best international reputation both for wise counselling and astonishing prices. We are now gathering items in the following categories for our May sales in Geneva:

Jewellery, 20th Century Decorative Arts, Porcelain, Silver, Miniatures, Goldboxes and Objects of Vertu, Russian Works of Art and Fabergé, Watches and Wines.

The closing date for entries is 1 March.

For any further information, please contact:

Regula Wuthrich
Christie's
8 Place de la Taconnerie
1204 Geneva
Tel: (4122) 28 25 44

Christine Petit
Christie's
6 rue Paul Baudry
75008 Paris
Tel: (331) 42 56 17 66

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

DUSSELDORF

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH. English, s.s. 10:00, worship 11:05. Children's church and nursery. Meets at the International School, Leuchtenburger Kirchweg 2, D-Kaiserswerth. Friendly fellowship. All denominations welcome. Dr. W.J. Deloy, Pastor, Tel.: 0211/400 157.

FRANKFURT

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, Nibelungen Allee 54 (U-Bahn 5), S.S. 9:45, worship 11 a.m. Tel.: (069) 512552.

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP Frankfurt/Taunus, Sodenerstr. 11-18, 6380 Bad Homburg. Sunday evenings at 7:00. Call Dr. Terry Carter, (06121) 401241 or 523016.

HAMBURG

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF HAMBURG meets at Ev. Freikirchliche Gemeinde Christuskirche, Suttner Str. 18, Hamburg-Altona. Bible Study 1 p.m. + Worship 2 p.m. Tel.: 040/820616.

HOLLAND

TRINITY BAPTIST S.S. 9:30, Worship 10:30, nursery, warm fellowship. Meets at Bloemcamplaan 54 in Wassenaar. Tel.: 01751-78024.

MUNICH

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, English speaking S.S. 11:45, worship 12:45, nursery, child. ch. provided. Holbeinstr. 9.; Evening service 7:00. Call Rev. Paul. Box 089-690-8534.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHURCH, services in English 4:30 p.m. Sundays at Enhuberstr. 10. (U2 Theresienstr.), Pastor Ronnie Stevens (089) 850-8617.

UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST, Fellowship, 690-2036, Building 311-A-3, Perlacher Forst Housing Area. Meets fourth Sunday each month at 11 a.m.

PARIS and SUBURBS

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL (Episcopal-Anglican). Sun. 9 & 11 a.m. Sunday School for children and nursery care at 11 a.m. 23 ave. George V, Paris 8. Tel.: 47 20 17 92. Metro: George V or Alma-Marceau.

HOPE INTERNATIONAL CHURCH in Paris-La Défense. Evangelical and for everyone. Sunday 6:30 p.m. service. Call Paris 47 73 53 54 or 47 75 14 27.

UNITARIAN UNIVERSALISTS meet Sunday, February 18th at 11:30 a.m. 1 rue de l'Orangerie, metro Louvre-Rivoli. Rev. Orloff Miller will address "Human Rights of Passage". RE for children. Info: Tel.: 42.78.82.58 or 43.54.47.96.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 Rue des Bons-Raisins, Rueil-Malmaison. English speak., evangelical, all denominations. S.S. 9:45; Worship: 10:45. Other activities. Call Dr. B.C. Thomas, Pastor. 47.49.15.29/-47.51.29.63.

ZURICH

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH of Wädenswil (Zurich), Switzerland, Rosenbergstrasse 4. Worship Services Sunday mornings 11:00. Tel.: 720-2762.

ASSOC. OF INT'L CHURCHES IN EUROPE & MID. EAST

BRUSSELS

The American Protestant Church, Worship 10:30 a.m. Kattenberg, 19 (at the Int. School). Tel.: 673.05.81. Bus 95. Tram 94.

GENEVA

EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH of Geneva, temporary Sunday worship location at St. Germain Church, 9 rue Grenges at 11:30 a.m. Church office phone (022) 20 50 89.

THE HAGUE

AMERICAN PROTESTANT CHURCH Sunday Service 9:15 and 11:15 a.m. Tel.: (070) 244490. Esther de Boer van Rijkoon 20.

PARIS

AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS. Worship 11:00 a.m. 65, Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7. Bus 63 at door, Metro Alma-Marceau or Invalides.

STAVANGER

INTERDENOMINATIONAL CHURCH Sunday worship 9:30 a.m. The Hetland Church, Storhaugvn. 2. Tel.: (04) 564843.

STOCKHOLM

IMMANUEL CHURCH, Kungsstreg. 8 Birger Jarl. Friendly Christian fellowship. English, Swedish & Korean. 11:00. Tel.: 46-8 151225 & 309803.

UNITED CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION. Klara Ostra Kyrkogata 8, service 9:00. Tel.: +46-8-210188.

VIENNA

VIENNA COMMUNITY CHURCH: A-1010 Vienna, Austria, Dorotheergasse 16. Services Sundays 11:30 a.m.

WARSAW

WARSAW INTERNATIONAL CHURCH, Protestant English language expatriates, Sundays 11:00 a.m. UL. Piekna 14 A. Tel.: 43-29-70.

ZURICH

INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH English speaking, worship service, Sunday School & Nursery, Sundays 11:30 a.m., Schanzengasse 25. Tel.: (01) 2625525.

Vietnamese Supporting UN Role in Cambodia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BANGKOK — Vietnam has changed its mind and will support UN involvement in Cambodia during peace talks scheduled for next week, a senior Vietnamese diplomat says.

China is also ready to see Cambodia placed under a temporary UN administration, the Beijing newspaper China Daily reported Friday, quoting the deputy foreign minister, Xu Dunxin.

Mr. Xu said China had no objection to the proposal for a UN administration, but stressed that to achieve that goal, the Phnom Penh government must be dismantled along with the resistance coalition government led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

In another development, the Indonesian foreign minister, Ali Alatas, said Friday that the Khmer Rouge had formally agreed to attend peace talks on Cambodia in Jakarta, scheduled for Feb. 26-28.

Mr. Alatas was in Malaysia to attend the annual foreign ministers meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the European Community. He told reporters a letter from the Khmer Rouge titular leader, Khieu Samphan, was received Thursday in Jakarta confirming that the Khmer Rouge would participate in the talks.

The six ASEAN countries — Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei — also are scheduled to join in the Jakarta conference along with Australia, France, Vietnam, Laos, two other Cambodian guerrilla factions and the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh.

The Khmer Rouge had previously refused to attend the talks on the ground that Hanoi and Phnom Penh enjoyed the upper hand in moves toward a settlement and stood to score more diplomatic points through the talks. The Khmer Rouge had also wanted all five permanent members of the UN Security Council — Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States — *to take part in the* talks.

Of the five, France is the only one due to participate. The talks are being held under the auspices of the failed international conference on Cambodia in Paris in August. France had co-chaired that meeting with Indonesia.

The Cambodian resistance coalition also includes non-Communist followers of Prince Sihanouk and the former prime minister, Son Sann.

Vietnam's support for UN involvement in Cambodia was disclosed in Bangkok by Nguyen Trung, Hanoi's ambassador to Thailand. He told reporters in a briefing that "in Jakarta, the efforts of our delegation will focus on implementing a fair and free democratic election for Cambodia."

ROMANIA: *Minister Resigns*

(Continued from page 1)

cu's downfall. It also revealed that the general had been among the organizers of an attempted coup against Mr. Ceausescu.

There had long been rumors of an attempted coup in 1984, with Mr. Ceausescu purging the army's top officers afterward.

But the statement conceded the officers' complaint that General Militaru stirred discontent in the army.

"Some of the measures and methods used by the leadership of the Ministry of Defense caused dissatisfaction within the army, thus contributing to the emergence of a state of tension which could have been avoided," it said.

The Council pledged Friday that it wanted to restore democracy in Romania. The original governing group that took power after Mr. Ceausescu's ouster, the National Salvation Front, was forced to admit opposition parties into the government, forming the Council, after mass demonstrations accusing it of not allowing the opposition a say in politics or mass media.

The government also called Friday on citizens and the army to keep public order and to work to keep the economy going, Rompres said.

Japanese Rebuff Offer By Ryzhkov On Kurils

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japanese officials on Friday rebuffed suggestions by the Soviet prime minister, Nikolai I. Ryzhkov, that economic relations between the two countries be considered separately from a territorial dispute.

"We're not desperately in need of money," said a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Shigeo Takenaka. "In fact we have too much."

He was responding to Mr. Ryzhkov's suggestion that Tokyo could miss out on economic opportunities in the Soviet Union if it continued to insist on the return of the Kuril Islands.

Soviet troops occupied the islands north of the Japanese archipelago in 1945 at the end of World War II. Japan calls the islands the Northern Territories.

Mr. Takenaka said the disputed territory was "the centerpiece of any relationship that might develop between Japan and the Soviet Union."

During a visit to Australia, Mr. Ryzhkov said Thursday that Moscow could have better ties with Tokyo only "when reasonable people have their day."

"Whenever we come to discussing concrete aspects of a deal, the red light comes on, and there is no further movement," Mr. Ryzhkov said, adding, "Unless we return the islands there is no business activity."

"If further pressed, I don't think we can have a productive relationship with Japan or any prospect of advancement."

The dispute over the islands has been the main obstacle preventing the two nations from signing a peace treaty after World War II.

Soviet efforts to lure Japanese investment, particularly to Siberia, have been stalled by the reluctance of Japanese companies to take part *in what they view as risky projects* and by the political impasse between the two countries.

Another Foreign Ministry official said Friday that the Soviet Union had yet to show any substantive signs of modifying its stance over the possession of the four small islands.

"When it comes to substance, the *Soviet position is a very tough* one," the ministry official said.

The dispute has been the subject of talks since the end of 1988. The official said that neither country had "found a clue for a breakthrough."

"It is our position to be patient and try to continue to be engaged in that dialogue," he said.

The island dispute is expected to be an element of the talks that the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, will have when he visits Tokyo. Mr. Shevardnadze agreed last year to come to Japan in March, but a more definite date has not been decided.

The official said that Mr. Shevardnadze's trip also would focus on preparations for a visit by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, early next year. *(AP, Reuters)*

Defer Trips To Alps, Paris Urges

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The French environment minister, Brice Lalonde, appealed to French families Friday to postpone or cancel vacations in the Alps this weekend to avoid the possibility of "dozens of victims" from avalanches.

Authorities said at least 14 people had been killed in two days. Four of the victims died in the Savoy Alps region. In the last three weeks, storms have killed at least 45 people.

"Families should consider deferring their departures, or not leaving on vacation, for they risk finding tempests, floods or avalanches," Mr. Lalonde said in a statement. "I do not want to have dozens of victims in the Alps next weekend."

Many ski resorts in the Savoie Department were isolated by avalanches that cut highways and delayed trains.

The bad weather has struck during the school-vacation period, France's high winter season for tourism.

Up to three meters (nearly 10 feet) of snow has fallen since Sunday in the French Alps, where maximum-danger avalanche warnings have been issued. On Friday, roads leading to the Val d'Isère and Tignes ski resorts were still closed because of heavy snow and the risk of more avalanches. Many more towns had been cut off Thursday.

Hundreds of trucks and cars lined up Friday at the Brenner Pass, the major road link between Italy and Austria, as an avalanche threat blocked other roads.

The Italian-Austrian Resia pass has been closed since Thursday after Italian authorities warned of possible avalanches throughout the Alto Adige region following heavy snowfalls and rising temperatures. *(UPI, AFP, Reuters)*

WORLD BRIEFS

Brussels Bomb Wounds 48 Students

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — A bomb exploded Friday in the lecture hall of a Brussels-area campus, wounding 48 medical students, at least 7 seriously.

It was the second such explosion at a Brussels-area campus in three months. Three people were wounded in December when shotgun cartridges packed in a suitcase exploded in an auditorium at Brussels Free University. The attack Friday, at the medical school of the French-speaking Catholic University of Louvain, in Woluwe, bore a strong *resemblance to the December explosion*, officials said.

About 100 medical students were attending a lecture when the bomb went off. One student had burns over 70 percent of the body and six others had 30 percent burns.

Property Bill Returns to Soviet Panel

MOSCOW (AP) — Lawmakers on Friday sent a landmark bill legalizing private property back to a committee for further work after criticizing it for being vague and open to abuse. The Supreme Soviet decided to reconsider the bill again in a week.

One deputy, Vladimir Tikhonov, who is an agricultural scientist, said he is concerned the draft law mentions the right to own property but does not require the often recalcitrant Soviet bureaucracy to sell it. "Everything in the draft law has two meanings," said Anatoli Sobchak, a deputy from Leningrad who advocates change. He said the law must specify that "any form of property" is legal.

Because of ideological squeamishness, the 35-article bill debated on the second day of the Supreme Soviet's 1990 winter session never uses the words "private property" outright. Instead, it speaks of "the property of citizens."

UN Group Urges a Ban on West Bank

GENEVA (AP) — The UN Human Rights Commission, in a measure initiated by Western European countries and joined by the Soviet Union, urged Israel on Friday not to settle Jewish immigrants from the Soviet Union on the occupied West Bank.

The United States was the only country abstaining in the vote on the resolution, which denounced as illegal Jewish settlements in the occupied territories.

The expected arrival of up to 300,000 Soviet Jews in Israel in the next three years has worried Arab countries. Palestinian leaders called on Moscow this month to halt the emigration, which they decried as "another Jewish invasion of our homeland." The brief draft resolution was submitted by the 12 countries of the European Community and Japan, Morocco and Sweden. Austria, Turkey, Lebanon and the Soviet Union were co-sponsors.

Aoun Forces Defeat Christian Rivals

BEIRUT (NYT) — Christian army troops loyal to Major General Michel Aoun scored a clear victory Friday against their Christian militia opponents in East Beirut, two days after mounting a tank and artillery offensive that left 50 persons dead and scores wounded, security officials said.

General Aoun's forces defeated the fighters of the Lebanese Forces militia loyal to Samir Geagea after 18 days of fighting, including some battles that ranged from house to house and even room to room.

The Geagea forces had put up stiff resistance in their last Beirut stronghold, at Ain Roummaneh, but Friday some were surrendering to army officers while many others crossed the Green Line into mainly Muslim West Beirut and asked for sanctuary with Syrian troops and Lebanese Muslim militias, the security officials said. Casualties in the last 48 hours raised to 570 the number of people killed in the fighting.

Director of Indian Airlines Resigns

BANGALORE, India (Combined Dispatches) — The head of Indian Airlines resigned Friday to take responsibility for the crash of an Airbus A320 in which 90 people died, a spokesman said.

He said the government accepted Raghunandan Prasad's resignation, offered "on moral grounds," and asked P.C. Sen, a joint secretary in the Civil Aviation Ministry, to take over as acting chairman and managing director of the airline.

The airliner, delivered in December, crashed in clear weather just short of Bangalore airport Wednesday. Fifty-six people survived. No clear cause for the crash has emerged so far but the flight data recorder has been recovered intact and will be sent abroad for decoding, said the minister of civil aviation, Arif Mohammed Khan. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Noriega Gets First Red Cross Visit

MIAMI (AP) — Manuel Antonio Noriega received on Friday his first prison visit from the Red Cross since the U.S. government agreed Feb. 2 to treat the deposed Panamanian leader as a prisoner of war.

A doctor and a delegate from the International Committee of the Red Cross sought to ensure that Mr. Noriega's treatment was in keeping with the Geneva Convention, said Jean-Marc Bornet, the organization's chief delegate for Latin America. The conventions are a series of treaties establishing the treatment of combatants, civilians and prisoners of war.

Mr. Noriega's defense team had demanded that he be treated as a prisoner of war, which his lawyers said would mean U.S. civilian courts could not try him on drug-trafficking charges. The Justice Department agreed to the treatment, but said he could still be prosecuted.

For the Record

Barbara Bush is "absolutely fine" after minor surgery earlier this week to remove a common form of skin cancer from her upper lip, her press secretary said Friday. President George Bush had a similar cancer removed in 1986. *(UPI)*

TRAVEL UPDATE

French Air Service Faces Disruption

PARIS (AFP) — A pilots' strike will seriously disrupt weekend flights by Air France, the French national airline announced Friday.

A spokesman said the company hoped to maintain most of its long-distance flights but only half of other flights Saturday and Sunday were expected to operate. The pilots are protesting "the transfer of Air France activity toward other companies" and "salary policies that have led to a continuous loss of purchasing power."

British Airways plans to expand services to Berlin with five routes linking it to other parts of Europe. It applied for licenses *to fly from* Berlin to Copenhagen, Milan, Moscow, Vienna and Zurich. The services are expected to start in a few months and supplement existing routes to Brussels and eight West German cities. The carrier also plans to increase flights between Berlin and Brussels to two a day. *(Reuters)*

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	7	45	2	36	fr
Athens	19	66	10	50	fr
Barcelona	19	66	12	54	fr
Belgrade	8	46	1	34	fr
Berlin	8	46	4	39	fr
Brussels	7	45	1	34	fr
Budapest	7	45	1	34	c
Copenhagen	1	34	-3	27	c
Costa Del Sol	18	64	10	50	fr
Dublin	7	45	0	32	fr
Edinburgh	5	41	-1	30	fr
Faro	16	61	7	45	fr
Florence	15	59	7	45	fr
Frankfurt	6	43	0	32	fr
Geneva	6	43	4	39	c
Helsinki	0	32	-2	28	c
Las Palmas	19	66	16	61	fr
Lisbon	15	59	8	46	fr
London	8	46	1	34	fr
Luxembourg	2	36	0	32	c
Madrid	8	46	0	32	c
Milan	13	55	4	39	c
Moscow	-3	27	-4	25	sw
Munich	3	37	1	34	c
Nice	22	72	11	52	fr
Oslo	-2	28	-2	28	c
Paris	6	43	0	32	c
Prague	3	37	0	32	c
Reykjavik	0	32	-2	28	sw
Rome	17	63	6	43	fr
Stockholm	0	32	-3	27	sw
Strasbourg	6	43	1	34	c
Vasiko	11	52	3	37	c
Vienna	7	45	2	36	c
Warsaw	1	34	0	32	sw
Zurich	1	34	0	32	sw

MIDDLE EAST

Ankara	7	45	2	36	r
Cairo	24	75	13	55	fr
Istanbul	7	45	3	37	fr
Jerusalem	15	59	7	45	r
Tel Aviv	22	72	13	55	fr

OCEANIA

Auckland	26	79	17	63	fr
Sydney	30	86	19	66	fr

cl-cloudy; fa-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-show; st-stormy.

ASIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	32	90	24	75	fr
Beijing	2	36	-7	20	sw
Hong Kong	18	64	14	61	r
Manila	32	90	23	73	fr
New Delhi	21	70	9	48	fr
Seoul	9	48	3	37	fr
Shanghai	9	48	6	43	r
Singapore	32	90	24	75	fr
Taipei	21	70	16	61	r
Tokyo	7	45	5	41	fr

AFRICA

Algiers	23	73	8	46	fr
Cape Town	23	73	18	64	c
Casablanca	15	59	12	54	c
Harare	24	79	14	57	c
Lagos	32	90	24	75	c
Nairobi	28	84	17	63	c
Tunis	20	68	11	52	c

LATIN AMERICA

Buenos Aires	26	79	16	61	fr
Lima	—	—	—	—	na
Mexico City	24	75	11	52	pc
Rio de Janeiro	31	88	23	73	c

NORTH AMERICA

Anchorage	-12	10	-15	5	pc
Atlanta	21	70	6	43	sh
Boston	10	61	6	43	r
Chicago	3	37	-9	16	r
Denver	2	36	-9	16	fr
Detroit	9	48	-6	21	r
Honolulu	27	81	18	64	sh
Houston	18	64	5	41	fr
Los Angeles	17	63	6	43	fr
Miami	29	84	22	72	pc
Minneapolis	-1	21	-28	-18	pc
Montreal	3	37	-8	18	sw
Nassau	29	84	21	70	pc
New York	12	45	8	46	sh
Phoenix	25	77	6	43	pc
San Francisco	15	59	6	43	pc
Seattle	11	52	6	43	sh
Toronto	3	37	0	32	sw
Washington	14	57	4	39	r

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 4 — 1 (40 — 25). LONDON: Overcast. Temp. 11 — 3 (52 — 37). MADRID: Fair. Temp. 12 — 5 (54 — 41). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 10 — 0 (50 — 32). PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 10 — 1 (50 — 34). Fair. Temp. 17 — 8 (63 — 46). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 4 — 2 (40 — 36). BANGKOK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 33 — 26 (91 — 79). HONG KONG: Not available. MANILA: Fair. Temp. 33 — 18 (91 — 64). SEOUL: Cloudy. Temp. 7 — 3 (45 — 37). SINGAPORE: Fair. Temp. 31 — 25 (88 — 77). TOKYO: Fair. Temp. 11 — 3 (52 — 37).

Bush Snubbed Coca Farmers

By Joseph B. Treaster
New York Times Service

CARTAGENA, Colombia — Justo Silva Ballon, a Peruvian who represents one of the world's largest groups of peasant growers of coca, the raw material of cocaine, came here hoping to tell President George Bush that his people were ready to switch to other crops.

But he never got the chance.

"They didn't want to receive me," he said. "All I wanted was *five minutes with the president.*"

Mr. Silva, who had come as part of the delegation of President Alan García Pérez, said the 200,000 peasants that he represents received only a tiny fraction of the street price of cocaine and felt trapped in a violent world of narcotics traffickers, leftist guerrillas and the security forces.

"Our campesinos are all for Bush," Mr. Silva said.

"They are all for eradication of coca and producing something else."

But he said that transforming the rich Upper Huallaga Valley of Peru, perhaps the largest coca growing area in the world, would cost billions of dollars and that so far no one had been willing to provide the money.

The United States, he said, seemed to prefer spending its money on law enforcement, which sometimes drove peasants into the arms of the guerrillas.

A spokeswoman for the U.S. Embassy in Colombia said she did not know anything about Mr. Silva's attempts to see Mr. Bush.

Some U.S. officials in Washington speculated this week that Mr. García, who had threatened not to attend the Colombia meeting to protest the U.S. invasion of Panama, might have invited Mr. Silva to embarrass Mr. Bush.

Mr. García has argued that the United States should be spending less on the police and military in the fight against cocaine and more on economic development.

Mr. Bush has pledged more than $2.2 billion in aid to Colombia, Peru and Bolivia over the next four years, but the proportion designated for economic development is far lower than the amount Peru and Bolivia say is needed.

Mr. Silva said that while no other crop gave peasants more profit than coca, income from fruits and vegetables could be multiplied with the establishment of food processing plants.

"What we need is the machinery to process and can foods," he said, "and the assurance that someone would buy the products."

Hawke Calls Vote Most Important In Decades

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CANBERRA — Prime Minister Bob Hawke, in power since 1983, said Friday that the election he has called for March 24 would be the most important in 40 years.

"It's the most important election since 1949 because I deeply believe that the decision in this election will essentially determine the sort of character of the nation that we're going to enter the 21st century with," Mr. Hawke said soon after announcing the election date.

The Labor Party leads the Liberal/National Party coalition by about 3 percentage points in the latest opinion polls.

The opposition coalition needs only a 2.6 percent swing nationally to gain power.

Victory would give Labor, which has a majority of 22 seats in the 148-seat House of Representatives, the Australian lower house, a record fourth consecutive term in office.

Mr. Hawke said the election would be close, but he said Australia's 11 million voters should consider the achievements of the Labor Party over the past seven years when casting their ballots.

"I'm not in any sense complacent or cocky about this campaign," he said. "It's going to be a tight campaign and we're going to have to try hard, work hard."

He added: "I think the conditions are possibly there for an improvement in our majority.

"The essential question is whether we will continue together towards the achievement of a fair society, an increasingly efficient and competitive Australian economy and all that within a healthy environment — or whether we're going to turn the clock back to what were, without question, the days of entrenched privilege, of lost opportunities and of environmental degradation."

Mr. Hawke, already Labor's longest-serving prime minister, had to call an election by May 12, the end of his three-year term.

Analysts say he was persuaded to move early because of continued dissension in opposition ranks and signs that record home-loan rates, a major cause of dissatisfaction among voters, were set to fall.

"There is a truth of Australian politics which has been reflected over a long period of time that if you can't govern yourselves, you can't govern the country," he said.

Infighting was a major cause of the opposition coalition's defeat in 1987, the last election. John Howard, the Liberal leader, was deposed in in May by Andrew Peacock, who headed the party unsuccessfully in the 1984 election.

A Morgan Gallup opinion poll earlier this month said only 26 percent of those polled thought Mr. Peacock would make a good prime minister, while 60 percent thought Mr. Hawke was the right man for the job.

Mr. Hawke, 60, also said he expected after winning the March election to lead the Labor Party to an unprecedented fifth term before retiring.

Mr. Peacock, 51, also predicted victory.

"It is good news for all Australians," he said of the election date. "This has been a government which has put average Australians last. It has been a government for the very few and privileged." *(Reuters, AP)*

Andrew Peacock, the leader of the Liberal Party, welcoming on Friday the announcement of a general election on March 24.

U.S. Allows Eased Technology For the East but Not Moscow

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — Western nations have agreed to start relaxing controls on the export of sophisticated technology to Eastern Europe, but the United States has insisted that some concessions should not yet apply to the Soviet Union, Western officials said Friday.

The officials said that, since decisions are made by consensus in the 17-nation technology watchdog group widely known by its acronym of COCOM, Washington was able to block moves by Western European countries that favored more flexibility toward Moscow during a two-day meeting here.

Some Western European officials complained that Washington still views East-West trade through a Cold War prism, ignoring the needs of Eastern Europe's emerging democracies for modern technology. They also argued that a so-called "two-speed" approach was impractical and bureaucratic.

This week's meeting of COCOM, the Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls, focused mainly on establishing political guidelines for the future, including the decision to carry out a major review of the list of products currently subject to export controls.

But COCOM, which comprises 14 Western European countries, the United States, Japan and Australia, also reached three basic agreements:

• To reduce the time that COCOM takes to review Western requests for special permits to export sensitive items to Eastern Europe — but not the Soviet Union — from 12 to 8 weeks.

• To ease curbs on the sale to both Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union of computers, precision machine tools and telecommunications equipment, which account for about half the 1,500 or so items currently subject to controls.

• To examine requests by Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia for preferential treatment in exchange for pledges and verification mechanisms to ensure that technology of potential military usefulness does not reach the Soviet Union.

Western officials said several Western European governments, notably West Germany and France, had argued in favor of an across-the-board reduction of COCOM's list of sensitive items.

France was also rebuffed in its bid to have controls on the export of civilian aircraft relaxed, they said.

"We reached agreement on a basic approach," a United States official said. "This will enhance access to Western technology for legitimate civilian purposes for the regimes of Eastern Europe which have embarked on a democratic reform process."

The results of the review of restricted products, to be carried out by the United States, are expected to be presented to COCOM here in late May. By that time several Eastern European countries should have held free elections, and moves toward German reunification may have set the stage for a change in East Germany's status.

As in the past, this week's COCOM meeting was shrouded in mystery, with government delegations refusing to say where it was being held, with no public statement on the results of its deliberations and with official briefers insisting that their names not be published.

But while COCOM has played a central role in the West's strategy toward the Soviet bloc over the last 41 years, political experts said they expect it to come under mounting pressure to change, not only from Eastern European governments but also from Western companies eager for profit.

Among major corporations already making bids and seeking opportunities in the field of telecommunications, where Eastern European countries are dramatically backward, are the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., as well as Sweden's L.M. Ericsson, West Germany's Siemens AG and France's Alcatel CIT.

Until now, the only significant relaxation approved by COCOM has involved exports to China since 1985, a move that was promoted by the United States and has allowed many American companies to play an important and lucrative role in the modernization of the Chinese economy.

AIDS Scientist Cites Lab Fears

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A leading AIDS researcher warned in a paper published Friday that certain experiments with the AIDS virus could result in new, more deadly strains of the virus.

Although such strains have not been produced, the concern is that they might be.

But other experts said that there is no cause for alarm and that nothing in the new paper indicates that new strains of the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome are being formed.

The paper, by Dr. Robert Gallo and his colleagues at the National Cancer Institute, was published in Friday's issue of Science magazine.

Dr. Gallo reported that he had grown the AIDS virus in human immune system cells that had been infected with a mouse leukemia virus.

The AIDS virus reproduced in the immune cells and so did the mouse virus.

Some AIDS virus particles picked up pieces of the mouse virus particles, enabling them to enter cells that would not ordinarily be infected by the AIDS virus alone.

But there was no evidence that the AIDS virus particles themselves were genetically changed.

"A note of caution concerning biosafety measures" is suggested, Dr. Gallo and his colleagues wrote.

They added that laboratory experiments involving growing AIDS viruses in cells that are infected with mouse viruses could generate "more pathogenic," or virulent, AIDS viruses.

The researchers also warned that experiments that involve studying the AIDS virus in mice could be misleading because the virus could be altered by coming into contact with mouse viruses.

Dr. Gallo was unavailable for comment on his paper, but Science magazine published a commentary saying that although the changes have so far been seen only in cells grown in the laboratory, "the animals might produce viral variants that can spread through novel routes," including "transmission through the air."

Dr. Stephen Goff, a molecular biologist at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University in New York, said the experiments described in Dr. Gallo's paper did not alarm him.

He said that he doubted the virus could change so that it is transmitted through the air, and added that by picking up mouse virus proteins, the AIDS virus will not be more resistant to the things that ordinarily kill it.

Dr. Mark Feinberg, a molecular biologist at the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research in Cambridge, Massachusetts, said that other researchers previously had reported results like Dr. Gallo's and that molecular biologists were well aware of the need to be cautious in interpreting results from experiments involving mouse cells and the AIDS virus.

DRUGS:
3 Cite Progress

(Continued from page 1)

meeting, representatives of the coca growers back home staged a "chew-in," a demonstration in which farmers and their supporters marched around chewing coca leaves to protest eradication of the crop.

"What we have to do is substitute for the coca, but in a total program of alternative development," Mr. Paz Zamora said Friday before he left Cartagena.

Other members of the Bolivian delegation spoke of an effort that would take at least 10 years and cost several billion dollars.

In a joint declaration issued after the meeting, Mr. Bush said that "the United States is prepared to finance economic activities" to generate alternative sources of income that will make the Andean nations less dependent on coca cultivation.

Mr. Bush promised that the United States would "provide balance of payments support" to replace the funds that drug trafficking now generates.

Coca is the biggest foreign-currency earner in Peru and Bolivia.

The United States is also committed to providing technical assistance for the development of alternate export industries and helping find markets for these products in the United States and elsewhere. Mr. Bush said that to support these programs, he would seek additional funding for the Andean countries.

U.S. negotiators reportedly had hoped to tie such aid to concrete results by the three nations in the fight against drugs. The document released Thursday, however, is vague on this point, saying only that U.S. aid "would be made within the framework of actions against drug trafficking" carried out by the producer nations.

In exchange, the Latin presidents essentially agreed to continue and strengthen anti-drug efforts. But there were few specifics. They did not, for example, specifically agree to use their military forces to fight drug trafficking.

No specific figures for the new U.S. aid have been given, and Mr. García asked, in English, "Where's the beef?"

But the Latin delegations at the meeting said the accord was an important acknowledgment by the United States that there is no magic bullet to halt drug trafficking at its source and that a campaign to wipe it out, or even reduce it significantly, will be long and costly.

The leaders met from only about two hours. Mr. Bush hardly got a glimpse of Cartagena's historic "old city."

Larry Salzman/The Associated Press

BIRTHDAY PRESENT — Yelena G. Bonner, wife of the late Soviet dissident Andrei D. Sakharov, holding a gift of balloons after arriving in Minneapolis on Thursday, her 67th birthday. She was to attend a peace forum at Augsburg College. Her son, Alexei Semyonov, looked on.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Earlier Primary Vote Likely for California

California, the most populous American state, with the biggest bloc of votes at party conventions, is moving to hold its presidential primary vote three months earlier than usual, The New York Times reports.

The California Assembly has voted to shift the primary from the first Tuesday in June to the first Tuesday in March. The Senate is expected to approve. Both political parties favor the change.

New Hampshire would still be the first state to hold its primary, at the end of February. And Iowa would still hold party caucuses eight days before that. But California would be the first big state to vote.

The late primary date has given California little influence in presidential politics because clear front-runners usually had emerged by the time it held its primary.

Democrats say the change would quicken the emergence of a front-runner. This would give the party more time to prepare a challenge to the Republican nominee, who is expected to be President George Bush.

Short Takes

The U.S. divorce rate falls as couples have more children — until the fifth arrives. So says Tim B. Heaton, an associate professor of sociology at Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah. Analyzing federal census data on 40,000 women, he found that the divorce rate fell steadily as couples had more children until the fifth child was born, then went up. "We all know that there are many good things about having children, but at the same time they can also be disruptive," he said. But the divorce rate for couples with five or more children was still below that of childless couples.

In what is believed to be the first appointment of an Asian-American to head a major U.S. campus, Chang-Lin Tien has been named chancellor for the University of California's main branch at Berkeley. Born in Wuhan, China, Mr. Tien, 54, is a 1955 graduate of National Taiwan University. He holds a doctorate in mechanical engineering from Princeton. He had been executive vice chancellor of the California campus at Irvine after teaching at Berkeley for three decades.

"Spoliator" was the winning word in the 1989 national spelling bee. Other winning words, 1968 through 1988: abalone, interlocutory, croissant, shalloon, macerate, vouchsafe, hydrophyte, narcolepsy, cambist, deification, maculature, elucubrate, sarcophagus, psoriasis, Purim, luge, milieu, odontalgia, staphylococci, elegiacal.

Judith Martin, who writes the syndicated Miss Manners column on etiquette, was asked by the Los Angeles Times whether to tell the other guests if you are giving a dinner party and have invited someone who has AIDS. "At most respectable dinner parties, there wouldn't be any activity where you would catch AIDS," she replied, "so I don't see why you should have to tell people. Would you tell your guests that one of them had cancer? But if you were giving an orgy, I think you should tell people."

Quotes: Lester C. Thurow, dean of the Alfred P. Sloan School of Management at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on the current state of U.S. leadership: "We have to be organized, to be led. Instead we are being soothed." • Bob St. Clair, star tackle for the San Francisco 49ers in the 1950s, who used to impress rookie players by devouring raw beef liver, when asked if he still consumes that dish: "I do eat quite a bit of rare chicken, but try getting them to serve you that in a restaurant."

Arthur Higbee

Editor Quits U.S. Military Newspaper

The Associated Press

TOKYO — The editor of Pacific Stars and Stripes, the U.S. military's official newspaper in Asia, resigned Friday, saying a Defense Department ombudsman had criticized him for managing the news.

"I believe it was appropriate for the good of the organization to tender my resignation," said the editor, Colonel Edwin J. Montgomery.

He said the ombudsman, Philip M. Foisie, whom the Defense Department appointed last year, had said in a report that the colonel had "inserted" himself "into the newspaper's editorial process unnecessarily," especially in the early part of his nearly four-year tenure.

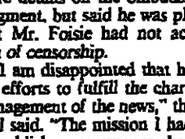
Colonel Montgomery, an air force officer who was scheduled to retire in April, declined to give more details on the ombudsman's judgment, but said he was pleased that Mr. Foisie had not accused him of censorship.

"I am disappointed that he saw my efforts to fulfill the charter as management of the news," the colonel said. "The mission I had was to publish a newspaper that was unafraid of news critical to its readers and their profession, but accurate, in good taste, and which assured that both sides of contentious issues were aired. I've done my level best to accomplish that."

Mr. Foisie's report was not made public, and when he was reached at U.S. Army headquarters in Heidelberg, West Germany, he declined to comment on Colonel Montgomery's resignation.

Mr. Foisie is a former foreign editor of The Washington Post and a former executive editor of the International Herald Tribune.

Civilian journalists at the Pacific Stars and Stripes have complained of censorship by military editors, management of the news and harassment of journalists who raise objections.



Ambassador Lapel Flags®
24K gold-plated, full colors
Elegant and Exclusive
For worldwide business, marketing, fashion. Any single flag, 2-flag, and custom-ized logo lapel flags (shown). Many standard logo panels are in stock, or send your own preferred design. Delivery, 14 working days + 2-3 days shipping. TME Co., 117 Park Lane Road Suite 161, New Milford, CT 06776, U.S.A. (203) 354-0666•Tx 271478•Fax (203) 354-2786

STAATLICHE NORDWESTDEUTSCHE KLASSENLOTTERIE

INCREDIBLE BUT TRUE

Germany's old established *Government guaranteed State Lottery*, the Nordwestdeutsche Klassenlotterie is offering you a great opportunity. The next lottery will start March 30th and will last for 6 months.

320,559 guaranteed winners out of only 800,000 tickets sold
Incredible odds. More than every third ticket a sure winner. Our total payout is more than

273 Million D-Mark

equivalent to about 165 Million U.S. Dollars.
Imagine, with every ticket you buy you participate in 26 weekly draws.
You have 26 chances of becoming a

Millionaire overnight. We have *made many Millionaires.*

All prizes are tax-free in Germany.
Any prize amount will be paid immediately in one lump sum in any currency.
Strictest confidence. Don't delay —
Order your ticket(s) today from your official State Lottery Agent:

CHRISTIAN SCHIPPMANN,
P.O.Box 60 16 29, 2000 Hamburg 60, West Germany

Please fill in the number of tickets you want to order:
☐ 1/1 ticket(s) £ 276.- or US $ 456.- or DM 744.- each
☐ 1/2 ticket(s) £ 144.- or US $ 240.- or DM 384.- each
☐ 1/4 ticket(s) £ 78.- or US $ 126.- or DM 204.- each

US $ and £ prices are subject to the rate of exchange. Prices for all 6 classes including air mail postage and monthly list of winners. On credit card payment a handling fee of 6% will be added. No additional charges.

☐ I enclose cheque with my order
☐ Access/MasterCard/Eurocard
☐ American Express ☐ Visa

Mr./Mrs./Miss _____
Street _____
City _____
Country _____ Postal Code _____
Account No. _____
Expiry date _____
Date/Signature of cardholder _____ 8433
Valid only where legal

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Talking to the Germans

As a united Germany races closer, it is reasonable for non-German Europeans to wonder whether they have been talking to Germans about the subject in the wrong way. Until now, almost everybody has been tactful. The prospect of German unity does not worry us, the other Europeans have been saying. We are sure that you Germans will arrange for it to happen gradually, and that the new Germany which eventually emerges will be woven into the fabric of a strong new European Community and the strong old Atlantic alliance. Suddenly the tact looks feeble. It has not slowed the rush to unification, or made it happen in the desired way. It has not even prevented many Germans from getting angry about the doubts they (correctly) detect behind the tact.

Perhaps it is time for a blunter, and more honest, approach. The Germans agreed this week in Ottawa that they will move to unity in consultation with the United States, the Soviet Union, France and Britain. When other people now sit down with Germans, they can quietly say four things that would help to clear the air.

First, although everybody accepts that the decision about unification is a decision for Germans, this is not the same as saying that everybody looks forward to a united Germany with unalloyed pleasure. The democracies of Europe have for 40 years been declaring that Germany should be allowed to unite, if it wishes to do so, because democracies believe in the principle of self-determination. If they are honest, the democracies will add that they also used to declare themselves in favor of reunification because this pleased the Germans, but seemed unlikely to happen. Now it is happening, and non-Germans are starting to realize that they can have rational grounds for worrying about an even stronger Germany.

The worry is partly a matter of sheer size. By every test of power — economic, technological, military — a united Germany will be relatively even bigger in comparison with other Europeans than West Germany has been. Power, inevitably, gets used. It is likely to be used by Germans for basically German purposes. Other countries can hope to help shape the definition of those purposes, or to share in the benefits produced; but they will still be outside the new center of power. That will remain true until Germans feel themselves more "European" than "German."

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, quoting Thomas Mann, says that West Germans want a "European Germany, not a German Europe." Admirable, but in the rush of events it is plain that Germans still feel primarily German.

Second, however, it is not just a matter of size. The prospect of German unity is starting to raise questions about the direction the new Germany may take. Mr. Genscher said Tuesday that a united Germany would have no territorial claim on any other country. That is not what other Europeans are chiefly worrying about.

It already seems possible that the Germans will ask U.S. troops to leave their soil not so much because President Mikhail Gorbachev may try to make this a condition of reunification (if he does try, his bluff can almost certainly be called) but because the Germans would like the extra freedom of maneuver an American departure would give them. Some people in France and Britain are also beginning to wonder how long, after the Americans had gone, a non-nuclear Germany facing a nuclear Russia would stay non-nuclear.

Third, Germans should be willing to listen calmly to their neighbors' calmly expressed doubts. At the moment they are showing a strange mixture of attitudes. They seem buoyantly confident about their ability to reshape Europe, and yet irritably thin-skinned about any murmur of dissent from non-Germans. That is a worrying combination, because in Germany, more than most places, tense self-confidence can suddenly dart down unexpected roads.

Fourth, all this makes it even more important that a united Germany should sit solidly within the companionship of old friends and allies. Alas, it no longer seems as clear as it did even three months ago that this will happen. The temptation to loosen Germany's alliance with America is visible, not only among Social Democrats (who could be running a united Germany before the end of this year) but even among some members of the present center-right coalition in Bonn. And the strengthening of the European Community, the other arm that might help to embrace a future Germany, is going to be much harder to achieve when so much of Germany's attention is riveted on its new concerns to the east.

Germans cannot be denied their unity, and it was right to say so. It is now time to talk to the reuniting Germans about other concerns. Otherwise the new Europe will be a more turbulent place.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Capitalism, Polish-Style

You're unemployed. What kind of help do you want from your government? How about unemployment insurance that starts high but falls over time? The benefits would remain high if you enrolled in a training program but drop to zero if you refused legitimate job offers.

Perhaps that sounds too meager. Then how about a government loan to help you start your own business? Or a subsidized loan to a company that offers you a job? That kind of help might sound utopian, at least in the United States.

But it is not utopian for Poland. Poor, brave Poland, which has just started the struggle to capitalism, has adopted exactly such a program to deal with the unemployment caused by its radical economic reforms.

As of Jan. 1, the Solidarity-led Polish government ended price controls and subsidies. Many businesses are now failing; others are laying off workers. Bankruptcy and unemployment are becoming common. By the end of the year more than a million Poles are likely to be jobless — in a country that had not before known unemployment.

The January burst of inflation was severe: Prices rose 70 percent and real incomes fell more than one-third. But the recent news is not so grim. Inflation is no longer soaring; milk and meat prices have even fallen a bit. The value of the zloty is stable and shortages are disappearing. Yes, Polish workers are paying higher prices for supplies. But at least there are supplies to buy. Essential to the Polish plan is the ongoing support of workers. Laid-off workers will eventually be retrained and rehired. But that is small comfort to families facing stiff inflation and no paycheck. To earn labor's patience, the government had to establish a generous safety net.

Starting from scratch, and listening to Western advisers, the Poles adopted a remarkably smart program. It provides ample help to displaced workers but with elegant incentives to match them to new jobs. Unemployed workers are rewarded for retraining or accepting reasonable offers; companies are rewarded if they create new jobs.

Will the program work? That is unclear. It will be expensive, perhaps too costly for this poor country to bear. The government will probably have to rein in benefits. But if it retrenches too much, it will lose political support for the rest of the economic reform.

That is why upcoming visits to Poland by the World Bank are crucial. Just last week the bank announced new project loans for Poland. But the government's immediate need is not projects, but cash to pay for its safety net. Without that, workers will not tolerate the painful transition.

Solidarity's safety net is compassionate yet disciplined. A nation stifled for more than 40 years by a sclerotic bureaucracy is on the verge of teaching the West about how markets work best. Can the World Bank recognize this startling fact and respond accordingly? It will have to do so, and fast, or else Solidarity's sensible compassion will go down the drain.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The War Must Go On

The value of the summit meeting in Colombia will depend on whether it presages a deeper continuing collaboration among countries infected in very different ways by the drug scourge, and whose relations are already under heavy strain. The consumer country (the United States) and producers (Bolivia, Peru) and trans-shipper (Colombia) must cooperate much more effectively in law enforcement, as they promised to do at Cartagena, to limit the flow of drug chemicals, guns and money. They must also undertake immense internal changes.

President Bush flew south under pressure to show he was not just going to lean on reluctant Latins to accept a greater U.S. military role in the drug war. He found them impatient to see more effective U.S. efforts to reduce demand, and eager to gain more serious American attention to the practicalities of suppressing supply. Colombia, driven by traffickers' assaults on the integrity of the state, has made a huge, courageous counterattack, at least temporarily dislocating parts of the cocaine trade.

To pocket this gain and prevent regression, however, it will be necessary not just to strengthen local forces of the law but to provide these struggling Latin countries with the means of economic transition. This will require generous and sustained aid and a host of other policies designed to spur Latin growth and promote Latin exports.

Mr. Bush is fighting a "war on drugs" whose conduct is embedded deep in U.S. politics; he wants quick results. The Latins are not so much fighting a war as struggling for economic and political development in terribly demanding conditions. Still, a demonstration of seriousness at one end of the coca chain is useful, even essential, to raising effort at the other. We hope the Cartagena meeting has provided a mutual boost.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982
KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen
LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher
JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages • REGINALD DALE, Economic and Financial Editor
RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher • RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publisher • FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS, Associate Director • JUANITA I. CASPARI, Advertising Sales Director • ROBERT FARRÉ, Circulation Director, Europe • KOURDT HOWELL, Director, Information Systems
International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.
Directeur de la publication: Richard D. Simmons
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd, Singapore 0511. Tel 472-7768. Tlx: RS56928
Mng. Dir. Asia, Rolf D. Krangnald, 50 Gloucester Rd, Hong Kong. Tel. 8610616. Telex: 61170
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKichan, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex: 262009
Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lautenback, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (089) 726755. Tlx: 416721
Pres. U.S.: Michael Conroy, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Telex: 427175
S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
© 1990, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

OPINION

In Quiet Asia, America Can Move Ahead of the Curve

By Alan Romberg

NEW YORK — Compared with the whirlwind of change sweeping Eastern Europe, Asia seems scarcely to have stirred. Yet, as the U.S. defense secretary, Dick Cheney, tours the region, he will find that Asia is changing as well, and that "new thinking" in the Soviet Union has created opportunities for adjusting America's military posture throughout the Far East.

In so extensive an area, security considerations are complex. Despite far-reaching proposals from Mikhail Gorbachev, Soviet actions in Asia have been minimal. While there has been no real threat of war between China and the Soviet Union for more than 20 years, the pullback of Soviet ground forces from the Chinese border and Mongolia has thus far been relatively modest. Moreover, the SS-20 intermediate-range missiles in Asia being destroyed under the INF agreement are reportedly being replaced by longer-range SS-25s.

Soviet air power has not been reduced. The Pacific Fleet, while withdrawing some ships (including from Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam), remains Moscow's largest armada, and Soviet naval mobility and firepower continue to increase.

Beyond the U.S.S.R., North Korean military forces remain poised in offensive positions just across the demilitarized zone. Coupled with the rhetorical venom spewing forth from Pyongyang against both Washington and Seoul, there is little encouragement to reduce the combined U.S.-South Korean deterrent force.

Still, withdrawal of any nuclear weapons stationed in South Korea — while reaffirming the U.S. commitment to maintaining a nuclear deterrent — would have few military drawbacks and help ease tensions on the peninsula.

Mr. Cheney carries a mandate for adjustments in U.S. forces in Asia. Reports suggest that he is proposing a 10 percent cut, or 12,000 personnel, throughout the region. This seems reasonable, and Asians are prepared for these reductions.

This was evident in the modulated South Korean reaction to recently announced plans for a consolidation of U.S. air bases in South Korea and the withdrawal of 2,000 support personnel. Koreans probably expect further adjustments, but would prefer, at least for now, that this not take the form of cutting U.S. combat forces.

In Japan, there is no clamor for removal of American forces. Some consolidation and reduction of personnel in Okinawa, however, could help alleviate local complaints, as well as relieve American budgetary pressures.

A major question is the future of U.S. military facilities in the Philippines. Despite their great value to the United States and continuing Philippine public support for them, the uncertainty of Philippine politics has led to reluctant but serious consideration of alternative arrangements.

Any likely reconfiguration of U.S. forces in Asia will not represent a withdrawal. In fact, modest adjustments made now, combined with a greater military contribution from Washington's Asian allies, should help guarantee that the United States can maintain its critical stabilizing role in the region.

Yet more could be done, especially in direct talks with the Soviets. While it may not be time for the United States to negotiate reductions in naval deployments, including in the Pacific, that issue cannot be put off forever. Budget pressures will force some curtailment; negotiating a sensible force structure might be the wiser course.

At a minimum, it is time to examine a range of confidence-building measures with the Soviets, analogous to what is taking place in Europe: notifications of major naval exercises, invitations to observers, dialogue between senior uniformed officers on military doctrine and deployments, and extending the Prevention of Naval Incidents at Sea Agreement.

The United States should also consider negotiating elimination of all naval nuclear weapons other than submarine-launched ballistic missiles. Not only would this forestall most controversies over U.S. naval port calls but it would reduce the fleet's vulnerability to Soviet nuclear attack.

As with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, U.S. alliances in Asia have value far beyond containing the Soviet Union. Among other things, they provide a political glue between the United States and various countries. But unless serious steps are taken to demonstrate their value, and unless their importance is articulated more clearly, the alliances may come under pressure, perhaps becoming hostage to extraneous trade disputes.

Mr. Cheney can take a relatively relaxed attitude toward Asia as he accommodates to the revolutionary pace of change in Europe. But he cannot, and should not, tour the Pacific in a business-as-usual frame of mind. The United States has an opportunity to get ahead of the curve, to shape, not merely react, to events.

The writer is a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

News Junkies, Clip This Scorecard

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Tyson flattened. Drexel Burnham disappears. De Klerk springs Mandela. Trump bounces Czech wife. Gorby caves on fearful symmetry.

News junkies who rely on kneejerk reactions find their patellas numbed. To program our weltanschauung so it can absorb this saturation of sensation, we must first decide for whom to root. As the stories develop, this mindset will enable us to hiss our designated villains and side with our heroes, minimizing cognitive dissonance.

1. Tyson vs. Douglas.

The first reaction is to hail the victorious older underdog, Buster Douglas, who knocked out the swaggering champ. But the rematch will test the mettle of the ex-champ in making a comeback.

Mike Tyson, of the long fur coat and glitzy life style, deserved comeuppance. At first a sore loser, he has cast aside petulance.

If he does make it back, he should turn out to be more Cassius Clay than Sonny Liston; we can do with men tempered but not humbled by defeat, such as Ted Kennedy, Richard Nixon and George Bush. Root for: Tyson.

2. Smug Wall Street vs. the shattered House That Mike Built.

The Schadenfreudian slips are showing throughout the securities industry: Establishment types, sucked into the vortex of leveraged takeover by the originality of Michael Milken, can hardly conceal their glee at the demise of Drexel Burnham Lambert, which ignobly ran out on him to save its skin but lost anyway. Now the feds will try to add insider trading to injury. Mr. Milken, back to the wall, wants to fight the government campaign against him despite friendly advice to cop a plea. On the basis of contrarianism and the unpredictability of juries, root for: Mike Milken.

3. De Klerk vs. Mandela.

Here is Nelson Mandela being lionized and all but canonized after 27 years of suffering in jail, but falling short of the eloquence of nonviolent Martin Luther King Jr.; and here is Frederik de Klerk, dragging his countrymen into the path of righteousness at great personal and political peril, getting the "but what have you done for me lately" treatment in America.

Mr. Mandela needs to be talked out of outmoded, stultifying socialism while Mr. de Klerk should be encouraged to fold blacks into a democratic, free-market society that needs them. Root for: both, and not one over the other, because if one wins, both lose.

4. Gorbachev vs. the radicals vs. the nomenklatura.

In this struggle, the old apparat is the loser: Not even changing its name will save the party.

But apparatchiks evidently can restrain Gorby from turning to capitalism and salvation; instead, he is making himself the new Napoleon.

The radicals, without Andrei Sakharov, seem stuck with the populist Boris Yeltsin, but the reformist to watch is Yuri Afanasyev, who wants free markets and free people.

Gorby stays in the saddle miraculously, but his economic horse goes nowhere, and it is distasteful to cheer his grab for one-man power. But the swinging Mr. Yeltsin is a transition to trouble, and the rigid Nikolai Ryzhkov and Yegor Ligachev would preside over the sure ruin of Russia. Root for Yuri Afanasyev, the radical long shot.

5. The local leaders of the intifada vs. the Tunis-based leaders of the PLO.

Likudniks in Israel see Faisal Husseini as a local PLO front, and he is regularly arrested and harassed. But this Palestinian promptly condemned the slaughter of Israeli tourists in Egypt, while Yasser Arafat's deputy, Salah Khalaf, boasted of "similar operations" to come, in effect condoning the murders until Egyptian pressure forced a grudging disavowal. Root for: Mr. Husseini and the intifada against the Tunis terrorcrats.

6. Donald vs. Ivana.

In what was dubbed "the Trump scuttle," Liz Smith, the New York Daily News gossip columnist, revealed that America's most celebrated deal artist is working a leveraged throwout of his wife, who betrayed his trust by turning 40.

The issue is not the validity of a prenuptial contract (a deal's a deal) but the talent of the battle's publicity titans. Howard Rubenstein, maker of mayors and touter of tycoons, is Donald's media handler, pitted against John Scanlon, who turned Frank Lorenzo into a lovable pussycat and is now brushing the media's teeth with Ivana.

Root for: Liz Smith.

The New York Times.

A New Balancing Act For the Soviet Master

By Adam B. Ulam

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Last week, the Central Committee dropped the other shoe. Only a little while ago Mikhail Gorbachev and his followers asserted heatedly that it was undesirable or at least greatly premature for the Communist Party to abdicate its role as the leading force in the state and society — to give up its monopoly of power. Now, a few months later and on Mr. Gorbachev's initiative, the Central Committee has agreed to do so.

Now the road is open for other parties to spring into existence and to challenge the Communists' faltering grip on political and social controls.

The event in itself may appear anticlimactic. For five years we have witnessed a steady erosion of the authoritarian features of the regime. Much of that erosion has come as a consequence, whether intended or not, of perestroika, the regime's efforts at self-reform. But many aspects of the current political scene are the result of spontaneous forces generated by a society no longer paralyzed by fear, as in Stalin's time, or kept on a short leash, as by his successors. It is a society no longer awed by its rulers.

So it is not only authoritarianism that has been eroded — the very authority of the government and of the system has been challenged. The unity of the Soviet state is threatened by the centrifugal forces released by glasnost. There is general dissatisfaction at the calamitous condition of the economy, but the regime, because of its lack of political self-assurance, and perhaps also because of lingering ideological scruples, has been unable to institute the needed reforms.

Within the party there has been increasing resentment of Mr. Gorbachev's policies. But even his most conservative opponents have not tried to remove him, rightly fearful that with him gone, the present social disarray and unrest might reach the bursting point. The general secretary has thus been able to prevail not so much because of his political strength but because of the current weakness of the Soviet system. But how long can this situation continue?

What has been happening in Eastern Europe can hardly serve as a model for the Soviet Union. The Communist regimes in Poland, Hungary and elsewhere in Eastern Europe had survived only because of the assumption that an attempt to overthrow or basically change them would bring Soviet military intervention. When that assumption collapsed, so did those regimes. But in Russia, communism was not imposed by foreigners. For a long time it drew its strength (and to some extent still does) from Russian nationalism, rather than opposing it.

The situation might be likened to that of a man racing alongside a bolting horse. How can Mr. Gorbachev get into the saddle? His original concept of perestroika as establishing a new balance between the state organs and those of the party is being rendered increasingly obsolete through the loss of authority by both. He must seek new solutions.

One would be to shift the center of gravity of the Soviet system away from the party and to the state institutions. The latter, at least their legislative segment, would reflect the newly proclaimed political pluralism. But conceivably the tendency toward further erosion of social discipline could be arrested if the role of the president, or as Mr. Gorbachev's current title runs, chairman of the Supreme Soviet, were enhanced, making him a supraparty arbiter — if not a dictator, then a kind of Soviet de Gaulle.

He faces an enormous task. But any attempt to set the clock back might plunge the country into anarchy and civil war.

Even with such powers it would be difficult for the government to counter the trend toward polarization of political life on the ethnic-national separatist issue and in the clash between conservatives and proponents of fuller liberalization. What liberalization has been carried out has brought to the surface forces that might soon congeal into parties and which are thoroughly anti-democratic in their attitudes. For instance, both inside and outside the party are groupings organized in the name of Russian nationalism, some with a distinctly neo-Stalinist coloration.

Would the new perestroika order, more specifically Mr. Gorbachev as president, be able to tame the forces of reaction, stop the slide toward dissolution of the union and make the people understand the need for sacrifices inherent in any thoroughgoing scheme of economic reform? To list these conditions is to realize the vastness of the task facing the Soviet leadership and the enormity of the problem of transforming the most enduringly authoritarian and repressive system in modern times into one that is set firmly on the path to democracy and modernism.

But hard as the first steps on that path are, the alternatives to it are too frightening to contemplate. Any attempt to set the clock back might plunge the country into anarchy and unleash civil wars of which the present ethnic clashes would have been but feeble rehearsals.

But it is not only such ominous possibilities that must lead us to wish and believe that the reformers will succeed. The winds of change that have shaken the Soviet edifice have also enabled its people for the first time in 70 years to breathe more freely. There is an inherent power in the ideas of freedom and democracy. And that power is on the side of those who want to bring what is now the Soviet Union into the modern world.

The writer is director of the Russian Research Center at Harvard University. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

This Islamic 'Arc of Crisis' Traces a Global Intifada

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — Pick up the newspaper and look at the map. Where are the great explosions of ethnic and religious violence? Follow an arc from east to west then south: Kashmir. Azerbaijan. Kosovo. Lebanon. The West Bank. Along this new "arc of crisis," some of the most violent, volatile conflicts in the world are being played out. The explosions appear random. But a deep historical current runs through them all.

These conflicts are rooted in the same grievance: A Muslim population is demanding sovereign control over a piece of territory in which it constitutes a local majority. The Muslims are fighting for (1) dominion over their province and (2) dominion over the local non-Muslim minorities. In all but Lebanon (which long ago achieved sovereignty), they demand (3) separation from the non-Muslim country to which they are now joined and (4) independence or unification with the Muslim heartland.

The obvious world-historical event of the day is the collapse of Soviet power. But another great movement is going on as well, unnoticed but just as portentous: a global intifada.

Consider:

● Kashmir is the northern province of predominantly Hindu India, the only one with a Muslim majority. Its Muslims are in rebellion, demanding independence or unification with Muslim Pakistan. "People of all ages," reports the local New York Times correspondent, "talk of jihads and intifadas, holy wars and uprisings." Indian forces sent to restore order have killed 133 Kashmiris since the newest flare-up of this intifada began last month.

● In Azerbaijan, the Soviet Army was sent to crush a popular movement for secession and independence by Muslim Azerbaijanis.

● In Yugoslavia's Kosovo Province, the Albanian Muslim majority is demanding freedom from control by non-Albanian, non-Muslim Serbia.

● In Lebanon, the Muslim majority backed powerfully by Syria surrounds and would subdue the now fratricidal Christian minority.

● On the West Bank and Gaza, the local Palestinian majority and a strong Islamic movement are demanding their own separate Arab state (some say detached from, some say in place of, Israel).

These are all long-standing conflicts. They are, of course, not centrally directed. They have their own origins and each its claim to justice. But they share not just a common political thread — the Muslim demand for hegemony — but a geographical unity. Look at the map. The Islamic heartland stretches contiguously from Morocco to Pakistan. These conflicts are all taking place at the edges of that heartland, precisely where the Muslim world meets the surrounding non-Muslims.

Kashmir is where the Muslim heartland meets Hindu India. Azerbaijan marks the border of Islam with the southern flank of the Soviet Union at the Caucasus. Kosovo (together with Bosnia, for now quiet) marks the farthest reach of Muslim populations into Christian Europe. In Lebanon and Israel, Islam confronts non-Muslim communities, one Christian, one Jewish, clinging to the edge of the Islamic world at the Mediterranean.

The Islamic heartland has gone through its period of decolonization. From Morocco to Pakistan, these countries threw off European imperialism in a process that began earlier in the century and may be said to have culminated with the revolution in Iran. What we are seeing now is the further evolution of the Islamic awakening: the demand for local hegemony by Muslim populations at the borders of the Islamic heartland.

This demand is not without irony because self-determination is something the Islamic world refuses to grant any of its ethnic and religious subgroups, neither Kurds nor Armenians nor blacks. In the Islamic world self-determination is permitted only to Muslims. What instead is being pursued is a pan-Islamic demand for sovereignty over any territory where Muslims form a local majority.

What does this mean?

It is obvious that the turmoil in Eastern Europe, the Balkans and the Caucasus results from the collapse of communism. But history is being driven by another force as well: the political reawakening of the Islamic world. That reawakening is usually identified solely with fundamentalist, Koran-waving, Khomeinism.

Not so. The ayatollah's success may be an inspiration, but these movements (except, perhaps, for Kashmir and Gaza) are driven not so much by religious fervor as by a sense of ethnic and national separateness that may derive from Islamic identity but is not entirely defined by it.

Our focusing on Iran as the engine of Islamic revolution is a mistake. There is a much wider and deeper movement for Muslim political independence and political dominion. Compared to Iran, it is more secular and more Western but still far from democratic. Consequently, as the Serbs of Kosovo and the Armenians of Azerbaijan will testify, it is still far from tolerant. Its power, now shaking the borders of the Islamic world, is just beginning to be felt.

Last week, Soviet Tadzhikistan exploded. Anti-Armenian, anti-Russian, anti-government rioting by the Muslim Tadzhiks signals that the last major region of the Islamic periphery, Soviet Central Asia, is next. The new arc of crisis grows.

Washington Post Writers Group.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Bismarck to Retire?

BERLIN — Rumors continue to circulate as to the probable retirement of Prince Bismarck from the Prussian Ministry — foreshadowed in some recent remarks he made about his advancing age and the excessive burden of public business.

1915: The Feminine Pitch

LONDON — After attempts to influence public opinion in the United States by publishing interviews with the Crown Prince and the King of Bavaria, the Germans are now calling on the aid of Royal women to try and enlist the sympathies of Americans. The Crown Princess Cecilie was approached by Germany's official interviewer as she was tending wounded soldiers in the Cecilien House, at Charlottenburg. She said: "Europe is one vast hospital. Oh, isn't it a pity — such a pity! How happy your American women should be! Happy mothers, happy wives and sisters! We women of Germany have voluntarily 'mobilized' for the Fatherland as nobly, unselfishly and heroically as the men." Asked if she thought that American women fully realized what this war meant to the women and children of the countries at war, the Princess replied: "I do not know, but I am certain that if your country should be plunged into the war the American women, whom I always have found so vivacious, charming and beautiful, and of whose interest in public welfare I have heard and read so much, would prove to be as heroic as our German women have been."

1940: Sweden Says 'No'

STOCKHOLM — While Russian hordes battered the Mannerheim Line, the Swedish government announced today [Feb. 16] that it had turned down all desperate pleas from Finland for military assistance. Per Albin Hansson, Swedish Premier, said that supplies had been sent to Finland, but military aid was refused.

EC Sets Summit For Apr

German Union Be Discussed

By

MAYOR: Guiding Hand

(Continued from page 1)

mayor and I'm not going to
[illegible] Mr. Mason ad
[illegible] pretty vi
friends, but I refuse to [illegible]
breach of [illegible]
the mayor [illegible]

Mr. Thompson calmly [illegible]
[illegible] concerns
those of the citizens who say
while she may be smart enough
to execute it.

She opened a press conference about the proposed budget [illegible] schoolmarmish instructions.

"This will be a single-issue conference," she said.

Then, in a monotone, she read a lengthy prepared statement about the city's financial future, planning that the mayor wants to take takes almost 10 percent [illegible] stripped back to let the financial [illegible] linking her answer the question.

Except one.

To what extent are the policies of absent mayor reflected in [illegible] budget? she is asked.

"We are here today presenting Marion Barry's budget," she replied, "Period. It is based on [illegible] policies and his philosophy."

EC Sets Summit For April

German Union To Be Discussed

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

European Community nations will hold a special summit conference in Dublin early in April to discuss what Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey called a "rapidly and significantly" changing situation in Europe, and notably the quickening pace toward German reunification.

Mr. Haughey, current chairman of the European Council, which includes the heads of state of the EC members, announced the meeting without giving a date. He said that it is "important that the Community leaders should have an early opportunity to discuss the evolving situation and how the Community should respond to it."

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and President François Mitterrand of France agreed on the need for the meeting at a dinner in Paris on Thursday night, at which they affirmed their "common will to advance German unification and European unification along parallel rails."

By the time the meeting takes place, negotiations for the formal reunification of Germany are likely to be well under way between the Bonn administration and the new government that emerges from elections in East Germany on March 18.

There is widespread concern in Western Europe that Mr. Kohl's preoccupation with German unity may slow down the process of European integration, including proposed economic and monetary union and the establishment of a single market by the end of 1992.

Mr. Mitterrand, Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy and the president of the EC's executive commission, Jacques Delors, have all come out this week for a speeding up of moves toward economic and monetary union.

Mr. Mitterrand said that the quickening trend of German reunification must be matched by "an acceleration of the process toward European integration," and Mr. Andreotti said that he hoped to bring forward a conference on economic and monetary union as soon as possible after his government takes over the EC presidency in the middle of the year.

According to diplomatic sources, Mr. Kohl, however, refused during his talks with Mr. Mitterrand to move up the conference from its originally scheduled date in December. To do so, he was reported as saying, would interfere with West German elections scheduled for Dec. 2.

The 17-member European Commission, meanwhile, will meet in Ghent, Belgium, this weekend to discuss a commission report on the implications of economic and monetary union. The report is believed to go further than earlier drafts in guaranteeing the independence of central banks under the proposed system, a demand made by the president of the West German Bundesbank, Karl Otto Pöhl.

In a parallel development, representatives of 24 industrialized nations, including the United States, Japan and the EC members, met in Brussels on Friday to consider submissions from East European nations seeking Western aid.

Another meeting on the subject of aid to Eastern Europe will be held in Paris on March 10 to discuss the creation of a European Bank for Development and Reconstruction. EC members agreed to set up the bank at a special summit meeting in Paris in November.

In Brussels, East Germany put forward a 40-page document outlining its needs for economic restructuring. If German reunification does ensue after the March 18 election, East Germany would be likely to become a de facto part of the European Community, raising the question of how far and how fast its economy should be integrated with those of the other EC nations.

MAYOR: *Guiding Hand*

(Continued from page 1)

mayor and I'm not going to talk around him," Mr. Wilson added. "We've had some pretty vicious fights and we're not the best of friends, but I refuse to fight with a bunch of bureaucrats. I'll wait for the mayor to return."

Ms. Thompson calmly fields the feisty councilman's concerns and those of her critics who say that while she may be smart enough to get power she does not know how to execute it.

She opened a press conference about the proposed budget with schoolmarmish instructions.

"This will be a single-issue press conference," she said.

Then, in a monotone, she read a lengthy prepared statement about the city's financial future, announcing that the mayor wanted to raise taxes almost 10 percent, and stepped back to let the finance men flanking her answer the questions.

Except one.

To what extent are the policies of the absent mayor reflected in this budget? she is asked.

"We are here today presenting Marion Barry's budget," she replied. "Period. It is based on his policies and his philosophy."

Hitler Haunts a Heated Discussion By Western and Soviet Lawmakers

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Lawmakers from the Soviet Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries met Friday to discuss the future of Europe, and found themselves reopening the wounds of the past over the German reunification question.

Valentin Falin, a member of the Supreme Soviet, said his country had lost more than 26 million people in World War II, a figure that he said had never before been made public. "Centuries will pass before we could forget it," he said. "If you do not take this into account, you will not be able to understand our present, nor our future."

Mr. Falin's remarks drew an angry response from some participants in the meeting. Lawrence J. Smith, a Democratic member of the U.S. House from Florida, said that the United States "has a lot of dead bodies in the past, which it can dredge up."

"I urge you not to listen to the voices of the past," he said, calling the voices "bitter and vicious."

Members of the Soviet delegation repeatedly raised the specter of a neo-Nazi resurgence, but this prospect was emphatically rejected by the West Germans. "When I grew up, Adolf Hitler was running my country," said a West German lawmaker, Peter Petersen. "I believed in him. Our whole world broke up. We have learned that we have to base our lives on values that are more important than anything Karl Marx or Adolf Hitler said."

GERMANY: *Bonn Starts Plans*

(Continued from page 1)

tions stem in part from the fact that the Germans have not consulted them about reunification.

He said: "Not a single word is said publicly about the great internal questions of how to educate millions of people who have lived under an oppressive regime and have been cut off from the real world for more than 40 years, and how to prevent their ignorance of the past from negatively affecting the course of the future."

Rabbi Hier proposed education programs, oversight committees, strong ties to Israel and establishment of Holocaust memorials and Jewish cultural exchanges.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki of Poland, seeking to guarantee Poland's borders, pressed Poland's demand Friday for a seat at German unification talks.

With increasing assertiveness, Mr. Mazowiecki has called this week for including Poland in the talks planned for later this year by the two Germanys and the four post-World War II occupying powers: the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France.

Mr. Modrow, the East German leader, making a one-day visit to Warsaw, gave "full understanding" for Poland's concerns and said his government was ready to back Poland's demand, the government spokeswoman, Malgorzata Niezabitowska, said.

In Paris, an official source speaking anonymously said France and Britain had discussed the Polish proposal and agreed it should at least be considered, although they were unsure what role Poland should actually have in the negotiations.

Tadzhiks Battle With Armenians

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — A curfew has been imposed on the city of Samarkand in the republic of Uzbekistan following clashes between Tadzhiks and Armenians, Radio Moscow reported Friday.

The radio said that Soviet Interior Ministry troop reinforcements had been sent in.

It said that the riots began as Tadzhiks, who account for the majority of residents in the city, clashed with Armenians. "Rallies and demonstrations continue in the city," the report said.

A spokesman for the Tashkent chapter of the National Memorial Society said self-defense units were being formed in Samarkand, the radio said.

At least 18 people were killed in riots this week in the Soviet Central Asian republic of Tadzhikistan.

Also Friday, thousands of Lithuanians rallied to mark their homeland's declaration of independence in 1918 and press their campaign to regain freedoms lost when the Kremlin annexed the Baltic state in World War II.

A spokesman for Sajudis, a Lithuanian pro-independence group, said 100,000 people attended a rally in Kaunas, the republic's second-largest city, while 40,000 attended a public meeting in Vilnius, the capital.

Last week, the Lithuanian parliament approved a resolution declaring "unlawful and invalid" a 1940 act that incorporated their republic and neighboring Latvia and Estonia into the Soviet Union. Members of the parliament demanded talks with the Kremlin on restoring Lithuanian independence.

In Moscow, a large bloc of Soviet deputies said Friday that they had united to fight nationalist threats to split up the Soviet Union, but they were denounced as reactionaries by liberal deputies.

A deputy from the Central Asian republic of Kirghizia, Georgi Komarov, announced that 103 deputies had joined in a group called Soyuz, or Union, whose aim was to "resist the breakup of the Soviet Union."

He said that members of the group, who make up one-fifth of the assembly, would battle against separatism and nationalism. Mr. Komarov added that Soyuz also had vowed to protect the rights of all groups regardless of their place of residence.

Many Russians have reacted bitterly to what they view as a "betrayal" by other ethnic groups, some of whom are demanding independence while others direct their discontent at Moscow and Russians themselves.

Liberal deputies from the Baltic republics denounced Soyuz as a reactionary force made up of conservative Russian groups.

In other developments Friday:

● Communist Party officials in Tadzhikistan rejected offers by the republic's leaders to resign, and the legislature formed a committee to investigate more than a dozen deaths in ethnic rioting.

On Wednesday, the party chief, prime minister and president offered to resign. But the Tadzhik party Central Committee declined to accept and decided to keep the current leadership, the national newspaper Vozdushny Transport reported.

● The official Tass press agency reported new deaths in the conflict between Armenians and Azerbaijanis. The mutilated bodies of 12 people, 11 of them Armenians, were discovered in a sand pit in the republic of Azerbaijan, Tass said. *(Reuters, AP)*

ANC: *Offer Accepted*

(Continued from page 1)

an official ANC message before responding. But Mr. de Klerk and his aides had already indicated their desire to hold "exploratory talks" to resolve remaining obstacles to negotiations.

The organization has come under heavy pressure from Britain, the United States and other Western governments to respond positively to Mr. de Klerk's concessions.

The ANC executive committee in its Lusaka statement said it wanted to discuss with Mr. de Klerk not only the release of all political prisoners and the end to the state of emergency but also the repeal of apartheid legislation, a halt to political trials and the removal of troops from black townships.

The statement said: "To help achieve these objectives in the shortest possible time, it resolved to meet Mr. de Klerk as soon as possible to discuss with him the need to address these issues so that a climate conducive to negotiations is created."

The ANC said its delegation would consist of leaders living inside South Africa and of members of its 34-seat executive committee.

On the issue of the ANC's commitment to the armed struggle, the executive committee said it had considered calls for its suspension with "all due seriousness."

"While appreciating the sincerity of purpose underlying these suggestions," it said it had decided to maintain its position regarding when such a suspension might be appropriate.

"It therefore reiterates that upon the creation of a climate conducive to negotiations, the ANC will seek to negotiate with the Pretoria regime a suspension of hostilities by both sides," the statement said.

There could be no question of a unilateral moratorium on the armed struggle, the ANC said, while the South African government and police continued its "campaign of terror against the people."

But the ANC welcomed Mr. de Klerk's suspension of the death penalty "as an important first step" toward what it said it hoped would lead to the unconditional release of all political activists sentenced to death and "an end to the barbaric practice of capital punishment."

Regarding the re-establishment of the congress inside South Africa, the committee said it had authorized its leaders already in the country to set up a body under the leadership of Walter Sisulu to carry out this task and prepare for a national conference on Dec. 16.

The ANC executive committee also called upon the umbrella United Democratic Front, which groups more than 700 anti-apartheid organizations, to continue functioning.

TROOPS: *Behind-the-Scenes Diplomacy Led to the Reunification Plan*

(Continued from page 1)

sweep the vote, U.S. officials realized that a unified Germany was no longer a possibility — it was all but a certainty.

So the administration decided to come up with its own plan to manage reunification.

Mr. Bush consulted with his national security adviser, Brent Scowcroft, and the deputy adviser, Robert M. Gates, and Mr. Baker with his key aides — Robert Zoellick, State Department counselor; Dennis B. Ross, the department's director of policy planning, and Raymond G.H. Seitz, assistant secretary for European affairs.

They eventually produced a version of the plan adopted at Ottawa. It became known as the "two-plus-four" concept.

Under this formula, after the East German elections were over the two Germanys would get together and discuss their economic, political and legal reunification.

Then, the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union would sit down with the two Germanys and discuss the size of the army their unified state might have, its relationship to NATO and security guarantees for its neighbors.

Mr. Baker and Mr. Bush decided that they would keep the two-plus-four idea closely held and begin secretly polling the other Allies.

They would not tell the other NATO members, until and unless there was an agreement among the four, plus the two Germanys.

The first serious discussion of the idea took place on Jan. 29, when the British foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, met with Mr. Baker in Washington.

Mr. Hurd, who had been thinking along similar lines, indicated that his government's preference would be "four plus zero" — that is, the four Allies getting together to discuss the fate of Germany, at first without the Germans. Nevertheless, he gave London's backing to two plus four.

Four days later, the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, flew to Washington for a private meeting with Mr. Baker, during which the secretary laid out the two-plus-four idea to him.

Mr. Genscher liked it, but he wanted to make certain that it was two plus four, not four plus two.

That is, he wanted to make sure that the two Germanys would determine the nature of their reunification, and then deal with the other powers on external security issues.

Mr. Genscher also told Mr. Baker that his government would have nothing to do with a "2-plus-15" arrangement — the two Germanys and the 15 other NATO members deciding the German future. Nor would be accept four plus zero.

On Feb. 5, Mr. Baker began a trip to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

At the last minute, his schedulers added a 5 A.M. stop in Ireland for a meeting with the French foreign minister, Roland Dumas.

During the one-hour talk, Mr. Dumas also signed on to the two-plus-four concept, but only after saying that his first preference was also four plus zero.

As the reunification negotiations progressed, pressure was building in the United States and in Europe for Mr. Bush to propose a deeper cut in Soviet and U.S. conventional forces in Europe than he had presented to NATO leaders in May.

At the urging of Mr. Scowcroft, General Colin L. Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, developed the plan to cut U.S. and Soviet troops in Central Europe to 195,000, with the United States keeping 30,000 soldiers elsewhere in the region.

On Feb. 7, Mr. Baker flew into Moscow.

That night, he had a private meeting with Mr. Shevardnadze and tried to bring up Germany, but the Soviet official said that the topic would have to be taken up with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

The next morning, Mr. Baker presented the two-plus-four concept to the Soviet leader as they sat around a huge table in the Kremlin's Catherine Hall.

Mr. Gorbachev was intrigued by the idea, but noncommittal.

He, too, made it clear that he shared the British and French preference for four plus zero.

"One of the things that is very striking about dealing with Shevardnadze and Gorbachev right now is that they will listen to your arguments," a senior State Department official said.

U.S. officials realized that a unified Germany was no longer a possibility — it was all but a certainty.

"These are not stylized discussions. They tend to be very relaxed. When you make a case that they think is reasonable, they will come right back and tell you: 'Well, you know, that's reasonable.' And there was quite a bit of that in the discussion on the Germanys."

But the German question was not the only issue Mr. Baker had to discuss with the Soviet officials.

There was also the question of how they would respond to Mr. Bush's troop proposal.

Mr. Gorbachev accepted the basic principle of lower troop levels, but gave Mr. Baker a counterproposal: both sides would go down to either 195,000 men or 225,000 men, but not 195,000 for one and 225,000 for the other.

Administration officials say they believe that this idea may have been generated by the Soviet arms-control bureaucracy and that Mr. Gorbachev decided he had nothing to lose by seeing if he could bluff the Americans into accepting it.

Mr. Baker left Moscow without a Soviet answer on Germany, and with the troop proposal in limbo.

Just as Mr. Baker was packing to leave, the West German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, and his foreign minister, Mr. Genscher, were arriving for a meeting with Mr. Gorbachev.

Mr. Baker decided that in order to avoid creating any impression of the United States and the Soviet Union — without Britain and France — deciding the fate of Germany, he would avoid any personal contact with Mr. Kohl in Moscow.

Instead, Mr. Baker sent Mr. Kohl a three-page, for-your-eyes-only note, laying out Mr. Gorbachev's reactions to the two-plus-four idea.

Mr. Baker then took off for Bulgaria and Romania on his way to a conference in Ottawa on the "open skies" proposal for air missions over other nations' territories.

In Ottawa, Mr. Baker, Mr. Genscher, Mr. Hurd, Mr. Dumas and Mr. Shevardnadze, who were supposed to be dealing with "open skies," were in fact going from one meeting with each other to another.

Most of the other NATO and Warsaw Pact foreign ministers did not have a clue as to what they were talking about.

A Baker aide mused that if anyone was tapping the phone calls between the ministers, they would have heard some of the most momentous issues in postwar politics being discussed with stunning frankness.

At several points, Mr. Baker was jogging back and forth between meetings with Mr. Genscher and Mr. Shevardnadze.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. Baker, Mr. Dumas, Mr. Hurd and Mr. Genscher had breakfast at the West German Embassy and hammered out the proposed language of the two-plus-four arrangement.

They decided then that if they could get Mr. Shevardnadze to sign on to it now, they should do it.

Events in Germany were moving too fast, they reasoned, and if they broke up in Ottawa without an understanding, it would be that much more difficult later.

From that breakfast, Mr. Baker drove back to a full session of the open-skies conference.

As ministers milled around the oval meeting table, Mr. Baker walked over to Mr. Shevardnadze with a scrap of paper in his hand.

With Mr. Shevardnadze's translator standing between them, Mr. Baker, reading from the paper written in his own handwriting, whispered to the Soviet minister the language the Western Allies were suggesting for two plus four.

Mr. Shevardnadze's translator wrote it down in Russian, and Mr. Shevardnadze said he would have to call Mr. Gorbachev.

It was at this juncture that Mr. Shevardnadze also said that Mr. Gorbachev was ready to accept Mr. Bush's original troop offer.

Mr. Baker was pleased but somewhat taken aback. No one had really expected Mr. Gorbachev to come around so soon.

Two hours later, Mr. Shevardnadze and Mr. Baker met again in a private conference room.

Mr. Shevardnadze said Mr. Gorbachev supported the idea but that he needed some changes in the text.

First, it could not mention the March 18 East German election date, or suggest that this was the event that would trigger the two-plus-four meeting.

This was done to mollify East Germany and to avoid treating reunification, or East Germany's dissolution, as a foregone conclusion.

Mr. Shevardnadze also insisted, apparently on behalf of the Poles, that the statement contain a line saying that the two-plus-four discussions would deal with "issues of security of the neighboring states."

Once this language was approved, news photographers were summoned for pictures of the two German foreign ministers and those of the four Allied countries standing together.

No one was told why.

Moments later, their two-plus-four announcement was released. Members of the press got it before most other NATO ministers.

The Belgians, Dutch and Italians were incensed and began asking for changes in the text, particularly for a reference not only to the security of states neighboring Germany, but also in the rest of Europe.

"They were told in no uncertain terms that this was a matter for the Allied powers with legal rights in Germany and nobody else," an administration official said.

"That is why the deal was cut this way, we told them, and if you don't like it, I'm sorry, but you have no legal rights."

Reaction Is Mixed On Hong Kong Law

By Barbara Basler
New York Times Service

HONG KONG — As the Basic Law that will govern Hong Kong after the Chinese takeover in 1997 was ratified Friday in Beijing, liberal politicians in Hong Kong denounced it and students rallied to condemn, ridicule and burn it.

But some conservatives in Hong Kong said they found the limited level of democracy in the Basic Law to be acceptable. And Hong Kong's colonial government said it would "allow for a smooth transition of government in 1997."

The final version of the law, the constitution that will govern Hong Kong in 1997, was marginally more progressive than an earlier draft. But it fell short of allowing the fully elected legislature that local lawmakers and the Hong Kong government would have preferred.

Thousands of students boycotted classes to protest the constitution. After individual rallies on some of the colony's 12 colleges and universities, they marched to the offices of the Xinhua press agency, China's de facto embassy, which was heavily guarded by policemen.

While China has agreed to permit Hong Kong "a high degree of autonomy" after 1997, the growing middle class has been demanding that a democratic framework be set up to protect their rights.

The call for more democracy reached its peak in June, when Hong Kong watched as China killed hundreds of demonstrators for democracy in Beijing. Hong Kong lawmakers, who are now appointed or indirectly elected, had united behind a plan that would permit half the seats in the legislature to be directly elected by 1997, and a fully elected legislature by 2003.

But the Basic Law permits only one-third of the 60 seats to be directly elected by 1997, rising to half of the legislature only in 2003. It also requires separate voting for bills introduced by legislators as opposed to the government.

It also calls for some seats to be indirectly elected through groups like doctors and lawyers, with others to be elected by a grand electoral college, whose members will all be appointed by the government. Under the law, Hong Kong legislators can consider whether they want a fully elected legislature in 2007.

Martin Lee, a leading liberal legislator, denounced the law as "a shameful act of surrender," by the British, who, after holding secret, last-minute talks with Beijing, agreed to the final version.

A Hong Kong official said the government was "pleased with the draft, with reservations." And he added that Britain hoped to see "at least 50 percent of the legislature directly elected by 1997, and that's what we will be working toward."

4 in Calcutta Die From Gas Leak

CALCUTTA (AP) — Chlorine gas seeped from a small paint factory early Friday, killing four persons and injuring about 90 others living in a nearby shantytown, the police said.

The dead included a girl, 3, her brother, 8, and their father, 35, and a worker at the factory, situated in one of the city's most densely populated and poorest neighborhoods, the police said. At least 20 of the injured were hospitalized, many in serious condition.

According to the police, the gas leaked from a cylinder that was later plugged and removed from the factory. An arrest warrant was issued for the factory owner, they said.

EXCEPTIONNEL
pendant le mois de
FEVRIER
Richelieu bout fleuri 700 F
Boucle 650 F
Ces modèles tout cuir, cousus "Good Year", le montage main et la double couture dans la semelle (pour faciliter le ressemelage), sont les garants d'authentiques anglaises de qualité.
Chasse 750 F
4, rue du Général Lanrezac, Paris 17e
M° Etoile - Tél. 48 88 98 66
24, rue de Châteaudun, Paris 9e
M° N.D. de Lorette
Ashford
la véritable anglaise

EDUCATION DIRECTORY

BELGIUM

Bourse des LANGUES 90

A LANGUAGE EXHIBITION IN THE HEART OF EUROPE
THE Bourse des Langues
22 - 23 - 24 Feb. 1990.
Anspach Center
BRUSSELS - BELGIUM
For information:
Bourse des Langues
Anspach Center, Brussels.
Belgium. Tel.: 02/218 12 05

NOW, THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE IS JUST A PHONE CALL AWAY
AT UP TO 50% SAVINGS!

Get better acquainted with the IHT with our special introductory telephone offer for new subscribers. And as an added bonus for calling, you'll receive up to 52 free issues for subscriptions of six months or more.

Just refer to the chart below and call the appropriate telephone number for your country. Tell the operator at Phone Service Europe you want to subscribe to the IHT and indicate the term you prefer. Pay by credit card. Or request an invoice for six and twelve-month subscriptions.

It's never been easier (with our new telephone numbers) or more economical (with tremendous savings) to subscribe.

Don't delay. Call today to start your IHT subscription for home or office delivery.

Country/Currency		TELEPHONE NUMBER	12 months (+52 free issues)	ONE-YEAR SAVINGS	6 months (+26 free issues)	2 months
Austria*	A. Sch.	0222/6766.33455	4,400	3,972	2,500	310
Belgium*	B.Fr.	03/271.03.04	11,000	7,200	6,000	940
Denmark*	D.Kr.	38.17.11.44	2,700	1,668	1,500	170
Finland*	F.M.	90/69.26.558	1,760	1,516	970	110
France	F.F.	05.01.8088	1,500	1,412	830	150
Germany*	D.M.	0130/4811	580	438	320	44
Great Britain	£	0800/700600	140	115	77	14
Greece**	Dr.	01/51.29.695	41,000	20,880	23,000	5,000
Ireland	IR.	— —	155	136	85	16
Italy	Lire	— —	420,000	308,000	231,000	32,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	32.3/271.03.04	11,000	7,200	6,000	940
Netherlands*	Fl.	06-022.0242	600	492	340	50
Norway*	N.Kr.	042/11.388	2,000	1,640	1,100	175
Portugal*	Esc.	0034/1.555.1085	29,000	32,880	16,000	3,000
Spain*	Ptas.	01/555.1085	32,000	28,080	17,600	3,000
Sweden*	S.Kr.	08/71.63.771	2,000	1,640	1,100	165
Switzerland*	S.Fr.	0.46.05.44.11	455	491	255	38
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, Iran, Fr. Afr., Middle East	$	— —	470	Varies by country	260	—
Rest of Afr., Gulf St., Asia	$	— —	620		340	—
Central/Latin America	$	— —	540		295	—

If a telephone number is not listed in the chart for your country of residence, you may subscribe to the IHT by writing the Subscription Manager, IHT, at 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, FRANCE. Please note: this offer is valid until April 1, 1990 for new subscribers only.

* Please ask your operator for details about hand delivery.

** Prices are for hand delivery in Athens.

International Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post
181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, FRANCE. Telex: 612832. Fax: 46 37 06 51.

Dining Out

MAISONS-LAFFITTE

AUBERGE D'ALENÇON
Godr. cuis. in an evoc. setting. About 230 Frs./pc., Amer. Bar, gard. terr., conf. rooms, seats 120. Hotel closed Mon. 17, av. de St-Germain, 78600 Maisons-Laffitte. 39.12.19.99.

NEUILLY

LE VILLAGE
In Neuilly, between The Bois and La Defense, the peaceful charm of a Village restaurant, service until midnight, seafood, Aveyronnaise specialties and its first choice grills, oyster, bar. The latest rendez-vous of all Neuilly Parisians. 175 Avenue Charles de Gaulle. Reservation: 46 37 17 56.

PARIS 1st

L'ALSACE AUX HALLES
Shellfish. Fish. Choucroutes.
Per night as per day.
16, rue Coquillière. Tel.: 42 36 74 24.

LE LOUCHEBEM
Roasted meats our specialty. Open every day except Sunday until midnight. Original setting & menu. Across from the Forum and St.-Eustache. Parking at St.-Eustache, 200 m. 31, rue Berger. Tel.: (1) 42 33 12 99.

PARIS 2nd

KITTY O'SHEA'S PUB
Sister of the famous Dublin Pub located 50 yards from Pl. Vendôme. The French home of Irish Coffee and excellent draught beers. Jazz & Irish music. Open 7 days.
10 R. Capucines. T.: 40 15 08 08.

JOHN JAMESON
The first Irish Restaurant in Paris, recommended by major guides. Business lunch FF 95 and à la carte. Sunday brunch. Closed Monday.
10 rue Capucines. 40 15 00 30.

BAR BUCKINGHAM
Authentic American Bar by the Opera. Cocktails served in the bar or hotel conference room. HOTEL DES ETATS-UNIS Opéra, 16, rue d'Antin. Tel.: 47 42 43 25.

PARIS 5th

JEAN MARIE JORDAN
Formerly Raffatin et Honorine well liked by the American gastronomic press. Traditional cuisine. Local French dishes. Open daily. Near l'Ile St. Louis. 16 Bld Saint Germain. Tel.: 43 54 22 21.

PARIS 6th

YUGARAJ
Of all the Indian restaurants, this is by far the best & most authentic. (Gault & Millau.) Closed Monday.
14, rue Dauphine. Tel.: 43.26.44.91.

PARIS 7th

THOUMIEUX
Specialities of the South-West. Confit de canard & cassoulet au confit de canard. Open everyday. 79 r. St-Dominique. Tel.: (1) 47 05 49 75. Near Invalides Terminal.

CHEZ LES ANGES
In the Michelin Guide. Burgundy Spec. Gastronomical cooking. Cl. on Sun. eve. 54, Bld. Latour-Maubourg. Tel.: 47 05 89 86.

LE GALANT VERRE
Traditional cooking - Waterzoi - salmon with raspberries - Clientèle from the world of politics - Driver - Open on Saturday evenings and mornings. Closed on Sundays.
12, rue de Verneuil. Tel.: 42 60 84 56.

LE LUZ
Located near Invalides. Enjoy seafood cuisine served in a charming setting. Menu at 130 F.Fr./tte. A la carte, around 280 F.Fr./tte. 4, rue Pierre-Leroux. Tel.: 43.06.59.39.

PARIS 8th

MARSHAL'S The taste of California
Happy hour, brunch Saturday and Sunday, jazz live with Floris & Nico, Burrink from 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. 63 Avenue Franklin Roosvelt. Tel.: 45 63 21 22.

KOK PING
In the Champs-Elysées, restaurant of high quality, Chinese and Thai gastronomy. Closed Saturday and Sunday lunchtime. 4, rue Balzac. Tel.: 42 25 28 85.

PARIS 15th

LE TOIT DE PARIS
Every Thursday evening, the fisherman's night: a sumptuous buffet on the 10th floor of the hotel featuring an incomparable view of the Eiffel Tower. Paris Hilton, 18 avenue de Suffren. Tel.: 42.73.92.00.

PARIS 15th

LE TAGORE
The new Persian Indian restaurant, Mogha specialises, surely one of the best among the foreign restaurants in France, two "Toques" in the Gault et Millau. 25, Ave. du Maine. Tel.: 45 44 94 41.

PATIO MONTPARNASSE
Bellecour Restaurant, whose spirit and cuisine is renowned in all the guides. Gastr.lunch menu, dinner, 100 Fr. Loc. near the Montparnasse Tower, level 1 of the Galerie Vaugirard. 30-32 bd. de Vaugirard. T.: 43 22 30 25.

PARIS 16th

MONKEY BUSINESS
Riverboat restaurant situated on the Right Bank, just across from The Eiffel Tower. Featuring Lusiana and Texas specialties, in a refined atmosphere with a splendid view. Quai Debilly, tel.: 47 23 77 78/47 23 50 97.

PARIS 17th

CHEZ FRED
Lyonnais bistro, traditional French cooking, daily dishes. 190 bis, bld. Pereire.
Tel.: 45 74 20 48.

ROME

DA MEO PATACCA
Trastevere. Rest. famous for fun food, music & folklore. 00153 Rome, Piazza de Mercanti 30. Tel.: 06-5816198, 5892193. Fax: 582552.

VIENNA

KERVANSARAY
Turkish & Int'l specialities, lobster bar, best seafood restaurant, 1st floor. Mahlerstr. 9. Tel.: 5128843. Air conditioned. 80 rm. Opera. Noon-3 p.m. & 6 p.m.-1 a.m., except Sunday. Open holidays.

ZAGREB

KORDIC
Best seafood restaurant. Family tradition from 1881. High class. Closed on Sundays. Kepetil 27. Tel: 041/423-425.

Celtic Art's Twilight: Mystery and Beauty

International Herald Tribune

SOUREN MELIKIAN

LONDON — There is an atmosphere of mystery about Celtic art. The lure of a culture that displayed utmost sophistication in its artifacts, yet virtually ignored writing except for copying the most admirable manuscripts of the Gospels, is irresistible. The latest of a string of Celtic art exhibitions in the last decade, at the British Museum until April 29, deals with the last three centuries of Celtic art, when it had virtually retreated to the British Isles.

The contrast between an art that is not just of startling beauty and technical mastery, but obviously loaded with a complex symbolism, and our total ignorance of its meaning, soon becomes haunting. Among their many distinctive features, Celtic societies in what is now England, Scotland or Ireland did not resort to coinage. There is not much to go on when it comes to dating. Exceptions to the rule are not immensely helpful.

The enthusiasm with which Susan Youngs, the museum's curator who edited the catalogue and was the exhibition's linchpin, speaks of a "proto-handpin" datable prior to A.D. 359 thanks to some 3,000 copper coins from the same find at Oldcroft, Gloucestershire, seems a bit excessive to the layman. It is small, rather simple, and bears little authentic relationship to the heart of the matter — the masterpieces made from the sixth to the ninth centuries, when Christianity was spreading extensively.

From the beginning, one is struck by the precision of the symbols engraved on metal with a calligrapher's meticulous attention to curves and proportions. The pattern on a pair of petal-like silver plaques found more than a century ago in Fifeshire, Scotland, remains as enigmatic today as it was then. The purposeful composition is arranged around a bold angular zigzag at odds with the curving sides and so alien to the curvilinear repertoire beloved by the Celts that it must have been chosen for the sake of meaning, not aesthetics. The branch that goes up is suggestive of a tree or plant, while the one that goes down ends up with a fleur-de-lis-like motif borrowed from the Middle East via some Byzantine intermediary. On either side of the horizontal link appear the discs of what looks like a dress clasp. These are filled with a typical Celtic whirling motif. Below, a crozier-like motif ends with a stylized dog head. It all looks like a series of talking devices. Unfortunately, we cannot hear what they say.

As the jewelry gets larger, the mastery of the abstract patterns, particularly those with rhythmically swirling scrolls, becomes more striking. So does the feel for color. The fine bronze volutes on a carmine enamel ground that decorate a dress fastener found in County Offaly look like some miniature exercise lifted from a manuscript leaf. These were obviously objects designed in the same ateliers that produced the magnificent Irish manuscripts. To talk about the influence of metalwork over book illumination, as one of the contributors does, is to ignore the obvious — that metal patterns have to be drawn, too.

INDEED, the leading role of book illumination is further suggested by the extraordinary application of bronze plaques with enameled patterns, soldered onto the walls of some deep bowls. They look like rosettes and panels from illuminated margins. Although purely Celtic, these are known only from finds in England. Suspension rings show that they were made to hang from chains, but for what precise purpose is undetermined. One of the masterpieces in the group was found in the tomb of a woman and child in an Anglo-Saxon cemetery excavated at Garton Station, in Humberside, England.

There may be a connection with the Middle East. This is suggested by the deep shapes matched in Iranian metalwork, and the peculiar high-tin alloy that results in the typical, mostly black sheen of the patina and wartlike oxydation. Iran, again, is the only area where high-tin bronze of this kind was used on a massive scale. Such connections are by no means surprising. The maritime route to the Middle East, which imported tin ore from the westernmost Celtic provinces as early as the first millennium B.C., was well mapped. The links of Irish Christianity were not with Rome but with Coptic Egypt, to which it owed its liturgy and some motifs of book illumination.

The ease with which Celtic culture both in Ireland and England absorbed outside influences, at once transforming them and rethinking them in terms of its own unique aesthetic language, is the great revelation of the show. This is illustrated by some recent finds that give the exhibition its air of novelty. A hoard of extraordinary objects recovered from a riverbank at Donore in County Meath entered the National Museum of Ireland as recently as 1985. One is a complete large door handle. Jutting forward from a disc decorated with swirling volutes, a peg is terminated with a stylized animal head holding the ring.

It takes some time to realize that this is the Irish interpretation of the Ancient Near Eastern model that reached Europe via Syria and Byzantium. The Irish piece is completely transformed. The animal head, possibly that of a wolf, has a spooky appearance that it owes partly to the red glass insets for its eyes, suggestive of blood. The swirling motifs terminated with stylized animal heads on the circular door plate suggest more than a touch of Viking influence.

At that time, the Irish artists could also work in an exclusively Celtic tradition. Another door plate from the same hoard, now missing its animal-headed peg, is one of the greatest objects in that tradition. The abstract pattern is strikingly close to an illuminated page from the famous Gospel preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, known as the Book of Durrow. Here one cannot help deploring that this otherwise admirable show should have left out an obvious requirement, duly reproduced in the catalogue but not displayed — two or three manuscripts would make a dramatic difference. The Book of Durrow in Dublin was a must, as was the Book of Lindisfarne — formerly under the care of the British Museum and now housed in the British Library, a few hundred yards away.

Both would have shown among other things how even such a powerful factor as the adoption of new metaphysical tenets left the visual repertoire of the Celts, at least in Ireland, intact and virtually unaffected by what could have been a massive influx of new iconography. Comparing the ornamental page from the Book of Lindisfarne with one of the large brooches of the same period, probably early eighth century, found at Bettystown in County Meath, it is easy to see how the vocabulary of Irish forms and motifs completely engulfed any loans from the outside world including the cross.

The most extraordinary process of assimilation is that revealed by a recent find made in 1980 at Derrynaflan, a monastic site in Ireland. A large shallow vessel known as a paten ultimately goes back to a Hellenistic model. The minute gold filigree work on the sides, the raised studs with rounded enamel insets, each of a different design, change it into an object that bears no relationship to its prototype. The connection, aesthetically, is with the series of large eighth-century brooches, some from Ireland, others from Scotland, which rate among the greatest creations of early medieval Europe.

Even the house-shaped reliquaries with gable roofs, which must have reached the Celts from Germanic Europe, came to be integrated into Celtic aesthetics, as may be judged from a shrine in Bologna. The distinctive shape disappears under incised Celtic ornament.

WHEN dealing with a human body, in which the Celtic artist displayed limited interest, the artist's overriding concern appears to have been to fit in as many of its favorite abstract patterns possible. Occasionally he would add up pure abstraction and elements of the human body such as a powerfully stylized mask and two small legs. This is a deliberately analytical approach, not the result of a lack of ability. The human mask in an enameled mount found in the grave of a Viking noblewoman in Norway is one of the most masterly figural works of art from medieval Europe.

The audacity and autonomy of Celtic thinking in its approach to metaphysics was the same as in art. Rome could not stand its rejection of things Roman and its links with the East. When Christian Ireland cried out for help against the Norwegian devastation in the 13th century, it was left to destruction. The mysticism of the ninth century Scottish philosopher Iohannes Scottus (called Eriugena, or "Irish-born") was not much to Rome's liking either. Eventually all the Celtic kingdoms were reduced, and all Celtic cultures repressed. Ireland was Anglicized linguistically after a process of conquest that started in the 12th century, and Brittany became Frenchified after union with France.

Hunterston brooch, c. 700, in gold, silver and amber.

Stark Look at Soviet Art

Contemporary Show Reflects a 'Sense of Urgency'

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PRATO, Italy — The town of Prato, outside Florence, has a thriving textile industry which, according to local claims, produces more wool than all of England. Such prosperity led to the creation, a couple of years ago, of the handsome Luigi Pecci Museum of Contemporary Art, currently the setting of an exhibition of works by 12 "Contemporary Russian Artists" (to May 14). All of them are "unofficial," all have shown in the West at least once, and the older ones, Erik Bulatov and Ilya Kabakov (both 57), unknown in the West until five years ago, have achieved a measure of celebrity outside their own country.

The artists were all in Prato for the inauguration. According to the museum's artistic director, Ammon Barzel, the mood during the two weeks preceeding the inauguration was tense and emotional as participants followed events in their country.

Most of the works are installations that include drawings or paintings, but the approach in each case is conceptual. This reflects the preferences of Claudia Jolles, the curator, but also a certain consensus touching on what is currently significant in Moscow.

As a result of this conceptualism the viewer needs to be clued in, at least briefly, if he wants to grasp the gist of most of the pieces. There is a marked difference from Western conceptualism, which usually tends to be abstract and devoid of content. Russian conceptualism, by contrast, is full of content and refers to the experience of people living in extraordinarily trying circumstances. These works, in contrast to Western works in a similar vein, are, as Barzel puts it, "quite uncynical, and marked by a sense of urgeacy."

Typical of this was an environment by Svetlana Kopystiansky who, with her fellow-artist and husband, Igor, comes from Lvov (all the others live and work in Moscow). The piece, which is a monument to memory and truth repressed, takes on the appearance of a wall composed of blocks of crumpled sheets of paper painted in various shades of blue and gray. Leaning against it are four gray ladders, and two others lie on the ground. On the floor in front of this wall, laid out in neat stacks, are hundreds of sheets of paper, covered with writing in a large, careful script and a cassette recorder playing a recitation of disconnected syllables.

The artist's account of how she made the work reveals her meaning. She began by copying a narrative from a book chosen at random. Each page was then crumpled and pressed into the blocks forming the gray wall. Some fragments of text remain apparent, of course, and it is these inevitably meaningless fragments that the artist recopied and recorded on the tape. The original text remains embedded in the wall.

Sergei Romanitsev

Konstantin Zvezdochotov, one of the artists in the show.

The critic Viktor Misiano points out that current Russian "avant-garde" art is marked by two traits: the artist's isolation, both within his own society and from the outside world, and what could be termed the "poetics of poor quality." This last point is apparent in the way artists tend to use shabby, low grade material in their work.

Ilya Kabakov, for instance, had originally intended to have the very large hall in which he installed his work papered with what he rather affectionately termed "idiotic Russian wallpaper." He was working on the installation when he got the disturbing news that anti-Semitic tracts, calling for a pogrom on May 5, had been distributed in Leningrad. As a result of this and other recent incidents, he decided to give the work a more somber tone by shutting off outside light and having the walls painted dark brown and gray. As Barzel explained, "Kabakov had expected the result to be hideous and gloomy. Instead, because the work was done by Italians, it turned out refined and elegant."

Kabakov's hall actually contains three works, composed like sequential pages in an album. His "Universal System for Representing Everything" is a send-up of all universal systems (and obviously of the one that most marked his own life). "Life as an Outrage" is a narrative of the artist's mother's painful and pathetic life as told by herself. Snippets of her text are coupled with cheerful pictures of daily life clipped from Soviet magazines. The contrast is obvious.

The most effective piece, filling most of the hall, is "Golden Underground River." The central element of this piece is a taut golden wire, a thread of life about 100 feet (30 meters) long, strung waist-high through the room. On either side of it stand 93 shabby-looking music stands, and on each stand has been placed a sheet of gray cardboard on which a drawing by Kabakov and a short text in Russian have been glued. The drawings are of only average interest, the presentation is definitely shabby.

But, as the artist explained, "the viewer who walks down one side of the room will naturally wonder what is being shown on the other side. The wire prevents him from going over to find out, so he has to make his way all the way back and walk around to the other side. Once there he discovers that the drawings on the far side are identical to those he has just seen." The environment consequently appears to suggest something about the nature of subjective experience — both similar and incommunicable. At the level that interests the artist, it probably also refers to the ambiguous perception Westerners have of his experience.

A number of younger artists combine artificial flowers, red plastic dwarfs and other indigenous forms of industrial kitsch in their installations, partly out of affectionate derision, partly because it is a sort of material that is readily available. This is the case of shy, ironical, 32-year-old Konstantin Zvezdochotov who has recycled a good deal of this sort of junk in his bitter-humorous environment, but it is also common practice for artists such as Sergei Volkov, the Medical Hermeneutics group and the Perzi group.

SOME spectators grumbled that the exhibition did not offer anything that had not been seen in the West 20 years ago. But that may seem beside the point. The exhibition refers to a specific experience — not to a speculative absolute. Soviet artists may borrow formally from the West and, after 60 years of isolation, they may sometimes appear to be tagging along behind, but they often manage to tell us something heartfelt about their own lives.

AUCTION SALES

A major Sale of
CONTEMPORARY CERAMICS

Wednesday, 28th February at 6pm

Over 250 lots at estimates from as little as £40 to several thousand pounds, including:
Works by *Lucie Rie, Hans Coper, Bernard Leach, Michael Cardew, Elisabeth Frink, Hamada* and *Mary Rogers*
Pots by Painters: *Picasso, John Piper*
International ceramics: *Pots from Japan, the Netherlands, USA etc.*
Plus *Ewen Henderson, John Ward, Christine Jones and many others*

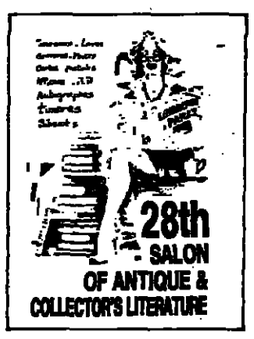
Lucie Rie vase. Est: £3,000 - 4,000

Viewing Sun. 25th: 2.30pm-5pm Mon. & Tue. 26th & 27th: 8.45am-7pm
Day of Sale: 8.45am-1pm Catalogue £5 (£6 by post) Enquiries: Cyril Frankel

BONHAMS
KNIGHTSBRIDGE
Just across from Harrods
Montpelier Street, London SW7 1HH Telephone: 01-584 9161 Fax: 01-589 4072

ANTIQUES

ESPACE CHAMPERRET
FEBRUARY 9-18
Daily from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Saturday & Sunday until 8 p.m.



METRO : Pte CHAMPERRET TÉL. : 45 65 95 95

ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS

APPEL BRAQUE
COROT DUFY JONGKIND
KISLING KLEE MATISSE
MIRO NICHOLSON RENOIR
ROUAULT ROUSSEAU SIGNAC
TAPIES VASARELY WARHOL

15 FEBRUARY - 2 MAY 1990
COLLECTION URBAN
GALLERY URBAN
22 Avenue Matignon 75008 Paris. Tel.: 1-42 65 21 34
NEW YORK 500 Park Avenue on 59th Street New York, NY 10022 U.S.A. Tel.: 212 593 0006
NAGOYA 25 Hirakoji Dohrihi Semei Bldg. 3-14 Sakae Naka-ku Nagoya, Japan. Tel.: 052-251-9200
TOKYO 2F Harajuku Cocoon Bldg. 5-7-5 Jingumae Shibuya-ku Tokyo, Japan. Tel.: 03-407-9703

GALERIE MAURICE GARNIER
BERNARD BUFFET
Vingt mille lieues sous les mers

GALERIE DENISE RENÉ
196, bd Saint-Germain, Paris 7e - Tel.: 42 22 77 57
MIGNONI

Mohror
Photographies
Hôtel de Ville de Paris, 16 Février - 8 Avril 1990

TRUPHEMUS
Paintings and pastels
16 February - 17 March
GALERIE CLAUDE BERNARD
7-9, rue des Beaux-Arts, 75006 PARIS. Tel.: (1) 43.26.97.07

"ART EXHIBITIONS"
"ANTIQUES"
"AUCTION SALES"
appear on Saturday

JEANNE-BUCHER
53 rue de Seine Paris VI
NALLARD

auction sales
IN FRANCE
PARIS

DROUOT RICHELIEU
9, Rue Drouot, 75009 Paris - Tel.: 48 00 20 20.

Tuesday, February 20
Room 1 at 2 p.m. MODERN PAINTINGS - Aizpiri, Bauchant, Bemann, Boggs, Caniere, Cosson, Couzvoz, Desnoyer, Dignimont, Domergue, J. Dufy, Foujita, Friesz, Genin, Gen Paul, Goerg, Goetchavva, Luce, Mane Katz, Pascin, Savage, Vlaminck... Me LOUDMER, 18, rue de Provence, 75009 Paris. Tel.: (1) 45 23 15 25. Fax: (1) 47 70 10 76.

Thursday, February 22
Room 6 at 2 p.m. 19th CENTURY PAINTINGS, MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY. Alechinsky, C. Ferrand, Friesz, Lapicque, Milbourne, Nenquelman. SCULPTURES - C. Mercier. FURNITURE - Leleu, OBJETS D'ART. Me MORAND, 7, rue Ernest-Renan, 75015 Paris. Tel.: (1) 47 34 81 13. Fax: (1) 45 66 54 03.

Monday, February 26
Room 4 at 2 p.m. ANTIQUE TO MODERN GLASSWARE. ANTIQUE - OLD GLASSES - ART NOUVEAU - ART DECO - CONTEMPORARY. Mes CHOCHON, -CHOCHON-BARRÉ, ALLARDI, 15, rue de la Grange-Batelière, 75009 Paris. Tel.: (1) 47 70 72 51. Fax: (1) 48 00 96 54.

Wednesday, February 28
Room 2 at 2 p.m. ANTIQUE & MODERN BOOKS - Me LOUDMER, 18, rue de Provence, 75009 Paris. Tel.: (1) 45 23 15 25. Fax: (1) 47 70 10 76.

DROUOT MONTAIGNE
24, Ave. Montaigne, 75008 Paris - Tel.: 48 00 20 80.

Sunday, March 11
At 3 p.m. IMPORTANT PAINTINGS & SCULPTURES OF MASTERS FROM THE 19TH C. TO THE MODERN PERIOD - 17th & 18th C. OLD MASTER PAINTINGS. Exhibitions: March 10 from 11 a.m. to 10 p.m., March 11 from 11-12 (noon). Telephone number during sale and exhibition: 48 00 20 91. Mes LOMBRAIL, TEUQUAM, 21, av. de Balzac, 94210 La Varenne-St.-Hilaire. Tel.: 33 (1) 45 97 29 95. Fax: 33 (1) 42 85 68 48.

PARIS AREA
Argenteuil, Auxerre, Chartres, Chateaudun, Corbeil, Coulommiers, Dreux, Enghien, Etampes, Fontainebleau, Joigny, L'Isle-Adam, Maisons-Laffite, Mantes, Meaux, Melun, Nogent le Rotrou, Palaiseau, Poncelse, Provins, Rambouillet, St. Germain en Laye, Sens, Tonnerre, Verrieres, Versailles.

Sunday, March 18
78000 VERSAILLES
At 2:30 p.m. IMPORTANT ABSTRACT & CONTEMPORARY PAINTINGS. Basquiat, Dubuffet, Hartung, Klein, Lewitt, Masson, Poliakoff, Soulages, Wathol... On view: Friday, March 16, 2 p.m.-6 p.m., 9 p.m.-11 p.m.; Saturday, March 17, 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Mes PERRIN, ROYÈRE, LAJEUNESSE, 3, impasse des Chevau-Légers. Tel.: 33 (1) 39 50 69 82 and 39 50 75 04. Fax: 33 (1) 39 49 04 17.

PROVINCES
Sunday, February 25
87000 LIMOGES
At 2 p.m. IMPORTANT MODERN PAINTINGS - DRAWINGS WATERCOLORS - GOUACHES - SCULPTURES - TAPESTRIES. Exhibition: February 23 & 24 from 9 a.m.-12:30 p.m. and from 2-7 p.m.; Feb. 25 from 10-12 (noon). Me GALATEAU, 5 rue Cruche-d'Or. Tel.: 33 (1) 55 34 33 31; 55 33 61 89. Fax: 33 (1) 55 32 59 65.

FOR SALE / SOLD

Roman silver: Fourteen lavishly decorated vessels, said to be from the fourth and fifth centuries and described as the largest and finest collection of ancient Roman silver ever uncovered, are being sold through Sotheby's with a presale estimate of $70 million. Michael Ainslie, the president of Sotheby's Holdings, which owns the auction house, said that the treasure was found in the 1970s, possibly in Lebanon, and was acquired by the Marquess of Northampton in the 1980s. Ainslie said the silver was being sold by the Marquess of Northampton Settlement, a family trust. Sotheby's is offering the collection intact for private sale, but if no buyer is found, it will auction the vessels separately next fall in Zurich. The collection is made up of four large silver plates, five ewers, two buckets, a basin, a vase and a jewelry casket. Asked whether the antiquities might have been taken illegally out of Lebanon, Ainslie said that Lord Northampton had submitted all of the export licenses for the silver to the Lebanese Embassy in Bern. All these documents have been confirmed as correct, Ainslie said.

□

If truth be told: A collector has paid $55,000 for a letter by George Washington in which he thanks an author for dedicating a book to him, but admits he hasn't read it. Charles Hamilton, a New York autograph dealer, said that the letter was recently discovered in an attic in Cincinnati. In the two-page letter, which Washington wrote on Aug. 15, 1798, he thanks the Reverend Jonathan Boucher for dedicating to him "Causes & Consequences of the American Revolution," adding: "I know not how it happened, but the fact is that your favour of the 8th of Nov. last year is but received; and at a time when both public and private business presses so hard upon me as to afford no leisure to give [the book] a perusal."

□

Spanish painting: Two days of sales of Spanish paintings of the 19th and 20th centuries realized more than £3 million (more than $5 million) this week in London. Sotheby's sale Wednesday totaled £1.5 million and Christie's, on Thursday, totaled £1.6 million. Almost all the buyers were Spanish dealers and collectors. Sales included a turn-of-the-century view of the Arc de Triomphe in Paris by Ulpiano Checa y Sanz, sold for £385,000; a painting by José Gallegos y Arnosa of a boys' choir rehearsing in a church, painted in 1886, sold for £187,000; and "The Recital," by Salvador Sanchez Barbudo, which fetched £132,000.

COLLECTOR'S GUIDE

If you wish to sell
Estate Jewellery and Exceptional Gemstones,
we provide expertise, counsel, and all purchasing possibilities. 25 years of personal experience. Discretion, security worldwide.
For appointment, contact
THOMAS FÄRBER
CH-1204 Geneva, 5, rue du Marché Switzerland
Phone (41.22.) 214844, Fax (41 22.) 214824

PETER MAX
PAINTINGS
DRAWINGS
ACQUISITIONS BY INTERNATIONAL GALLERIES, MUSEUMS AND FOREIGN CORPORATE COLLECTIONS. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL 212-879-6700 OR FAX 212 877-1145

SAFIRE
IN THE IHT EVERY MONDAY—
IN DEFENSE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND ITS PROPER USAGE

International Herald Tribune A Special Report

Saturday-Sunday, February 17-18, 1990

Education: The Hurdles Ahead

Ideology Comes Back With a Vengeance to Chinese Universities

By Daniel Southerland

BEIJING — Five years ago, China launched an ambitious reform program intended to make a highly centralized, Soviet-style educational system less rigid and more open to new ideas.

Under the guidance of senior leader Deng Xiaoping, the reforms gave universities more autonomy and students a chance to study once-banned subjects, including sociology, business management, and Western, non-Marxist political ideas.

Mr. Deng saw a need to free up the educational system in order to support China's economic modernization goals. While cautioning against the "worship" of capitalist nations, Mr. Deng argued that China could achieve modernization only by adopting managerial and scientific skills from the West.

But Mr. Deng got more than he bargained for.

His educational reforms were never fully implemented, but they helped to give university students a taste for broader freedoms. The Communist Party's hold over universities was drastically weakened as professional standards began to take precedence over ideology.

> Mr. Deng's reforms helped give students a taste for broader freedoms.

In 1986, the students' sense of rising expectations spilled into the streets. Students in a number of cities participated in unprecedented demonstrations calling for democracy and freedom. The students denounced corruption in the Communist Party.

The demonstrations resumed with a vengeance last spring, when hundreds of thousands of students took to the streets in a torrent of protest sweeping more than 80 Chinese cities.

Ironically, the educational reforms that Mr. Deng introduced in order to assist China in achieving its modernization goals had produced restless students who grew bold enough to challenge the aging revolutionary. Last spring, many university students called for Mr. Deng's resignation.

After the students threatened the Communist Party's monopoly on power, Mr. Deng and some of his most conservative allies decided to crack down. Since June, the universities have become an ideological battleground.

The party has now reasserted its control over universities — not through reforms, but by imprisoning some student activists and imposing new codes of conduct and mandatory political indoctrination courses on others.

But the absolute priority given to political orthodoxy throughout the educational system means that some fundamental problems in the system are likely to continue to defy solution.

The low status and salaries accorded teachers — their pay scale is one of China's lowest — mean that many of them lack any sense of motivation. A growing number of teachers have attempted to abandon the field altogether in recent years.

The emphasis on making money that accompanied China's economic reform program has led to an increasing number of student dropouts as well. Illiteracy, which afflicts nearly a quarter of the adult population, is believed to be growing.

A U.S. Information Agency research report prepared in July, 1989, concluded that for undergraduates, intolerable campus living conditions and "an often irrational job placement system" helped to create the discontent that fueled the outbreaks of anti-government protest in 1986 and again in 1989.

But the government's crackdown has created a facade of normality on today's university campuses.

From time to time, however, an undercurrent of disaffection and anger shatters the surface calm. When the Romanian dictator Nicolae Ceausescu was overthrown late last year, students at several universities in Beijing and Shanghai put up illegal posters celebrating Romania's popular revolt.

The government dispatched its chief spokesman, Yuan Mu, to the campus of Beijing University to speak to a hand-picked group of students about Romania and the future of communism in China. But Mr. Yuan was interrupted at several points in this "dialogue" by uninvited students who packed the hall and asked sharp questions.

OPPOSITION to the government on campuses clearly remains widespread. But it is disorganized and believed unlikely to erupt any time soon on the scale witnessed last spring.

Students instead offer mostly passive resistance. In order to qualify for advancement and graduation, they repeat what the government wants them to say in written examinations designed to test their loyalty to the Communist Party.

"Most students don't believe what they write," said a professor at one Beijing university.

The Communist Party has singled out for special attention the students of Beijing, and particularly those at Beijing University, which played a leading role in last spring's massive demonstrations. The pro-democracy protests began in Beijing and quickly spread nationwide.

As part of an effort to prevent another outbreak of Beijing-led dissent, the government sent the entire incoming freshman class of Beijing University — more than 700 students — off for a year's training, under army supervision, at a military academy in Shijiazhuang, 160 miles southwest of Beijing.

The government claims that these freshmen recruits are enthusiastically participating in military training and courses in Marxist theory, which take up more than half their time there. But reports reaching other students in Beijing from Shijiaz-

Continued on page 13

Victor Johnson

U.S. Sets Agenda In Effort to Excel

Attention Will Turn Now To the Questions of Funding

By Edward B. Fiske

NEW YORK — What are the "goals" that Americans should hold out for their public schools?

The question is broad and philosophical — more likely to be grist for a commencement speech than for legislative action. Nevertheless, from President George Bush on down, politicians who usually spend their time counting dollars, votes and jobs have been waxing eloquent about the need to get some broad objectives for American education.

The goal-setting process started at Charlottesville, Virginia, last September when Mr. Bush, who has pledged to become "the education president," convened the country's governors for a "summit on education."

The meeting was prompted by rapidly growing anxiety about the quality of American schools. Nearly 3 out of 10 teenagers drop out of school before getting a high school diploma. International comparisons of educational achievement repeatedly show that even those who stay around are performing well below their counterparts in other industrialized countries.

"We are still a nation at risk," Mr. Bush told the governors. "The educational reform movement has done well in articulating its criticisms. Now it is time to define goals. This is a time for action."

The education summit set in motion a process to establish some targets for school improvement. Within a matter of days, governors and their staff members were huddling with White House officials to lay out some national education targets.

The first public results of the process came on Jan. 31 when the president, in his State of the Union address, listed six goals to be accomplished by the year 2000:

- Every child will start school "ready to learn."
- Ninety percent of students will graduate from high school.
- Students in the fourth, eighth and 12th grades will be tested in critical subjects.
- American students will rank first in the world in math and science achievement.
- Every adult will be literate.
- All schools will be drug-free and "offer the kind of disciplined environment that makes it possible for our kids to learn."

Mr. Bush's list contained as many questions as answers. The National Governors' Association is still at work on its own list, scheduled to be completed later this month, and it is not clear whether they will simply flesh out the president's six goals or come up with some new ones of their own.

THE MOST FREQUENTLY asked question involves money. As Albert Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers, pointed out, there is a "yawning gap" between the president's education goals and his proposed budget for the Department of Education. He wants to increase spending in 1991 to $23.7 billion from $22.3 billion, an increase of about 1 percent. But most of the budget is made up of guaranteed loans mandated by law.

There is general agreement on the first goal, of getting every child intellectually prepared to start school. Indeed, the issue has become the center of an unusual political alliance.

Preschool programs for the poor have been a cornerstone of social policies for liberals since the days of Lyndon Johnson's Great Society. Considerable research shows that programs like Head Start not only have long-term academic benefits but end up more than paying for themselves because "graduates" require less remedial instruction, go on to college at higher rates and get into less trouble with the law.

For such reasons, conservatives, including corporate groups such as the Committee for Economic Development, have joined liberals in supporting the cause of early childhood education on the ground that it constitutes a wise "investment" in the future of the nation.

The Bush budget calls for $500 million more for Head Start, which may be progress but, as critics are quick to point out, still falls short of the amount of money needed to offer the program to all eligible children. At the present time only one in five such children can get a place in the program.

The most puzzling of Mr. Bush's goals is the call for testing students in

Continued on page 9

Democracy Slips Into Soviet Schools

By Lisa C. Garza

WASHINGTON — Universal compulsory public education has played a key role in Soviet society since the union was founded in 1922. Secondary education has had dual purposes: not only to educate the citizenry to minimum standards of literacy and mathematic skills, but also to indoctrinate students in Marxist and Leninist principles and ideology, to build the world's first Communist society. The education system, in other words, has doubled as a tool for developing and directing Soviet society.

Reform has swept the system regularly — about every 15 years — prompted by changes in the country's leadership and the prevailing ideology. A long period of stagnation during the Brezhnev years ended in 1984, when Yuri Andropov launched a largely structural reform, calling for children to begin school at age 6 rather than 7 and extending schooling from 10 to 11 years, and also expanding the "labor education" component. Students from the first grade are expected to participate in programs to train them in some type of skilled labor.

In 1986, however, a broader, more radical educational reform, spurred by Mikhail Gorbachev's implementation of *perestroika*, began to affect the basic content of Soviet education. Widespread educational reform attempted to address the inadequacies in the system to better prepare Soviet citizens to move the country forward.

Perestroika aims for reforms that will make the Soviet Union more competitive in international markets; to achieve this end, Soviet technology and expertise must keep pace with developments in the West. On a practical level, scholars and researchers need equipment for their laboratories. It also means that workers need the skills to use the emerging technologies. Consequently, perestroika's ideological underpinnings embrace independent thinking and open discussion — *glasnost* — as these are seen as qualities that will enable the Soviet Union to compete economically.

Traditionally, however, Soviet education stressed the authority of the teacher and the system. Students were taught that every question has a "correct" answer. Under perestroika, Soviet education has acquired a new emphasis on independence and creativity.

The prescribed curriculum of old, followed without deviation in schools across the U.S.S.R., has given way to a set of curricular changes that permit students previously unheard-of flexibility. Though there is still a uniform curriculum with required courses, students from

Continued on page 10

HES
Hogeschool voor Economische Studies HES – Rotterdam

In August 1990 a new faculty of International Management starts at the Hogeschool voor Economische Studies Rotterdam:

International School of Economics Rotterdam (ISER)

The four year undergraduate programme will be offered in the English language. Graduates obtain a HEAO-diploma and a bachelor's degree. Students may take part in exchange programmes which enable them to do part of their studies abroad at an institution of higher education in England, France, Germany, Spain and the United States. Applicants are required to have a HAVO, a VWO-diploma, its foreign or international equivalent and a good command of the English language.

More information:

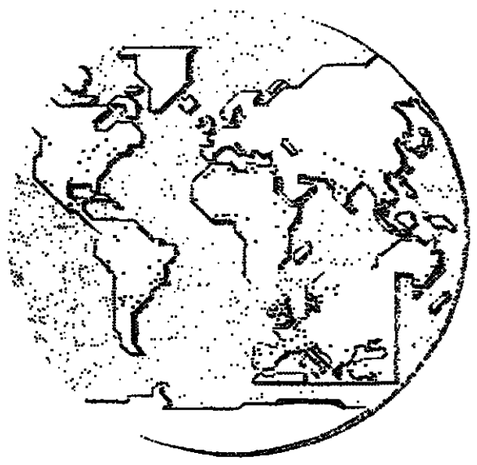
Hogeschool voor Economische Studies
Kralingse Zoom 91
PO-Box 4030, 3006 AA Rotterdam
Phone: 010-4526663
Fax: 010-4527051

iser

GSTAAD INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
The longest established tutorial school in Europe, specializing in individual teaching, offers intense preparation for US and European Universities SAT, ACT, ACH, TOEFL, first certificate, proficiency, IGCSE.
Languages, economics and computing. At G.I.S. a comprehensive sports program including tennis, squash, golf, swimming, ice skating and skiing is an integral part of school life in which a close family atmosphere is stressed.
Summer Camps in July and August.
For further information contact: Alain Souperbiet
Gstaad International School, 3780 GSTAAD
Tel. 030/4 23 73 - Fax: 030/4 54 79.

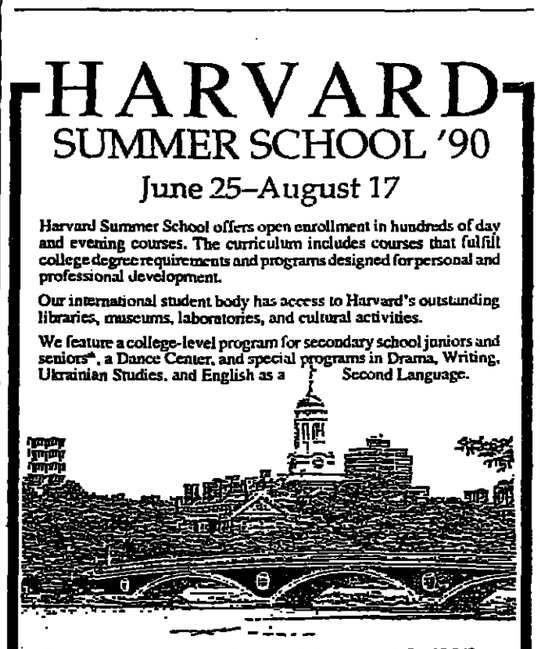
ECOLE NATIONALE DES PONTS ET CHAUSSEES (ENPC)
MASTER IN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS (M.I.B.)
The ENPC is the oldest (founded 1747) "Grande Ecole" of Engineering and amongst the most prestigious and elite in France.
13 to 15 months M.B.A. program in International Business
Two options:
* European or American (13 months)
9 months at the ENPC in Paris
4 months working abroad (America, Europe, West and East).
* Pacific Basin (15 months)
6 months at the ENPC in Paris
3 months at a University in U.S.A.
6 months working in the Pacific Basin, including Japan.
Opportunities Offered:
* A highly reputed school, worldwide faculty from prestigious universities in U.S.A., Europe, & Asia, and a strong alumni network.
* A totally international focus: curriculum, staff, students (15 cultures in 1990) and working locations.
* Expertise in international marketing, global multinational strategies, services, finance, management of technology.
* An educational concept fostering entrepreneurship, personal growth and highly professional ability.
Ideally suited for English speaking people with top university degrees and/or professional experience desiring to equip themselves with additional qualifications for a career in international business.
The MIB degree is accredited by the Conference des Grandes Ecoles of France.
Applications due April 30 for May selection, May 31 for June selection, August 25 for September selection.
Program begins the first Monday in October.
For application or further information, please contact:
Secretary M.I.B.
Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussees,
28 rue des Saints-Peres, 75007 Paris, France.
Tel.: 33 (1) 42.60.34.13, ext. 1330. Fax: 33 (1) 42.60.40.72.
DES PONTS ET CHAUSSEES

YOU WANT TO SPEAK GERMAN, SPEAK TO US FIRST!



150 CULTURAL INSTITUTES IN 69 COUNTRIES.
16 INSTITUTES IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND BERLIN (WEST)
100.000 STUDENTS PER YEAR.
PLEASE SEND ME FREE DETAILS OF YOUR LANGUAGE COURSES IN GERMANY.
OR IN _____ (COUNTRY).
NAME
ADDRESS
GOETHE-INSTITUT
LENBACHPLATZ 2
D-8000 MÜNCHEN 2
TEL · 089·59 99-200
FAX. 089·59 99-202
290

HARVARD
SUMMER SCHOOL '90
June 25–August 17
Harvard Summer School offers open enrollment in hundreds of day and evening courses. The curriculum includes courses that fulfill college degree requirements and programs designed for personal and professional development.
Our international student body has access to Harvard's outstanding libraries, museums, laboratories, and cultural activities.
We feature a college-level program for secondary school juniors and seniors*, a Dance Center, and special programs in Drama, Writing, Ukrainian Studies, and English as a Second Language.



*For more information return the coupon below or call (617) 495-2494 (24-hour line). Please allow 3-4 weeks for delivery. (*admission required)*
☐ YES, please send the 1990 Harvard Summer School catalogue and/or an application form for the following programs:
☐ English as a Second Language ☐ Secondary School Program ☐ Dance Center
Name _____
Address _____
City, State, Zip _____
HARVARD UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOL
Dept. 508, 20 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138 USA

THE MBA PROGRAM THAT REALLY MASTERS GLOBAL DEMANDS
The Rotterdam School of Management was quoted in the Wall Street Journal as being the Valedictorian of European Business Schools (August 30, 1989).
This Master of Business Administration Program of the ROTTERDAM SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT is a two year program in General Management. Students with a university degree will be presented with practical training, directed at fulfilling the need for academic international managers who have acquired a broad knowledge of management. The curriculum deals with functional areas such as: Finance, Production, Marketing, Research and Development, Human Resources and Strategic Management.
Participants represent 30 different nationalities. Teaching methods are a combination of lectures, cases and projects, designed to develop essential management skills.
Please send a brochure of the International MBA program of the Rotterdam School of Management
Name: _____
Address: _____
Postal code/City: _____
Country: _____
HTrib/2-90
If you wish to receive more information on this MBA program, fill in the coupon or write to:
Rotterdam School of Management
Erasmus University Rotterdam
Public Relations &
Admissions Office, Room FB - 68
Burgemeester Oudlaan 50
3062 PA Rotterdam
THE NETHERLANDS
☎ 31 - (0)10 - 408 19 05 / 408 19 36

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF ROME
1·9·6·9
Licensed by the Educational Institution Licensure Commission of the District of Columbia.
DEGREE PROGRAMS: A.A. Humanities, Social Sciences
A.A.S. International Business
B.A. Humanities, Social Sciences
B.B.A. International Business
SEMESTER STUDY ABROAD PROGRAM: HOUSING IN STUDIO APARTMENTS
For information contact:
American University of Rome, Dept. 601, Via Marche 54, Rome 00187, Italy. Tel.: Rome 4821819/4821827.

Puerto Rico Confronts 'No Lingual' Returnees

By Mark Kurlansky

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico — How many Puerto Ricans are in the air on an average day? This is a question that fascinates statistics lovers on this Caribbean island of more than 3 million nonvoting U.S. citizens.

The Commonwealth status of Puerto Rico has created a migratory people who fill, among other routes, 15 flights a day between San Juan and New York. More than 50 percent of Puerto Ricans live some part of their lives on the U.S. mainland. There are currently almost as many Puerto Ricans in the United States as in Puerto Rico.

This migratory life-style produces confused children who often speak neither English nor Spanish well and poses increasing problems for both education systems.

Since the 1960s, U.S. educators have recognized the problems created by millions of these Spanish-speaking Caribbean U.S. citizens in their school system. But until recently, the Commonwealth government thought mostly about outbound migration. Only in the past four years have they been getting serious about the problems of educating thousands of Puerto Ricans who arrive from the mainland.

About 50,000 U.S. Puerto Ricans move to Puerto Rico every year. Parents also send their children to relatives in Puerto Rico to get them out of the violent world of U.S. slums.

Federal law mandates that any public school with 20 students speaking the same non-English mother tongue must offer a program for those students. The nature of the program is not clear, but U.S. cities such as New York, Chicago and Hartford, Connecticut, have been offering bilingual education for their Puerto Rican students. The goal of these programs is to pursue the students' general education in Spanish while gradually assimilating them culturally and linguistically into the American mainstream.

> This program has the goal of teaching the new language while maintaining the old.

Until recently, the Puerto Rican school system has simply been offering special tutoring and counseling for their students from the United States. But they are recognizing that they have to do more.

Cesar Cruz Cabello, who directs a curriculum to train teachers for bilingual programs at San Juan's Universidad Metropolitana, estimates that there are 50,000 students in Puerto Rico in need of a bilingual education. There are still only a handful of public schools that offer it and these programs are only two or three years old.

Mr. Cruz complains that many of the 20 to 40 teachers he trains every year get absorbed into regular teaching jobs because there are still not enough bilingual openings. "We need more commitment from the higher levels of government" in Puerto Rico, Mr. Cruz said.

The problems of these students are enormous in a society that fears cultural assimilation. While people such as Mr. Cruz refer to them as "return migrants," the more common label is NewYorrican, which, although pejorative, is nicer than many of the things they are called. The polite, old-world Puerto Rican culture thinks these children of American cities are loud, rude and badly dressed. And they want them to know that they do not act or speak the way people in Puerto Rico think Puerto Ricans should.

The NewYorrican students, on the other hand, seem to have plenty to say about their island brethren. "A lot of snotty people," said one high school student at the Padre Juan Rulfo school in San Juan. They miss the big city, call life in Puerto Rico slow and find the tropics too hot. But behind these complaints are more serious problems.

These children have migratory parents. Angie Galiano, who heads the bilingual program for the state of Connecticut, said that 19 percent of the 12,000 Puerto Rican students in the program stay less than half a year. They continually move back and forth.

"We have kids here whose parents have them leave in the winter because they get cold," she said. "They come back in the spring."

These city children have trouble adjusting to life on a Caribbean island. Amabell Alameda was raised in New York until she was in the eighth grade. "One morning my mother said, 'We are leaving for Puerto Rico,'" Miss Alameda said. She tried to run away three times but eventually completed the bilingual program at the Padre Rulfo school.

This high school in the center of the busy Santurce section of San Juan is the model school for Puerto Rico's bilingual program. About half of its 400 students are in the program. Unlike the U.S. version, Puerto Rican bilingual education has the goal of teaching the new language while maintaining the old. Many of these children will end up back in the U.S. mainland, where they will need their English.

At this school, students can elect to take courses in whichever language is more comfortable, but they must study both langnages. Although Mr. Cruz said the teaching theory is to keep the languages separate, they do get mixed up.

"We offer courses in English and Spanish — also in Spanglish," said the acting principal, Crispino Rodriguez. He estimated that 80 percent of the mainlanders were failing courses, including both Spanish and English.

Some teachers describe their mainland students as "no lingual." They tend to spell English words by Spanish rules. The word "what" is often written "juat." They are not doing much better on the mainland.

Miss Galiano said that 54 percent of the dropouts in her state are Puerto Ricans.

"It has been very hard for us," said Ileana Valdoni, who heads the bilingual program in Puerto Rico. "Not everyone at all of the schools has been sensitive to the problems of these kids."

Puerto Rico is developing programs and exchanging ideas with mainland schools. In the last two years, 30 Puerto Rican teachers have been exchanged with teachers from Connecticut city schools, where more than half the students are of Puerto Rican origin.

MARK KURLANSKY is a journalist specializing on Latin America and the Caribbean.

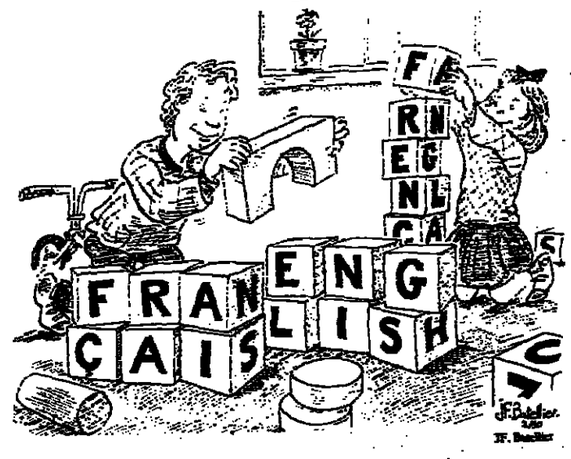
Harvey Stein/Black Star

Migrant children hold a Puerto Rican flag.

Immersion for Canadians

All-French Classes Prove a Popular Success

By Jeffrey Simpson



OTTAWA — Every day in schools across Canada, nearly a quarter of a million students whose mother tongue is English spend the majority of their day taking almost all of their courses in French.

French-language immersion education, as it is called, began 20 years ago as a hopeful, innovative but decidedly experimental program to produce bilingual students. But immersion is now so popular in major cities of English-speaking Canada that, where spaces are limited, parents will line up in the wee hours of the morning to ensure their children gain access to this method of teaching.

A decade ago, there were only 237 elementary and secondary schools in Canada offering French-language immersion programs for 37,835 students. In 1988-89, those numbers had exploded to 1,489 schools giving French immersion to 241,140 students.

When the experiment began, academic researchers monitored the effectiveness of the method. The results of those studies are now in, and the verdict is unanimous. Immersion graduates are functionally fluent in French comprehension, verbal expression and writing, although they lack the technical abilities and colloquial ease of native French speakers.

"Don't expect that in a classroom situation we can ever produce native speakers," said Roger Lalonde, French-language immersion coordinator for the Ottawa Board of Education. "But it does achieve levels of proficiency far above any other program we've ever had."

IMMERSION can begin at three stages: kindergarten or grade one, grade four (so-called middle immersion), or grade seven (late immersion). Some boards offer an immersion variation: half the courses in English, half in French.

In the full immersion programs, students take all their subjects in French — mathematics, history, geography, social studies or science — except for a period (usually 40 minutes or an hour) of English. The aim is to provide at least 5,000 hours of course work in French throughout a student's education, the minimum requirement researchers believe necessary for producing bilingual students.

Does fluency depend on when immersion starts? Researchers have found contradictory evidence, but a majority of the research suggests those who start earliest are slightly ahead of those who begin later. They have also found that the English-language skills of students who begin immersion in kindergarten or grade one lag behind those in the English-language system until the fourth or fifth grades, when no discernible difference remains.

Every study concludes that at the end of a French-language immersion program, students are as proficient in English skills as those who took all their education in English, and they have reading, writing and speaking skills in French to boot.

Immersion remains a program for a minority of students. Only about 5 percent of the country's 4.7 million elementary and secondary schools students are enrolled in immersion programs. But that compares with only .007 percent a decade ago. While the country's total school population has dropped by about 9 percent in a decade, the number of immersion students has jumped seventold.

Immersion programs began in the 1960s as a kind of national response to political restlessness in the largely French-speaking province of Quebec. When Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau introduced the Official Languages Act in 1969, requiring that all federal government services be available across Canada in both French and English, groups of parents and educators began wondering what they could do to reflect this emphasis on Canada's linguistic heritage in the nation's schools.

Since a capacity in both French and English seemed increasingly important for working in the federal government and national associations, parents began seeing immersion as one way of advancing future job prospects for their children.

School boards and provincial governments, responsible for education within Canada's federal system, scrambled to catch the wave. Hundreds of French-speaking teachers were lured from Quebec, civil servants were hired to administer the programs and certain schools were designated as entirely French immersion.

Inevitably, this rapid change dislocated some and annoyed others. In many Canadian communities, groups of parents whose children remained in the English-language system resented the designation of local schools as "French only." They feared longer transportation times for their children and higher school taxes.

But these objections were usually pushed aside by school boards responding to the demand for further immersion classes. In cities such as Vancouver, British Columbia, where school boards were slow to respond, parents waited in line all night to register their children for immersion.

THE immersion phenomenon took hold across Canada, including cities far removed from French-speaking Quebec and the bilingual national capital area around Ottawa. There are now 27,000 immersion students in British Columbia and 26,000 in Alberta, Canada's westernmost provinces. In the Ottawa area, where roughly one-quarter of the population is French speaking, about 17,000 of the 26,000 English-speaking elementary school students are enrolled in immersion programs.

But the immersion phenomenon finds no echo in Quebec, where the provincial government outlaws the teaching of English in public schools before grade four.

Slowly, immersion is contributing to a slightly greater bilingualism in Canada. A federal agency reported recently that in 1986, 4 million Canadians were bilingual. It said the bilingualism rate had risen to 16.2 percent in 1986, compared with 15.3 percent in 1981 and 13.5 percent in 1971. Robert Bourbeau, the report's author from the University of Montreal, credited French-language immersion with raising the country's bilingual capacity.

JEFFREY SIMPSON is a national columnist in Ottawa for The Globe and Mail.

TUFTS UNIVERSITY
SUMMER STUDY IN BOSTON... ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND AMERICAN CULTURE
• American Language, Culture and University Life •
For Students entering U.S. colleges or universities. Study skills, note-taking, library orientation & language lab. 6 weeks.
• Conversational English Language and Culture •
For people of all ages wishing to tour New England while improving their English. 4 to 6 weeks.
Write or call. Please specify program(s) by name.
Dylan Callahan. Director. Summer English Language Programs, Tufts University Conference Bureau 17
Medford. Mass 02155 Tel. 617-381-3568

Prepare for 1992 at
Schiller International University
An American University with campuses in London – Paris – Madrid – Heidelberg – Strasbourg and Engelberg (Switzerland)
ASSOCIATE, BACHELOR and MASTER DEGREE PROGRAMMES
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION · HOTEL MANAGEMENT
LAW/PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
COMPUTER SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS & DIPLOMACY
PRE-MEDICINE · PRE-ENGINEERING
Psychology – Fine Arts – Visual Arts – Literary London
College Preparatory Courses at our Greater London campus
★ Inter-campus and USA transfer possibilities
★ All classes taught in English
SCHILLER INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
Dept. HT 3C, Royal Waterloo House
31-55 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8TX, England
Tel: 01 928 8484 · Telex: 8812438 SCOL G · Fax: 01 620 1226
(Accredited member AICS Washington DC, USA)

UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD IN PARIS
THE DEAN AND PROFESSORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD OFFER YOU AN AMERICAN MBA IN PARIS.
MASTER IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
• An international environment. Over 20 different nationalities represented in class of 1989.
• An intensive eleven month program of full-time instruction.
• Sept.-May in Paris, May-Aug. in Hartford, CT.
• Part-time program. Information upon request.
Admissions:
Students with Bachelors degrees or diplomas from a University.
Professionals who want to acquire managerial training at the highest level.
For complete information:
UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD BUSINESS SCHOOL
15, Ave. de la Grande-Armee, 75116 Paris.
Tel.: 45.00.98.28 • Fax: 45 01 80 96.

WARNBOROUGH COLLEGE
THE AMERICAN COLLEGE IN OXFORD
A unique opportunity to study in the prestigious and historic City of Oxford for an American university degree.
Associate of Arts • Associate of Science
Bachelor of Arts
Bachelor of Business Administration
▶ INTENSIVE UNIVERSITY PREPARATORY AND ADULT ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROGRAM
PLUS
1990 SUMMER PROGRAM
▶ Small international student body
▶ Program geared to individual needs
▶ Open to college students for academic credit
▶ Special program for qualified high school students
▶ On campus accommodation
Contact: Director of Admissions, Warnborough College - Dept. HT., Boars Hill, Oxford OX1 5ED, England.
Telephone (0865) 730901. Fax (0865) 327796.

JAPAN-AMERICA INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCE
Japan is the world's leading business power with the Japanese.
Let the Japan-America Institute of Management Science introduce you to the world of inter-cultural business management. JAIMS, a pioneer in the field of inter-cultural management and training, offers certificate programs in Japanese and American management, and a variety of executive-level inter-cultural seminars for people interested in Japanese business from a global perspective.
For more information, call (808) 54-JAIMS (52467)
FAX: (808) 396-0059 or (808) 396-3826
Japan-America Institute of Management Science
6660 Hawaii Kai Drive Honolulu, Hawaii 96825

EXECUTIVE MBA
GRAHAM SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT
SAINT-XAVIER COLLEGE / UNIVERSITY CHICAGO
■ Offers its Master of Business Administration in Paris
• Evening classes • Week-end classes
■ For professionals with an undergraduate degree
■ Next session : May 1990
■ Financial aid is available
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION-CALL
(1) 42.66.66.82
IEMI/St-Xavier College University
MEMBER OF THE A.A.C.S.B. · Accreditated by the North Central Association
71, rue du Fg-St-Honoré - 75008 PARIS

Offered by Nova University
M.B.A. - INTERNATIONAL
D.B.A. - INTERNATIONAL
Fort Lauderdale, Florida, U.S.A.
Your Future is International Business
•Weekend programs
•Programs begin three or four times a year
•Course Requirements can be completed in 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 years
Admission Criteria
•Bachelor's Degree from an Accredited University for the M.I.B.A. degree
•Master's Degree from an Accredited University for the D.I.B.A. degree
•Proficiency in the English Language
☐ YES, Please send me more information.
☐ Master's in International Business
☐ Doctorate in International Business
Name
Address
City
Country
Mail to:
Nova University
FSB&E-International Programs
3301 College Avenue
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33314 U.S.A.
NOVA UNIVERSITY
Nova University is accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools to award Bachelor's, master's, educational specialist, and doctoral degrees. Nova University admits students of any race, color, and national or ethnic origin.

Webster UNIVERSITY
MORE THAN JUST A BUSINESS SCHOOL
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
GENEVA • LEIDEN • LONDON • VIENNA
Fully accredited, internationally recognized degrees:
MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (MBA)
MASTER OF ARTS (MA)
• Marketing • Economics • International Relations • Computer Resource Management • Management • Business • Human Resources Development • Finance
BACHELOR OF ARTS (BA)
• Anthropology • Computer Studies • Psychology • International Studies • Management • Sociology
CERTIFICATE PROGRAMS
• Marketing • Refugee Studies
Day and evening classes . . . five terms a year . . . small classes . . . dynamic atmosphere . . . opportunity to study at your own pace . . . academically qualified instructors who are active professionals
WEBSTER UNIVERSITY IN GENEVA
15 route de Collex, CH-1293 Bellevue, Switzerland
Telephone (022) 774 24 52
Please send me information on your ☐ MBA, ☐ MA, ☐ BA and/or ☐ Certificate programs
Name:
Address:
Telephone:

•Program of the University of Hartford taught in English.
•Bachelor in Business Administration 2 years in France and 1 year on the campus of the University of Hartford or 3 years in France.
•Master in Business Administration 1 year: Paris or Hartford.
•Admission Requirements:
1st year: Bac, High School Diploma ...
2nd year: BTS, DEUG, DUT...
3rd year: "License" or equivalent.
AN AMERICAN M.B.A IN 4 YEARS FRANCE/U.S.A
ABS American Business School
Enseignement supérieur privé...en liaison avec
UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD
75116 PARIS-15,AV.DE LA GRANDE ARMEE Tél.:(1) 45.01.96.01 Fax: 40.57.95.96
69009 LYON-24,AV.JOANNES-MASSET,Bât 5 Tél:78.64.15.31 Fax: 78.83.21.09

THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE in France,
aware of the uncontested importance of English in today's business world, offers high level business English examinations. Based on realistic business situations, the examinations validate the ability to communicate ideas and information necessary to conduct business in English, according to the level of responsibility of the candidate. Written and oral skills are tested. A certificate is awarded to successful candidates.
1990 Examination Schedule
AMERICAN BUSINESS ENGLISH PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
Written: April 25 Oral: May 17, 18, or 19.
AMERICAN BUSINESS COMMUNICATION SKILLS CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
Written: June 15 Oral: June 22.
American Chamber of Commerce in France
21, Ave. George-V, 75008 Paris.
Tel.: (1) 47.23.70.28/47.23.80.26 Fax: (1) 47.20.18.62.

EDUCATIONAL COUNSELING
U.S. BOARDING SCHOOLS & COLLEGES
Jean P. Hogue, M.A.
100 Colony Square, Suite 200
Atlanta, GA 30361
Tlx: 5101010137
Tel.: (404) 872-9128

E.L.A.H. EDUCATIONAL SERVICES
Residential language courses in Spain and England, all age groups.
For brochure and information please apply:
ELAH, 19 Castelnau Mansions, London SW1 3QX.
Tel.: 7485280. Fax: 7488331.
Madrid, Tel.: 690702.

International Education Directory
appears every Saturday
Herald Tribune

MONTPELLIER A.C.M.
INSTITUT UNIVERSITAIRE AMERICAIN
ETABLISSEMENT D'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPERIEUR PRIVE
BACHELOR OF ARTS
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
MASTER IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
INFORMATION/ADMISSIONS
67 75 75 00
4, place des Charmilles
34080 Montpellier/France
The American College of Montpellier is academically affiliated with the American College of Switzerland, a liberal arts college accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools (U.S.A.).

Education: The Hurdles Ahead / A Special Report

U.S. Sets Priorities

Continued from page 7

the fourth, eighth and 12th grades in reading, writing, math and possibly other subjects — puzzling because such testing is already under way.

For more than two decades, a federally sponsored organization known as the National Assessment of Educational Progress has been sampling the abilities of American students in these and other subjects.

Until recently NAEP, as it is known, was barred from reporting scores in sufficient detail for state-by-state comparisons of student achievement. That barrier has now been removed. The NAEP has also begun to experiment with new forms of tests. These include the assembly of portfolios of student writing and math tests with an open-ended rather than a multiple-choice format.

It is unclear whether Mr. Bush in his State of the Union address was affirming support of NAEP's new directions — and thus setting

A consensus is developing that radical changes are necessary.

a goal that has already been achieved — or calling for further expansion, such as the testing of all students in these grades rather than sampling a small percentage.

Many governors want to go even further and set what they call "performance goals" for academic achievement. They want to set specific targets, such as having some fixed percentage of all students able to write a coherent letter or handle basic algebra. Thus far, however, the White House has resisted getting that specific.

The most curious of Mr. Bush's goals is the one calling for American students to be No. 1 in the world in math and science by the year 2000. It is, to say the least, an ambitious target.

According to a recent report by the International Assessment of Mathematics and Science, comparing 13-year-old students in the United States and 11 other countries and Canadian provinces, Americans were at or near the bottom in every category and far below those in the top-ranking country, Korea.

Moreover, the situation is worse than the rankings show. Interviews reveal that while Korean students perform at much higher rates than Americans, parents and students in Korea are less satisfied with their performance than their American counterparts, who are content with their mediocrity.

In addition, the country faces a shortage of qualified science and math teachers. According to the National Science Teachers Association, four out of five science instructors are teaching outside their primary field. Nearly one-third of those teaching physics never took a formal physics course.

In the years following the launching of Sputnik in 1957, the United States made a concerted — and largely successful — effort to reform math and science instruction and to turn out a substantial number of high school graduates in those fields. The key factor was federal money for curricular development and summer workshops for teachers.

Thus far there have been no indications that the administration, or anyone else for that matter, is willing to make a similar investment again.

But the debate over money is also in part a red herring. Republicans like to point out that the United States is spending more than ever on education without making apparent progress. As Governor Michael Castle, Republican of Delaware, told a recent conference sponsored by the National Governors' Association: "In the last eight years or so, we have increased our (spending) by 29 percent, and yet the test scores in the United States of America are the same as they were eight years ago."

Democratic leaders criticize Mr. Bush's modest spending increases, especially for early childhood education programs. Even they will admit, however, that while money is necessary, it is not in itself sufficient to do the job.

Whatever emerges from the current process of goal setting, conviction is growing that the setting of goals is but the first step toward "restructuring" the way schools are organized.

The term restructuring is a vague one, meaning everything from decentralizing the running of schools to finding alternatives to standardized tests. But a consensus is developing that radical changes are necessary.

"We need to rethink how we deliver education," said Frank Newman, president of the Education Commission of the States. "National goals of any kind can only be reached by totally redesigning the education system."

EDWARD B. FISKE is education editor of The New York Times.

AP

Bush delivering the State of the Union address.

At Issue in Los Angeles: How to Learn English

By Heidi Yorkshire

LOS ANGELES — In the corner of sprawling Los Angeles called Sun Valley, two elementary schools stand barely a mile apart. Both are part of the Los Angeles Unified School District, second largest in the United States. But, close as they are geographically, Roscoe and Glenwood elementary schools symbolize divergent approaches to one of the most rancorous issues affecting American education today: How to teach children English.

At Roscoe, the principal, Sharon Lee, and much of her staff are supporters of "transitional bilingual education," a method of teaching in which non-English-speaking students learn reading and other subjects in their native language. Almost two-thirds of Roscoe's 781 students are Spanish speaking, and spend most of the school day studying reading and other subjects in Spanish. They also have a daily English lesson, and join English-speaking peers to study music, art or physical education.

Only when the students reach a certain level of literacy in Spanish are they "transitioned" into English-speaking classes. "It's a tough thing to attack the process of reading and a foreign language at the same time," says Mrs. Lee. "This eliminates the double whammy."

At nearby Glenwood, television cameras and journalists watched on a recent afternoon as a group of teachers, teachers' aides and parents held an after-school rally. Led by veteran teacher Sally Peterson, they distributed flyers urging parents to reject bilingual programs and insist that their children be placed in English-speaking classrooms. Says Mrs. Peterson, "Bilingual education doesn't work." She is founder of Learning English Advocates Drive (LEAD), a two-year-old organization with 20,000 members nationwide dedicated to teaching all students by the "structured immersion" method, in which they learn English from their first day at school.

WITH 610,000 students, the Los Angeles Unified School District is second in size only to New York City's. In tandem with explosive growth over the last decade, the number of students labeled by the district Limited English Proficient (LEP) has more than doubled, from 15 percent to 31 percent. (Students who speak another language and are also fluent in English comprise another 23 percent of the district population.) Ninety percent are Spanish speaking, but 85 other languages are represented in the district, including significant numbers of children who speak Korean, Armenian, Cantonese, Vietnamese, Filipino, Persian and Cambodian, and a plethora of other languages from Hebrew to Fijian, Serbo-Croatian and Urdu.

"The scope of the problem is immense," says Amelia McKenna, assistant superintendant in LAUSD's Office of Bilingual-ESL Instruction. Bilingual and ESL (English as a Second Language) programs have been mandated in the schools for almost 20 years, according to Ms. McKenna, due to several laws and court decisions that required school districts to give all students access to English instruction. In 1988, LAUSD adopted a comprehensive master plan committing the district to the bilingual approach, in which the

Eighty-five languages in addition to English and Spanish are represented in the L.A. school district, including Korean, Armenian, Cantonese and Persian.

child becomes literate in his native language before tackling English.

Much of the theory behind bilingual education is based on the work of Stephen Krashen, a professor of linguistics at the University of Southern California who is widely known for his research on how children learn language.

"It all begins with one idea: You acquire language by understanding messages," says Mr. Krashen, who serves as a consultant for LAUSD. "That's the e = mc² of the field. You do not acquire language by memorizing grammar rules or studying flash cards with vocabulary words. You need comprehensible input. And one of the things that helps comprehension is background knowledge — that is, knowledge about the world. The idea is to give the child a quality education in his first language, including background knowledge and literacy."

Mr. Krashen cites the example of two children, one of whom has a good basic understanding of mathematics and one of whom does not. "If they go to a math class conducted in English, the first child will not only get more math out of it, he'll get more English, too," he adds.

According to Mr. Krashen, people who are literate in one language will learn

Critics contend that the bilingual approach segregates non-English-speaking children. "The children are not hearing English and not learning English," says Barbara Kaze, western regional director of U.S.English. U.S.English is a nonprofit organization with two goals: "To make English the official language of the United States, and to assure that all people in the U.S. have an opportunity to learn English."

"If I put walnuts in my blender, I'm not going to get peanut butter," says Mrs. Kaze. "If I put another language into the children, I'm not going to get English."

Mrs. Peterson says she enthusiastically took part in her school's first bilingual program in 1978, when she was teaching third grade. "I started with the idea that skills transfer from the native language, just like they say," she recalls. "The premise sounded great. But what I found was that no matter how hard we worked in third grade, these children could not catch up in English."

CHRISTINE Rossell, a professor of political science at Boston University and a specialist in educational policy and analysis, says that studies support Mrs. Peterson's observations. When Ms. Rossell began a critical review of the literature on bilingual education 10 years ago, she was "horrified."

"Out of hundreds of studies I read, only 50 met the criteria of a sound study, and none of those were by the biggest names in the field," Ms. Rossell says. "It's one of the fuzziest, murkiest areas I've ever seen.

"It seems to me that parents ought to be told the truth, that bilingual education is a way to maintain the native tongue, but it is not the best way to learn English. Bilingual education advocates will tell you that you can have it all, but in reality, it's a trade-off. And knowing a second language is a valuable tool."

Since LAUSD receives extra state funds for every student in the bilingual program, critics charge that the district has lost sight of its goal, preferring to keep students in the program as long as possible to the financial benefit of the bureaucracy. Mrs. Peterson calls bilingual education a "jobs program," providing employment to fluent Spanish speakers, especially Hispanics, at the expense of more experienced teachers. In structured immersion programs, teachers do not need fluency in another language to teach non-English-speaking students.

Finding bilingual teachers is a major problem for LAUSD, according to Ms. McKenna. She estimates that the district lacks approximately 2,000 bilingual teachers. Korean, Cantonese and Armenian speakers are in especially short supply, and there is an ongoing need for teachers fluent in Spanish. In practice, few students who are not Spanish-speaking are assigned to bilingual classrooms, because there are few teachers to serve them.

The district is actively recruiting bilingual teachers, offering them up to $5,000 more annually in salary incentives over teachers who speak only one language. A program of after-school classes to improve the language skills of qualified teachers is also in place, and LAUSD is studying ways to encourage teachers' aides to go back to school and earn degrees and teaching credentials.

Bilingual education has become a political litmus test of sorts, with supporters lining up on the liberal side and accusing U.S.English and LEAD of xenophobia, a charge they deny. "U.S.English encourages the maintenance of native languages in private settings, like the home, the church and social clubs," says Mrs. Kaze.

And Mrs. Peterson stresses that, in her classroom, she acknowledges many cultures, celebrating every holiday from Chinese New Year to Cinco de Mayo. "It's very controversial to say that I'm a racist," says Mrs. Peterson. "It gets a lot of press. But what I really am is pro-child. I want to do what is best for the children."

Neither faction advocates a return to the days when students were obliged to sink or swim in an all-English classroom, or were punished for speaking their native language in the schoolyard. To critics who say that their parents or grandparents learned English without any special help, LAUSD's Ms. McKenna replies: "We don't know what the dropout rate was for immigrants in the early 1900s, but that was an era when many people did unskilled labor. We're not educating immigrants for that type of work force. This is the information age. People need to be literate. If people speak English, they will be less of a burden on society."

And, unlike most disputes, all parties to this one agree on one thing: that their goal is to teach children English.

HEIDI YORKSHIRE, a Los Angeles-based journalist, taught English as a second language for several years.

STUDY IN ROME

JOHN CABOT INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE
AN AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN ROME

John Cabot is an American liberal arts and business college located in Rome. The College awards Bachelors degrees in
Business Administration, International Affairs, English Literature, and Art History.
Advanced placement may be granted to students in possession of the Maturita, Baccalaureat, GCE "A" levels, or equivalent diplomas.

Since its founding in 1972 it has been affiliated with Hiram College in Ohio.

Fall, Winter, Spring and Summer terms.

For further information contact:
The Director of Admissions
JOHN CABOT INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE
Via Massaua, 7 - 00162 Rome - Italy
Tel. (06) 839.55.19/831.21.05

UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE
DEPARTMENT OF MARKETING
MSc in International Marketing

This new one year full-time program is offered by Europe's largest Department of Marketing. It is designed to produce marketers with the skills needed to operate in the era of the "global village".
Think about the following...
What promotion, distribution and pricing policies are required for success in international markets?
How should the marketing strategies of EC and non-EC companies change to handle "1992"?
What market entry policies are now most appropriate for Eastern Europe?
Is South Korea or Taiwan the next Japan?
How do consumer behaviour patterns vary across cultures?
...if you appreciate the importance of these questions and their implications then this Masters course is for you.
Applications are invited from well-qualified business graduates and others who are seeking to develop specialist, relevant skills in international marketing for the 1990s and beyond.
Further details available from:
Professor Stephen Young, Director, Strathclyde International Business Unit, Department of Marketing, University of Strathclyde, Stenhouse Building, 173 Cathedral Street, Glasgow, G4 ORQ, Scotland, U.K.
Tel: 041 552 4400 extn 3455 Tlx: 71472 UNSLIB G
Fax: 041 552 0775

St. Louis University in Spain

Offering international students the first two years of an American University experience in the Jesuit tradition; fully accredited as the Madrid Branch of St. Louis University in Missouri, oldest university west of the Mississippi River.
Fall, spring and summer sessions.
We offer lower division courses in the humanities, social science, earth and life sciences, and in Business Administration, in both English and Spanish languages.
We also provide housing arrangements, cultural excursions and a Junior-year abroad for U.S. students.
Calle Bravo Murillo, 38, 28015 Madrid
For information, call the Office of Admissions 253 60 95 or 533-2032/2812

UNIVERSITÉ DE PARIS SORBONNE
Centre Expérimental d'Étude de la Civilisation Française associé à l'Université
COURS DE CIVILISATION FRANÇAISE

GRADUATE COURSES
- UNIVERSITY COURSES.
Yearly: Beginning October to end of May.
By Semester: Oct. to Jan. or Feb. to May.
- "MAGISTÈRE de Langue et de Civilisation Françaises. Sept. to August (1 year). Option in Pedagogy or Economics. Equivalent to M.A. credit U.S.A. (under certain conditions).
- Sorbonne Summer Session for Foreign Teachers and Students. July to mid-August. Special courses for Graduates. American College credits.
- Seminar in Pedagogy for professors.
- Special seminars on request.

UNDERGRADUATE COURSES
French baccalaureat level required.
French Language and Civilization Courses. Practical courses: 25, 12 or 6 hours per week.
- Fall Semester: September to mid December.
- Winter Semester: October to end of January;
- Spring Semester: February to end of May.
- Summer Courses: 4, 6, 8 weeks, June-July-Aug.
- Intensive Summer Session: July to end September
- Intensive Session: September.
- Interim Session: 3 weeks in January. Cultural or economic studies.

Resident visa required. Inquire at the Cultural section of the French Embassy.
COURS DE CIVILISATION FRANÇAISE, 47 rue des Écoles, Paris-5e. Tel.: (1) 40.46.22.11.

UNIVERSITÉ DE PARIS SORBONNE
Centre Expérimental d'Étude de la Civilisation Française associé à l'Université
in connection with the Paris Chamber of Commerce and Industry, organizes courses leading to:
- "Certificat Pratique de Français Commercial et Économique" by semester or 3-week session in July.
- "Diplôme Supérieur de Français des Affaires" by semester or year included in the "Section Universitaire" and "Magistère". - "Diplôme approfondi du Français des Affaires", 2nd part of the "diplôme supérieur".
Students receive certificates and diplomas from the Sorbonne and the Paris Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

BSL
BUSINESS SCHOOL LAUSANNE
Where will you be in 1992?
There are fortunes to be made. Challenges to be faced. Markets to be created. Only those with initiative, courage, and the right management education will achieve success.
M.B.A. and B.S. (Business) degrees help create opportunities.
BS (Business) - four-year or intensive three-year programmes, deadlines Feb. 26, May 28, Aug. 13, Sept. 24.
MBA - one-year full-time and two years part-time programme, deadlines March 17, June 2, Aug. 11, Oct. 20.
Please contact:
BSL Admissions Officer
Department of International Management
Ave. Edouard-Dapples 38
P.O. Box 2290 - 1002 Lausanne Telephone: 021/617 38 33
(Switzerland) Telefax: 021/617 38 37

SCHILLER
INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY – PARIS
Accredited Member A.I.C.S.
Are you ready for 1992? We are!
S.I.U., established in Europe for over 20 years, offers students an American university education in France, England, Germany, Spain or Switzerland. We are a truly international school, with students from over 50 different countries. You may pursue your studies in one or more of our centers. If you would like to know more about us, please telephone for an appointment.
MBA
- MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION DEGREE PROGRAM WITH SPECIALIZATION IN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OR HOTEL MANAGEMENT.
- FULL TIME AND PART-TIME PROGRAMS.
- EVENING COURSES FOR WORKING EXECUTIVES. OTHER MBA PROGRAMS IN LONDON, HEIDELBERG.
- G.M.A.T. PREPARATION COURSES.
- OUTSTANDING ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BUSINESS LIBRARY.
- ENTRY IN FALL, SPRING OR SUMMER SESSIONS.
BBA
- BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION DEGREE PROGRAM WITH MAJORS IN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS, MARKETING, MANAGEMENT, FINANCE.
- INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION AND COUNSELING.
- ONE YEAR BILINGUAL TRANSITION PROGRAM.
- STUDENTS MAY TRANSFER FREELY WITHOUT LOSING CREDITS TO OTHER CAMPUSES IN LONDON, HEIDELBERG AND MADRID.
- ENTRY IN FALL, SPRING OR SUMMER SESSIONS.
SCHILLER INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY : 103, RUE DE LILLE - 75007 PARIS - TEL. 45.51.28.93

Gateway to American Higher Education

ITHACA COLLEGE
London / New York
- ONE OR TWO YEAR PROGRAM
- ITHACA COLLEGE CREDIT
- BRITISH FACULTY
- American University Program in London leading to degrees in Humanities and Sciences, Business, Communications, Health Sciences and Human Performance, and Music.
- After successful first and/or second year, continue at Ithaca, New York, or transfer to other American universities.
- For further information: Telex 936223, call 01-370-1166/7, or write
Dr. Peter C. Stace
Ithaca College London Center
35 Harrington Gardens
London SW7 4JU ENGLAND

BOSTON UNIVERSITY IN LONDON AND PARIS
Offers MASTERS DEGREES
LONDON: MANAGEMENT
Regent's College
Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London, NW1 4NS.
Tel.: 487-7643 OR 7644.
PARIS: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
49, Rue Pierre-Charron, 75008 Paris.
Tel.: 42.56.18.64.

St. David's English Preparatory School
Cuatro Caminos, 83.
Barcelona, 08022.
Tel.: 417-5696
We provide nursery and infant education in English for 2 to 6 year olds.
LUNCH, BUS SERVICE, SWIMMING, GYMNASIUM.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF PARIS
l'université américaine de Paris
Located in the center of Paris, The American University of Paris offers American undergraduate B.A. and B.S. programs in 8 disciplines to over 1,000 students from 65 countries. AUP combines a solid American liberal arts curriculum with the unlimited cultural resources of Paris and Europe. Students receive unique training in foreign language skills and solid preparation for international careers.
Adult Education Programs: Winter 1990
Summer Session: June 18 - July 27, 1990
All classes taught in English.
Four-year, transfer, and semester options.
For further information, call or write:
The Office of Admissions
The American University of Paris
B.P. 6008, 31 avenue Bosquet, 75007 Paris, France
Tel. (33/1) 45.55.91.73 Fax (33/1) 47.05.34.32

The American College of Switzerland
- Accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools (U.S.A.)
- University degrees (B.A., B.S., A.A.) in: International Business Administration, Economics, International Political Studies, Modern European Languages, and International Studies
- 11 acre campus with full residential facilities
- **Summer session begins May 27, 1990.**
Contact:
American College of Switzerland
Admissions office
CH-1854 Leysin R.
Tel.: (025) 34 22 23
Telex: 453 227 AMCO
Fax: (025) 341 346

Computerized Classroom

Japan Fears Student Alienation and Crime

By Kay Itoi

TOKYO — Despite the rapid advancement of computer technologies in Japan, the issue of children and computers has been overlooked. Now that several recent youth crimes have been related to excessive involvement in computers and high-tech entertainment, questions are being raised about the government's policy to put more personal computers into the classroom.

Computer training is among the Education Ministry's most aggressive public school programs, reflecting Japan's lagging progress in this area. There were 2 million computers in U.S. schools by 1987, the latest year for which U.S. statistics are available; by contrast, Japanese schools had only 141,000 computers last year.

When the ministry issued new guidelines for national education last year, it also mandated the placement of "basic knowledge of computers" on the curricula of all junior high schools from 1993.

Ministry officials emphasize that computer education is a "must" in today's world.

"A person who has grown up without any knowledge in computers might end up being left out of society," said Tetsuo Tsujimura, director of the Education Ministry's junior high school division.

Among teachers and education experts, however, there are deeper concerns involving children's development and personalities. Too much reliance upon computers is causing a lack of ability to deal with the outside world and to interact with others properly, they contend.

"Maybe it's true that today's children cannot live without computers," said Kimiko Ozasa, who has taught social studies at a junior high school in Kanagawa Prefecture for 17 years. "But I am not sure if the introduction of computers is really in children's interest."

As of last March, almost half of Japan's junior high schools had installed at least one personal computer.

Tokyo's Kitazawa Junior High School installed 20 personal computers in 1988 and is now one of a few public schools in which computers are used for all five of the system's "main subjects": Japanese language, social studies, mathematics, science and English.

"A student who never studies at home will happily work on the computer and often shows surprising concentration," said Yoshitaka Fujitani, Kitazawa Junior High's principal. "School averages have greatly improved since we started computer classes."

Kitazawa Junior High's students generally welcome computers. Some even prefer computers to teachers because they can work on the same problem repeatedly and avoid the embarrassment of losing face with other students, an important consideration in Japanese society.

However, it is also acknowledged that excessive computer use has made children at once introverted and explosive, and at times mentally unstable.

A year and a half ago, for instance, a Tokyo junior high school student killed his parents and grandmother. Fumio Nakamura, who has written several books on computers and human lives, noted in "Solitude in the Children's Room," his latest work, that the motive and method of the murders were evidently affected by computer games.

Mr. Nakamura added that a 27-year-old man who is accused of a series of kidnap-murders of little girls on the outskirts of Tokyo in 1988 and 1989 also belongs to the same "TV-game generation," as he termed young people under the heavy influence of computers.

In part, this may be Japan's way of coming to terms with a rise in crime closely associated with its affluence. But this year's Youth White Paper, published by the Prime Minister's office a month ago, referred specifically to the growth of anti-social behavior and delinquency among children. For the first time, the report blamed computer games and rental videos for causing a breakdown of communication, suggesting that young Japanese may be losing their ability to distinguish between reality and imagination.

Even Mr. Fujitani, the junior high school principal, has observed on class trips that on trains or in hotel rooms, many students will read comics or play small-computer games completely alone. "They don't know how to play in groups," he said.

The public school clerks' labor union, which at first objected to computer use at school as a matter of self-interest, has now focused more broadly on the issue and published a couple of books to warn the public.

Fumiko Ikeuchi, one of the union's members, examined the computer's influence on children's psychological and physical health, including optical disorders possibly caused by visual display terminals. In a co-authored book in 1988, "Children in Computers," she said, "I was surprised to know that the study on this issue was so limited. There has been neither official research nor guidelines on computers and students' health."

Mr. Fujitani objects, saying, "We know what computers can achieve in education, but no schools are experienced enough to talk about the demerits yet." But many teachers and education analysts fee that what computers can do, good or bad, should have been discussed in advance.

KAY ITOI is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

Richard Kalvar/Magnum

The video-game generation is a source of worry to Japanese educators.

Soviet Schools Gain Democratic Spirit

Continued from page 7

grades 8 to 11 can now choose from among a limited number of electives, depending on their talents and likely future employment. Specialized schools are achieving a new prominence as they try to develop intensively talent in particular fields — foreign languages, for example, or science and math. In the past, schools that provided this sort of individual attention were criticized as serving only the elite, but today specialization at the secondary school level is becoming the norm.

Industrial technology has been a neglected sphere of the Soviet economy, and the education system is trying to reverse that situation by making technological training more prestigious. Traditionally, all Soviet students must complete at least the eighth grade. At that point, students take an examination; the vast majority continue in regular secondary education, and the remainder are directed into technical education. The new approach presents such schooling as specialized vocational training for industry and agriculture, tailored for the progress in science and technology.

In science and technology, the Soviet Union lags behind the West, and one of Mr. Gorbachev's priorities has been to increase the presence of computers in Soviet schools. Though the majority of classrooms still do not have computer equipment, at some campuses students can take elective courses in programming — and so, slowly, the number of computer-literate youths is growing.

The changes are prompting major adjustments in the way teachers view and practice their craft. Every five years, teachers in the Soviet Union attend mandatory courses in pedagogy, and these pedagogical institutes have been charged with helping teachers adapt their techniques to foster the new goals. Teachers are also being sent abroad to study teaching methods in other countries and to bring back this knowledge, incorporate it into their teaching and share with their colleagues. Publications edited for teachers are also being used to disseminate information.

One gauge of the degree to which Soviet schools are changing can be found in the increasing numbers of students involved in exchange programs. Historically, Russia has often isolated itself, reacting xenophobically to the introduction of Western ideas and customs. In the late 17th century, Peter the Great met with considerable opposition to his "opening a window" to the West. Now, acknowledging the trend toward ever increasing internationalism, the U.S.S.R. State Committee on Public Education has implemented exchange programs with the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain and France, among other countries, to develop expertise and understanding of other cultures.

In the U.S.-U.S.S.R. High School Academic Partnership Program, high school students who have studied English travel to the United States to live with American families for one month and attend an American "host" school; American students from the host school participate in a reverse program. Four hundred Soviet high school students participated in the 1988-89 school year; in 1989-90, approximately 700 students will participate. As the program continues into its third year, the exchanges are becoming less exotic and are viewed as a regular part of the curriculum for students and faculty.

One or two Soviet teachers travel to the United States with the students. Both students and teachers often remark on the relaxed atmosphere of the U.S. schools: how students dress and act, and

> Under perestroika, Soviet education has acquired a new emphasis on independence and creativity.

that they speak with their teachers informally. Paradoxically, the Soviet students often conclude that the American students work harder and take their education more seriously than their Soviet counterparts. The Soviet students, who have traditionally been heavily directed in their future careers, are also impressed by the career orientation of American students. As job certainty fades, the Soviet students are finding themselves poorly prepared for making decisions in such matters.

The Soviet educational system services 52.4 million students in grades 1 to 11; the total in all educational institutions is 109.7 million. In the absence of standardized test scores, measuring the success of the reforms in a system of this size is difficult.

But there are signs that the new element of democracy in the classroom, moving the system away from teacher-dominated instruction and toward student-centered learning, is creating tension. Soviet students visiting the United States express a belief that while most students have adjusted to freer forms of expression, many administrators and teachers adhere to the previous authoritarian methods.

For the time being, it seems that the emphasis will continue to remain on educating students to pass the exams required to move to the next level of education, rather than providing a broad, general education dedicated to developing the personality and qualities of the individual.

LISA C. GARZA is assistant director of the American Council of Teachers of Russian.

Japanese Universities Go 'International' to Attract Students

By Christine Chapman

TOKYO — Japanese university education is going through an identity crisis that is affecting middle-aged and older institutions, some prominent for more than 100 years, which have remained set in their ways.

Offering students a traditional diet of humanities or science, separated into departments that allow little in cross-over studies, the university system is neither economical nor appealing to contemporary students. Now, dozens of Japan's 465 four-year colleges and universities are deciding to change — curriculum, name, image — to attract students who have different ideas about education than their parents' generation had.

The universities are being shaken by an economic fact. In 1992, the population of 18-year-olds will peak; after 1992, private colleges expect a sharp decline in enrollment. State universities make up only 20 percent of Japan's four-year institutions.

The most practical approach is cosmetic, through new names and stylish buildings. Colleges are also readjusting the curriculum to the interests of would-be internationalists. Entrepreneurs are opening new institutions to capitalize on Japan's preeminent role in the international marketplace.

Starting its first semester in April 1990 is Kibi International University in Takahashi City in Okayama Prefecture, in central Japan near the Inland Sea. Its founder, Tsutomu Kakei, previously established a successful two-year college for women and the Okayama University of Science. The educator's goal is to open with 200 first-year students, men and women, including foreign students, adding a new class each year for three years until Kibi is a four-year university.

The emphasis at Kibi is to convert Japanese students into *kokusai-jin*, "international people," an aim the students support. They want to attend universities with an interdisciplinary approach to curriculum that includes international relations, economics, cultural history, several foreign languages, and communications departments. Being trend-conscious, they also want to study English conversation, do aerobics or American football, and attend a pretty ivy-covered campus that allows a semester of study abroad. Not yet ivy-covered, Kibi does plan foreign sojourns.

"The dean has asked me to take a group of Japanese students abroad for a month," said Hisao Yasunobe, a retired journalist who will become a professor of international relations at Kibi.

Mr. Yasunobe, who will teach classes in International Understanding, Mass Communication and How Japanese Should Acquire International Attitudes, said that Kibi was hiring professionals from big business, import-export trading companies, and journalism to teach.

Yachiyo International University, another new one, in Tokyo's neighboring Chiba Prefecture, is emphasizing language learning, offering Chinese, English, French, German, Indonesian, Korean and Russian.

> Private colleges are being shaken by the prospect of declining enrollment after 1992.

Like Kibi International University, Yachiyo's purpose is to prepare students for "the coming age of internationalization, to lure them to become internationals," said Koichi Ishiyama, who will teach a course in current-affairs English beginning in the April semester.

Since technical colleges are losing students and once popular dentistry studies have fallen off, such institutions are undergoing a face-lift to make it through the next decade. The former Josai Dental University, also in Chiba Prefecture, has changed its name to Meikai University.

Yuriko Otsuko, the vice president of the university, said: "There is an awakening to the need for lifelong education. Since traditional roles are changing, housewives are interested in law and men are becoming kindergarten teachers. Former women's colleges are going co-ed and others like Rikkyo [St. Paul's University] in Tokyo and Shinshu, a national university, are encouraging adults to enter."

Bold advertising, handsome new buildings and adding the word "international" to the university's name are drawing students by the thousands. While many educators believe that the idea of "internationalization" has become an academic fad, it is paying off for low-ranked colleges that have nowhere to go but up.

Even well-established, highly reputable universities are worried about a future of declining applicants. The Tokyo women's university, Tsuda College, long famous for its English Language and Literature department, has constructed an Audio-Visual Communications Center to open in April to mark the college's 90th year with the latest technology in language laboratories. Tsuda already has a department of international studies, which, began in 1969, is the nation's oldest.

Although the University of Tokyo sits at the top of the pyramid-like structure of Japan's colleges, it, too, is uneasy about the future. Last spring, AERA, a popular weekly magazine, posed an unsettling question: "Will Todai Survive?" Todai, the university's nickname, always has thousands of well-qualified applicants, but it is debating which aspect of education to emphasize: graduate research programs in the sciences or the undergraduate divisions.

The president of the university, Akita Arima, a former science professor, is asking the Ministry of Education for special budget allocations for graduate research, while half the faculty is opposed to altering the university's image as the nation's prestige institution in the humanities.

Academia is perhaps Japan's most conservative institution, fearful of innovation, hypersensitive to criticism. If faculties cannot compromise on change within the decade, many universities will close or merge with the competition.

CHRISTINE CHAPMAN is a journalist based in Tokyo who writes on education and cultural affairs.

PARSONS

One of the world's leading schools of art & design.

B.F.A. Curriculum in
Communication Design
Illustration
Environmental Design/
Interior Design
Fashion Design
Fine Arts
Photography

Also, full or part-time
Summer program '90
Adult Education Courses
February 19 — May 20
Parsons Paris
School of Design
14, rue Letellier H.T. - 75015 Paris
Tel.: (1) 45 77 39 66
Fax: (1) 45 77 19 44

LACOSTE
SCHOOL OF THE ARTS *in* FRANCE
ACCREDITED BY
CLEVELAND INSTITUTE OF ART
Drawing, Sculpture, Stone-Carving, Painting, Printmaking, Photography, History of Art, Self in Art, Poetry Workshop, French Language.
SUMMER OR FALL SEMESTERS
IN THE HEART OF PROVENCE
Learn art in the land of Cezanne's apples and Van Gogh's irises.
One of the most serious and certainly the most unique adventure in art education today.
Free Brochure, write Director,
Lacoste School of the Arts in France - B.P. 213
84710 Lacoste Vaucluse, France - Tel. 90.75.80.34

learn fashion
IN PARIS
ONE-YEAR COURSE
IN FASHION DESIGN
★
fashion forum®
école de stylisme
44 bd de Sébastopol - 75003 PARIS - Tel. (1) 42.78.93.75

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE
34-36 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3ES Tel. 01-636 0974 Fax: 01-436 8740
The AA School of Architecture is the largest and only independent school of architecture in the UK. Located in central London, the AA offers a rich programme of lectures and exhibitions by international architects and specialists.
Entry requirements to the RIBA-recognised course are 5 passes in GCE/GCSE, 2 must be at A level, with Maths for a science) and English the compulsory core subjects. Art A level is a suitable choice if it is accompanied by another academic subject in a different field. Vocational and overseas qualifications must be verified as equivalents. A portfolio of art work and other interests and skills will be evaluated at an interview.
- 1-year FOUNDATION COURSE to develop graphic skills in an intensive programme of studio work.
- 5-year RIBA-recognised course in architecture leading to RIBA Parts 1 and 2 and the AA Diploma.
- 1-year and 2-year POSTGRADUATE theoretical courses in Energy, Housing and History & Theory.
- 2-year day-release courses leading to the post-graduate diploma in BUILDING and GARDEN CONSERVATION.
Application forms and further information may be obtained from the above address.

design A PROFESSIONAL CAREER IN FASHION
WOMEN'S, MEN'S and CHILDREN'S APPAREL DESIGN
Pattern Drafting & Grading; Draping; Costume Construction & Detail; Tailoring; Millinery; Textiles; Sketching. Coed, Day, Eve., & Summer classes. Dorms, High School Prep Program. Write or phone for catalog HT9.
New classes begin July 9 for Summer, September 10 for Fall.
the school of fashion design
136 Newbury Street, Boston, MA 02116
Phone (617) 536-9343
Lic. by Comm. MA Dept. Ed. SFD admits students of any race, color, and national or ethnic origin

SCHOOL OF CERAMICS
FIRENZE
For programs and details apply to: Prof. Marcello Fantoni,
Via Monterinaldi 45, Bolognese Nuova, Florence. Tel.: 055-400.233.

ECOLE DE GASTRONOMIE FRANÇAISE RITZ-ESCOFFIER
THE ULTIMATE FRENCH COOKING SCHOOL
For cooking enthusiasts and professionals.
One week to 12 week, certificate and diploma courses in cooking, bread and pastry making, wine and table service.
All courses taught in French and English.
Daily afternoon demonstrations.
New courses in 1990: Individual Cakes and Pastries, Catering, French Regional Cooking, Cooking for Fitness.
To receive a 1990 brochure, please call or write:
HOTEL RITZ
15 Place Vendôme 75001 Paris France
Tel. (+33 1) 42 60 38 30 Telefax (+33 1) 42 60 23 71

HOTEL MANAGEMENT
SWITZERLAND / FRANCE
2 Year Swiss Hotel Management Diploma
optionally followed by University studies in English at Montpellier, southern France, for
B. Sc. Degree in Hotel Management
M.B.A. (Master of Business Administration)
TOURISM
9 Month Professional Travel Agent's Course
Official IATA Diploma
31 years of experience
HOSTA
Write for information to:
HOSTA HOTEL AND TOURISM SCHOOL
1854 H LEYSIN, SWITZERLAND
Tel: 41(25)342611 Fax: 41(25)341821

INTERIOR DESIGN
Home Study Course
leading to
Internationally recognised
UK DIPLOMA/
US DEGREE
Prospectus from:
Dept. HB,
Rhodec International
College of Interior Design
BCM/Rhodec,
London WC1, England.

HIM
Hotel Institute Montreux
Switzerland
«The Swiss School of Hotel Management»
HOTEL MANAGEMENT &
TRAVEL AGENCY MANAGEMENT
DIPLOMAS IN ENGLISH
- Hotel Mgt. Course: 3 years Swiss & U.S.A. Diplomas
- Travel Agency Mgt: 1 year Swiss & IATA International Diploma
Intakes: January & September (Travel Agency Sept. only)
Details: HIM, 15 Avenue des Alpes
CH 1820 D Montreux, Switzerland
Phone 21-963 74 04
Fax 21-963 80 16
Tlx: 453 261 HIM ACCREDITED BY SSH

New England Culinary Institute
250 Main Street, Dept. I.H.T.
Montpelier, Vermont 05602 U.S.A.
(802) 223-6324
- Two-year professional chef's program with paid personalized internships
- 7 to 1 student/teacher ratio
- Hands-on training in 5 foodservice operations
- Advanced Placement Program
- New program in Service and Management
- Campuses in Montpelier and Essex, Vermont
- NAITS accreditation, A.O.S. Degree in the Culinary Arts
Financial aid for qualified students

MAXIM'S INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE
SCHOOL OF HOTEL MANAGEMENT
EXECUTIVE
HOTEL MANAGEMENT
DIPLOMA
For an international management career
ONE YEAR DIPLOMA
Study in English practice and work at our famous Maxim's Institute
Theorical and practical training
DAY COURSES / EVENING COURSES
Admission : Undergraduate
Classes begin: May 1990
MAXIM'S
FAMOUS ALL OVER THE WORLD
(1) 42.66.66.82
TELEX : 281 003
FAX : 47.42.57.22
7 7, RUE DU FAUBOURG SAINT- HONORE, 75008 PARIS FRANCE

Our 3-year Swiss Hotel Management Diploma Course gives direct access to a regular Master of Science Degree at Surrey University, an old, established Government recognized English university with a sound international reputation.
Shortly we will move our school from Luzern to larger, modern facilities in Neuchâtel, a charming, picturesque yet progressive university city. It is located on the shores of the largest Swiss lake.
Ask for free information: IHTTI, International Hotel and Tourism Training Institutes Ltd., Head Office, P. O. Box, 4006 Basel/ Switzerland.

César Ritz
INSTITUTE OF HOTEL MANAGEMENT
Be ahead of the others and enroll in one of Switzerlands finest HOTEL Schools, the INSTITUT HÔTELIER "CÉSAR RITZ", on the shores of the Lake Geneva - for a State recognized
SWISS HOTEL MANAGEMENT DIPLOMA
U.S. UNIVERSITY TRANSFER PROGRAM IN HOTEL MANAGEMENT
2- and 4- year recognized and accredited courses in Switzerland and USA.
English spoken, with intakes in January - July - August.
Ask for information: Admission Office HOTELCONSULT SAGS - Institut Hôtelier "César Ritz"
CH - 1897 Le Bouveret, Valais, Switzerland - Phone: (025) 81 32 81, Fax: (25) 81 36 60
HOTELCONSULT SAGS
ACCREDITED BY SSH AND AICS (WASHINGTON D.C.)

France Debates the 'Bac'

Increasing Graduates Would Strain System

By Diana Geddes

PARIS — "To talk of 80 percent of pupils reaching *baccalauréat* level has no meaning because 80 percent are not capable of studies involving absurct concepts," said Jacques Chirac, leader of the Gaullist RPR party, at a colloquium on education in Paris last month.

Yet his government adopted precisely the same goal when it was in power in 1986 to 1988. But as the immense practical problems associated with achieving this ambitions target become more evident, more and more people are questioning its feasibility and even its wisdom.

At present, around 45 percent of pupils take the baccalauréat, more than double the proportion 25 years ago. The government's aim is to almost double that proportion again over the next 10 years. But is it possible, without even a significant lowering of standards, when 20 percent of pupils at present leave school without being able to read or write properly?

Last autumn, the government carried out the first nationwide tests in the three 'R's on pupils in the second year of primary school (aged 8) and the first year of secondary school (aged 11). The results were not encouraging. "French schoolchildren's standard of learning is catastrophic," was how the rightist newspaper Le Figaro summed it up.

The government talks of the need to recruit 300,000 schoolteachers between now and the year 2000 to cope with the expected explosion of numbers in the lycées (for pupils age 15 to 18). That represents half the total existing teaching force.

Recruitment is already a problem. Two out of five lycée classes have more than 35 pupils and not a few have more than 40. Shortages in certain subjects, such as mathematics and the sciences, are chronic, and the government has been forced to start recruiting teachers from abroad, notably French-speaking Africa.

The once highly esteemed French teaching profession has become demoralized and underpaid. A newly qualified primary teacher earns only around 7,000 francs ($1,230) a month; a secondary teacher earns a mere 1,000 francs more.

The government has promised to inject an extra 2 billion francs a year into the education budget over five years, starting last year, in order to upgrade teachers' salaries, in addition to their normal annual pay increases. As a global figure, that may sound impressive, but it will produce an average monthly raise of only 230 francs per year.

Suppose, nevertheless, that the government achieves its goal and that 80 percent of pupils do reach baccalauréat level by the year 2000. Assuming the same pass rate as now of around 70 percent, that will mean that nearly 60 percent of the age group will pass the baccalauréat and thereby automatically become eligible for a university place.

At present, around 90 percent of *bacheliers* — those with the "bac" — choose to go on to some form of higher education, knowing that a diploma or degree will make all the difference to their chances of getting a job and earning a decent wage.

This represents a potential time bomb for the already severely overcrowded and overstrained university system. By the government's own estimates, student numbers are likely to increase from 1.4 million to some 2 million by the year 2000.

Last December, tens of thousands of students demonstrated throughout France to protest the lack of space and lack of teachers already in universities. Many directors chose to close down their universities for a day in sympathy with the students. Conditions had become intolerable, they said.

Many universities have double the number of students they were designed for.

This sudden explosion of unrest caused the government to authorize an emergency expenditure of 500 million francs on the university sector this year, only a few weeks after parliament had voted a 10 percent increase in the university budget for 1990, following a 9.5 percent increase in 1988.

In the aftermath of the student demonstrations, Prime Minister Michel Rocard spoke of the need to take "exceptional measures" in the face of an "exceptional situation." Four hundred more university teaching posts were to be created, he said, in addition to the 1,100 already envisaged, and an extra 200,000 square meters (840,000 square feet) of lecture-room space provided in time for the new influx of students next autumn.

Little has been done in the way of new university building over the past 15 years, despite the increase in student numbers. At present, the nation's 137 universities and technical colleges occupy 7.7 million square meters. Ministry of Education experts estimate that an additional 1 million square meters will be needed to be built over the next five years — one-quarter to get back to the government's norms of 5 square meters per student, and the rest to cope with the additional students.

But that figure does not include the extra libraries, laboratories and research facilities that will be needed, or the extra canteens and student residences. In all, government officials estimate that 25 billion francs will need to be spent over the next five years on university building and renovation.

Over and above that, there will be the cost of hiring extra teaching staff. The government estimates that 70,000 university teachers will need to be recruited over the next 10 years — twice as many as in the existing teaching force.

There is talk of getting the local authorities to help finance university development. But that would inevitably mean allowing them a greater say over the running of what is still a highly centralized system, something many in the government are loath to do. The Socialist Party has also recently put forward the idea of a national loan. Whatever happens, a lot more money will be required.

Some say the only solution is to restrict the numbers going to university by introducing pre-entry selection. However, Lionel Jospin, the education minister, has set his face against any change in France's traditional "open door" policy of access to higher education.

"I am against selection," he said last month, "both because the country needs more educated students and because it wouldn't be accepted."

The mere suggestion of a better "orientation" of students entering university was the main cause of the 1986 student riots in France. But now, in a survey conducted by SOFRES, a French polling institution, and the daily Libération, 51 percent of students said they would be in favor of some form of selection.

It is one of the ironies of the French higher education system that it accepts one of the fiercest selection systems in the world for its *grandes écoles*, the elite, professionally oriented universities that cream off around the top 10 percent of students — but fiercely resists the idea of any form of selection for the mass of students in ordinary universities, save for certain specific courses such as engineering and medicine.

DIANA GEDDES is a Paris-based journalist.

C.G. Cope

The Sorbonne is stepping up teacher training

West German Schools Coping With the Effects of Influx

By Miriam Widman

FRANKFURT — A girl from Eritrea twirls a rope as children from Italy, Yugoslavia, Poland and Russia attempt to jump over the cord as it zips around.

In another corner of the playground, there are children from East Germany, Turkey, Morocco and the Middle East horsing around at a typical midmorning recess at the Hostato School in Hoechst, near Frankfurt. Some playfully punch their buddies; others race about, burning up excess energy.

With children from 22 different countries, Hostato is perhaps an extreme example of how an influx of foreigners in the 1970s, and the boom in newcomers from Poland, Russia, Romania and East Germany in the last year, has changed the West German classroom. The situation, some teachers warn, could become explosive.

Bernd Klewitz, a teacher in the Hessian town of Kirchhain, said that "the East German kids bring with them their hate for the Poles, and the Turks are being put in a defensive position."

"The problems don't come from school, but from the homes," said Klemens Wieck, principal at the Hostato school. Anna Kirchhof, a teacher to new ethnic German immigrants from Poland and Russia, agreed, explaining that the historical problems between Poland and Russia are apparent in what the children say to each other.

"Sometimes the Poles will call the Russian kids 'Rusky dumb,' and the Russians will call the Polish kids 'dirty Poles,' " she said. But most school professionals say the children, given a chance, get along better than their parents.

One problem, Mrs. Kirchhof said, is that the temporary housing quarters for the Poles and Russians are separated, and so contact between the children is limited to school time.

Most teachers, however, said that the toughest challenge facing East German children in West Germany is the school system itself, with its freer educational techniques. In East Germany, children are taught by the "frontal" method, in which the teacher has the first and last word. By contrast, active participation is expected of students in a West German classroom.

So far, no formal proposals have been advanced for helping East German students make the transition between the two styles of education.

> Last year 12,000 new teaching jobs were created.

Language barriers also create problems. Last year's influx brought some 377,000 newcomers to West Germany from East European countries such as Poland, Russia and Romania. Most of the children in this group have only a minimal command of the German language.

In 1989, the federal government spent 303 million Deutsche marks ($181 million) on helping young newcomers adapt to West German life and acquire the necessary language skills; 490 million DM is in the budget for this year. Millions more have been spent by regional authorities.

Not all the effects of the influx have been negative — it has also created jobs for some of the 70,000 unemployed teachers in West Germany. In West Berlin, the number of unemployed teachers dropped to 1,000 in 1989, according to Klaus Hansen, a financial adviser with the Berlin Education Senate. Just a few years ago, there were twice as many jobless teachers.

Christoph Heine, an official with the Union for Education and Science, said that last year 12,000 new teaching jobs were created in West Germany. But he also noted that government officials do not consider school population projections in their budget calculations; consequently, he said, these advances are not sufficient, and even more jobs are needed.

Moreover, teachers as well as students have emigrated, and there are some fears that the newcomers will receive preferential treatment in hiring. An acrimonious debate followed a recent proposal by Christean Wagner, the Hesse culture minister, to give East German teachers over 40 and qualified to teach in West German schools preference when competing with a West German teacher having the same qualifications.

The proposal caused an uproar from the teachers' union. Mr. Heine called it "unbelievable" that while most West German authorities are trying to stem the daily influx of 2,000 East Germans to West Germany, Mr. Wagner's office would make it more attractive for them. Walter Siebert, a spokesman for Mr. Wagner, said the minister was misunderstood. He noted that East German teachers cannot apply immediately for jobs in West Germany, but must take additional courses and hold student-teaching positions before they are qualified to enter the job market.

The conflict is just one illustration of what most educators believe: In the changing environment in West Germany, children are the most adaptable; schools offer an opportunity for a multicultural exchange. The challenge will be to find ways to integrate parents into the schools' pluralism and defuse stereotypes and prejudices.

MIRIAM WIDMAN is a Frankfurt-based journalist.

British System Settles Down After Period of Rapid Change

By Richard Garner

LONDON — A new man has arrived at the helm of the British education system to replace the flamboyant Kenneth Baker, tipped by many as a potential successor to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher when she vacates the leadership of the Conservative Party.

John MacGregor, who has been in the post for six months now, is a typically dour Scot whose appointment as education secretary was greeted by fellow Conservative MPs with reactions that varied from "safe" and "conservative" to "unexciting."

That is what education wanted — and what it badly needed. The Baker years had led to a reshaping of the education system from primary schools to the university level. It took the power to run schools away from local education authorities and put it in the hands of parents and representatives of the local community. It introduced a national curriculum to be studied by all children between the ages of 5 and 16 and brought in new types of schools — city technology colleges — to prepare pupils for the needs of a high-technology world.

John MacGregor

It was all rushed through Parliament in one session and prompted a prominent teachers' representative to say of Mr. MacGregor: "We must have a measure of sympathy [for him], as we would have for anyone called upon to occupy a seat vacated by Kenneth Baker."

Not that Mr. MacGregor is without his own ideas and his own priorities. He has avowed his intention of declaring 1990 the year in which he seeks to reform education for 16- to 19-year-olds, trying to bridge the gap between academic and vocational qualifications.

It is said by many industrialists that the present system, whereby pupils graduating from secondary school take three "A"-level examinations, is all very well for equipping them for the world of university academe, but less suitable for preparing them for work. A report published last year suggesting that studies after age 16 should have a broader outlook was put on the backburner by a Conservative government worried that it would open itself up to charges that it was lowering academic standards.

It now looks as though Mr. MacGregor will introduce an element of compulsory vocational and academic studies into each course for the over-16 students. These would include communications, information technology, familiarity with the world of business and enterprise, personal skills for work and modern languages.

Before he left, Mr. Baker gave the education world a glimpse of the government's vision for the future of higher education: widened access on the U.S. model, with particular attention to ethnic minority groups, and a doubling of the participation rate over the next 25 years. In the short term, he said, the proportion of students entering universities should rise from 15 percent to 20 percent by the mid-1990s.

Mr. MacGregor is happy to go ahead with the expansion; indeed, extra resources have been earmarked for higher education. However, there has been no repetition of the Baker vision of doubling participation rates.

Mr. Baker also launched what was called the articled teachers' plan, where university graduates could go straight into teaching jobs and spend two years in on-the-job training. Up until now, they had to do a one-year post-graduate Certificate of Education course before they were let loose on the schools.

Flesh has been put on the bones of this plan by Mr. MacGregor — the staff concerned will earn £11,000 ($18,600) over their training period of two years (£13,000 if they work in the high-cost inner-London area). In all, pilot projects are being launched in September in 16 areas of the country, which will mean an extra 645 teachers being taken on to ease the current shortage in Britain.

Mr. MacGregor has recognized teachers' fears that the ambitious Baker plans for a national curriculum, complete with testing at the ages of 7, 11, 14 and 16, sit uneasily alongside a 16-plus examination introduced by the Conservative government only three years earlier.

In effect, he is allowing some youngsters to opt out of some of the 10 compulsory subjects that, under the national curriculum, they are to study up until the age of 16 if there is no chance of an examination success for them.

RICHARD GARNER is the news editor of The Times Educational Supplement.

ESADE IDIOMAS
SPANISH FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS
BARCELONA
— Small groups
— Intensive courses (80 hours a month. Open all the year around)
— Communicative approach
— Exchanges with Spanish students
— ESADE is a well-known School of Business Management
— ESADE is located in the residential area of Barcelona near the University Campus.
For detail information write to
ESADE Avda. de Pedralbes, 60-62, 08034 Barcelona. Telex: 98286 ESADE. Fax: (93) 2048105.

SPANISH & ENGLISH COURSES IN SPAIN
Small groups intensive regular and academic courses open all year round. All levels.
Summer program: A. group — July 1st-July 30th
B. group — July 1st-July 15th. — C. group — July 15th-July 30th.
20-30 hours weekly with room and board (Hotel). Cultural trips. Optional trips. Flamingo classes. Sevillanas classes. Spanish guitar classes. Windsurfing, sailing, horse-back riding, etc. in Barcelona, Marbella, Talavera de la Reina, San Sebastian, Santander and Madrid.
USA Universities & Schools of America Student Intercultural Exchange
Avda. de America, 26-8 B, 28002 Madrid (SPAIN)
Tel.: 4.1.245 36 42 - 256 45 52. Fax: 34.1.361 32 20.

LEARN FRENCH ON THE CÔTE D'AZUR
2 km. from MONTE-CARLO — Open all year
2, 4, 8 or 12-week INTENSIVE COURSES starting each month, all levels, adults from 18.
Since 1952 SUMMER COURSES for teenagers (13-17)
CENTRE MÉDITERRANÉEN D'ÉTUDES FRANÇAISES
F 06320 CAP D'AIL (France).
Tel.: 93.78.21.59 - Telex: 461.792 - Fax: 93.41.83.96

Get ready for 1992 learn French now
at the most renowned school
INSTITUT DE FRANÇAIS
- The highest quality teaching
- A high-level international student body
- A cordial, hard-working atmosphere
- French cuisine
- A breathtaking setting on the Riviera
- A truly dedicated staff

Daily 8.30-17.00 with 2 meals
For adults. 8 levels: Beginners 1 to Advanced II
Next 2, 3 or 4-week course starts March 5, April 2, 1990, and all year.
INSTITUT DE FRANÇAIS — B.17
23 Av. Gén.-Leclerc, 06 Villefranche Mer. T.: 93 01 80 44. Tlx.: 970.999 F. Fax: 93769217.

International University High School
- *BOARDING AND DAY STUDENTS*
- *SMALL CLASSES, PERSONAL CONTACT*
- *STRONG ESL PROGRAM*
- *UNIVERSITY CLASSES FOR ABLE SENIORS*
- *PRE-UNIVERSITY TRANSITION YEAR FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS*
- *EXTENSIVE ACADEMIC AND SPORTS FACILITIES*
- *95 ACRE CAMPUS*

An AMERICAN CURRICULUM with an INTERNATIONAL EMPHASIS
Write or call: HEADMASTER, IUHS THE AVENUE, BUSHBY, HERTS WD2 2LN, U.K. Telephone: (0923) 249067.

LANGUAGE STUDY IN SALZBURG
Salzburg International Language Center
An international Language Institute located in Europe's most beautiful city. Intensive German, Italian, French and English courses held at all levels. Special winter, spring and summer programs offered for all age groups. Courses enhanced by extensive travel program. Full boarding facilities available on or off campus.
For information write: SILC, Dept H, Moosstrasse 10b, A-5020 Salzburg, AUSTRIA. Tel (662) 84 44 85, 84 65 11. Telex 632476 silc a

LEARN SPANISH IN MADRID
— Open all year round — all levels
— 4 hours of class per day in small groups max. 5 students
— Complementary programme and excursions
— Lodging and half board
For detailed information apply to
DINAMICA ACADEMIA DE IDIOMAS
Apdo. 50976 - 28080 MADRID - Telf. 401 75 22

SERIOUS ABOUT LEARNING FRENCH ?
then trust experienced professionals
VERSION FRANÇAISE intensive, all levels. Small groups (max. 5). For references & brochures:
23 Rue de Rivoli - 06000 NICE. Tel.: 93 88 29 90. Fax: 93 82 09 14.

UNIVERSITE AIX-MARSEILLE III
Aix-en-Provence
Learn to speak French
University year — two semesters (October-January, February-May).
3 month-long summer intensive sessions (June, July, September).
All levels.
Institut d'Études Françaises pour Étudiants Étrangers
23, rue Gaston-de-Saporta, 13625 Aix-en-Provence, Cedex, France.
Tel.: 42 23 28 43.

ARTPOLIS
Study English, French, Japanese using the arts, yoga and the provençal lifestyle. Enjoy Continental and Japanese cooking and cuisines. Pass 1/3 of a day in class, 1/3 with the arts, 1/3 in various activities all with professional linguists and artists. Live in a Mediterranean chateau as you study, paint, cook, dance, swim, explore and laugh together. Apply all your senses to learn new CONTACT IMPROVISATION: a proven, holistic cultural immersion producing natural and self-confident communication.
ARTPOLIS, Forcarquier, 13370 Mallemort, FRANCE. Tel. & Fax: (33) 90 59 43 72.

IT DOES NOT TAKE YEARS TO LEARN FRENCH.
In Normandy, it can be done in 3 months — the intensive way (27 hours of structured classes a week and living with a French family). Also shorter vacation and learning programs. When applying, give age, present level, time available and objective. U.S. and French transfer credits.
The French American Study Center
B.P. 178 - 14104 Lisieux Cedex, France
Tel.: (33) 31.31.22.01. Fax: 31.31.22.21

FRENCH COURSES ALL YEAR ROUND WITH FAMILY OR HOTEL ACCOMMODATION
Experienced native French teachers and a friendly atmosphere. Translating, interpreting, secretarial and office service, help in working with your foreign partners, information center.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CENTER,
4, rue Massena, 06000 Nice, France.
Tel.: 93884966.

ECOLE NICKERSON
FRENCH
all year round
For adults
For business people
- Private lessons or in small groups
- Intensive or long term programs
- Tailored courses for Executives

All our teachers are trained *in our Heuristic Method*
For Beginners and former Beginners!! up through Advanced
Other languages available
ECOLE NICKERSON
26, Rue de la Trémoille
75008 PARIS
47.23.36.03 +

HOME LANGUAGE LESSONS
founded 1979
LIVE AND STUDY IN YOUR TEACHER'S HOME
The most original and certainly the most effective way to learn the language of your choice. Total isolation from your own language is the surest way to progress in learning a foreign language. This is guaranteed by Home Language Lessons since you LIVE and STUDY in your teacher's home NOT in a school
Reservations Office, Department HT,
2 Cecil Square, Margate, Kent CT9 1BD, England
Tel. (0843) 227700 Fax: (0843) 223377 Tlx: 94016398.
Our Worldwide Offices - New York - Tel: 2126621090
Paris - Tel: 46373588 Frankfurt - Tel: 292049
Madrid - Tel: 2596406 Rio - Tel: 2245588
Buenos Aires - Tel: 3112816 Osaka - Tel: 3445721
Live & study in France, Germany, Spain, Italy, USSR, Portugal, Argentina, Taiwan, UK, USA, Canada, Malta

STAGES DE FRANÇAIS (Nice)
- 2, 3, 4 week courses
- Intensive-holiday courses
- Comprehensive language courses
- 3 or 6 hours per day
- Qualified teachers
- Boarding in family or hotels

For color brochure please write to:
ACTILANGUE SCHOOL
2, rue Alexis-Mossa, 06000 Nice
Tel.: 93 963384 - Telex: 462265
Fax: 93443716

ENGLISH IN SMALL CLASSES
Sels College Est. 1975
Recognized by The British Council
- FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS AND PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE
- BEGINNERS TO UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE PROFICIENCY.
- ACCOMMODATION ARRANGED.

64-65 LONG ACRE, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON WC2E 9JH
Tel.: (01) 240 2581
Principal: M.Y. Rees, B.A. (Econ.), M. Ed., F.I.L., Barrister-at-Law
5 TO 9 STUDENTS PER CLASS INDIVIDUAL TUITION
TELEX A30018 FAX: (01) 379 5748

EXPERIENCE ENGLISH IN TORONTO
CELC invites your participation in immersion training taught exclusively in the target language. New courses begin twice a month. Maximum of four people per class, qualified teachers, individualized courses.
English Language training for professionals by professionals.
CANADIAN ENGLISH LANGUAGE CENTRE LIMITED
Visit our kiosk at.

Expolangue	(Paris)	Feb	14-19
Bourse Des Langues	(Bruxelles)	Feb.	22-24
Expolingue	(Milano)	Mar	8-11
Mondolingua	(Geneva)	Apr.	25-29

35 Euclid Ave., Toronto, Ontario M6J 2J7
Tel. (416) 368-6226 Fax: (416) 365-0742

STUDY IN SWITZERLAND
Ecole Lémania Lausanne
- Intensive French courses (Alliance française)
- English all levels (Cambridge & Toefl)
- Diploma: commercial, secretary and executive secretary
- Maturité suisse
- Baccalauréat français
- Computer science
- Word processor
- Boarding accomodation
- Summer courses july - september

Ecole Lémania - 3, ch. de Préville - CH 1001 Lausanne
Tel 021/ 20 15 01 - Fax 021/ 312 67 00 - Telex 450 600

FRENCH 66 IN PROVENCE
and FRENCH, DUTCH or SPANISH 66 in the ARDENNES
The advantages of the "CERAN 66" concept, with residential courses :
1. Intensive study (Minimum 38 lessons per week)
2. Plus the constant practice of what you have learnt, every day from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., with teachers constantly present at mealtimes, breaks and in the evenings.
3. A total of 66 hours per week of full immersion in the language.
Ceran is a top class school for leaders in business management and government. Our clients since 1975 include Alcatel, AT & T, Canon, Deutsche Bank, Dow Corning, European Parliament, German Foreign Office, Honeywell, Lufthansa, McKinsey, Mercedes-Benz, NATO, Philips, SHAPE, Siemens, Toyota, Winterthur, etc.
We also run holiday courses in French for young people (13-17)
CERAN 66
Language courses for motivated people.
CERAN LANGUES PROVENCE
B.P. 27 / 264
F-30130 PONT-SAINT-ESPRIT
FRANCE - Tel. (+33) 66 39 38 38
FAX (+33) 66 39 37 20
CERAN ARDENNES
254, Avenue du Château, B-4960 SPA
BELGIUM Tel. (+32) 87/77 71 64
FAX (+32) 87/77 36 29
Telex 49550 ceran b
in U.S.A. - Languagency - Tel: (203) 287-1699 - FAX (203) 264-1827

IL DAVID
CENTRO STUDI IL DAVID
Courses: Italian, Art history, Literature, Italian cooking.
Groups of maximum 8.
Via Borgo Pinti 20, 50121 FLORENCE.
Tel.: (39-55) 243793.
Fax: (39-55) 480154.

Where Marxism Vies With Catholic Saints

Gregorian University Attracts Laymen

By Barry James

ROME — The Pontifical Gregorian University in the heart of Rome is one of the world's most unusual and internationally minded centers of higher learning, providing students from about 100 countries with a range of ideas that run the gamut from Saint Paul to Karl Marx and beyond.

The Gregorian has educated popes, saints, cardinals and bishops in profusion. But it is not just a training ground for the higher clergy, nor is it only religious in scope.

Many of its more than 2,800 students are lay people. Many are women. Along with traditional subjects such as canon law and theology, the university teaches modern disciplines such as communications, social sciences and psychology. Its Center of Marxist Studies has one of the best-equipped libraries on the subject in the world.

"I think that what makes this university incomparable is that when we give a written examination, the student has the right to turn in his paper in Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, German or English," said the Reverend John Navone of Seattle, a professor of New Testament Theology, who has taught at the Gregorian since 1967. "Most of the professors can handle an examination in any of those six languages — plus Latin."

The Gregorian University was founded by Ignatius Loyola and Francis Borgia in 1553, and apart from the period when their order was suppressed, it has been in the hands of the Jesuits ever since.

Closely associated with the university are the renowned Pontifical Biblical Institute, the Pontifical Russian College and the Pontifical Oriental Institute, which deals with the history, traditions and theology of the Eastern churches.

The Gregorian University and the Biblical Institute are situated in the Piazza della Pilotta in central Rome, around the corner from the Trevi Fountain and next door to the formal gardens of the Colonna palace. The university is named after Pope Gregory XIII, who enlarged it in the late 16th century.

The Gregorian, which was founded as an intellectual counterweight to Protestantism, used to be narrowly orthodox. Dialogue was unheard of; dissent was tantamount to heresy. The ideas were safe and the theology solidly based on the teaching of Thomas Aquinas.

The winds of change that swept through the entire Roman Catholic Church after the Second Vatican Ecumenical Council in the 1960s also whistled through the marbled corridors of the Gregorian, bringing academic invigoration along with discomfort to the rigidly orthodox, who viewed theology as a sacrosanct science remote from the world.

THE change in style and outlook dates from the administration of a former rector, the Reverend Hervé Carrier, a French-Canadian Jesuit who had trained at Harvard and the Sorbonne as a sociologist rather than as a theologian, and who firmly believed the university should be closely linked with everything that goes into making human life. "We need priests who can understand modern man, social changes and the need for justice in a developing world," he once said.

The ferment of ideas in the 1970s has in turn been replaced, faculty members say, by a calmer and more conservative atmosphere. This may be partly due to a more conservative papacy, but, as in many lay universities, it reflects the fact that the students themselves are less interested in contestation and more concerned with getting their degrees.

"They are more pious," said the Reverend John M. McDermott of New York, a professor of dogmatic theology. "They are much more willing to accept the authority structures of the church. They want to hold on to something, rather than put everything into question or contest things. Sometimes you would prefer them to say 'Why? Why? Why? '"

The Reverend Gerald O'Collins of Australia, dean of the theology faculty, said one important change at the university has been a greater emphasis on human rights and social justice, reflecting the teaching of the current pope. Another has been the increasing number of students from Eastern Europe. "I think we are going to get a whole lot more in September," he said.

Because of support by benefactors, fees at the university are reasonable, generally less than 1 million lire (about $800) a year, and much less for students who can prove need. And although the cost of living in Rome is high, many of the students are able to live at more than 200 colleges, seminaries or houses run by national hierarchies and religious orders.

"There is no problem getting excellent students," Father O'Collins said. "The problem is getting international staff, people who are willing to live abroad, who speak several languages and who are happy to teach in a multicultural environment."

The student body includes 615 women, of whom 287 are laywomen. Most of the 2,238 men are either priests or in training for the priesthood, but they also include 247 laymen.

The university has schools of theology, canon law, philosophy, ecclesiastical history, missiology (dealing with evangelization) and social sciences. There are institutes of psychology, religious sciences and spirituality, which is concerned with prayer and Christian perfection, a center of social communications and a superior school of Latin letters.

With the exception of the philosophy school, the departments are all at post-graduate level.

Of the 294 faculty members, 162 are Jesuits, 104 are diocesan priests or members of religious orders, 6 are nuns, 11 are laymen and 11 are laywomen.

Father Navone said the university may appear quieter today, in comparison to the ferment of the 1970s, because "many of the things that were once considered startling new changes have just become a part of life here."

With nearly a quarter of the students women, and the Third World largely represented, "the Gregorian today reflects the universal church more than it used to," he said.

INTRODUCING an institute of psychology in 1971 was considered daring given the Catholic Church's hostility to Freudianism and in-depth analysis. "Now it is old hat," Father Navone said, and the institute is being enlarged.

For all the concern in the church about the spread of Marxist-inspired liberation theology in Latin America, the Gregorian University has for many years objectively taught the facts about communism, believing that this is the best way of combatting Marxist mythology. The founder of the Marxist center and professor emeritus, the Reverend Gustav A. Wetter, is listed in the Soviet Philosophical Encyclopedia as "a Catholic historian of philosophy, a neo-Thomist who in a radical way distorts the essence of Soviet philosophy."

Over the years, many Jesuits from Poland and other East European countries have studied at the Gregorian, taking back to their countries the ferment of ideas in the West.

If the mood is quieter now than it was a decade ago, this has had no impact on academic freedom at the Gregorian, Father Navone said. "The attitude seems to be that if you have been approved to teach here, nobody is worried about what you teach or how you teach it."

"The Gregorian is dynamically in the center," he said. "It is certainly not conservative when you think of some of the other institutions in Rome and elsewhere. On the other hand, it is certainly not as daring as some other places."

BARRY JAMES, who is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune, is a former Vatican correspondent for United Press International.

Donatello Bregioni/Contrasto

A detail from the building of Gregorian University in central Rome.

For Europe Professionals, English Means Business

By Michael Balter

PARIS — A dozen students at ESIEE, an engineering school in the Paris suburb of Noisy-le-Grand, are sitting around a table chatting with Diann Gruber, their English instructor. Finally, Ms. Gruber calls the class to order and produces a large plastic bag, emptying its contents on the table. The students gawk at the assortment of items piled up before them, which includes a flower vase, a staple remover, a corkscrew, paper cups and typewriter correcting fluid.

"Okay," says Ms. Gruber, "you are now in England. You walk into a shop and you really need one of these things. You can't see it and you have to describe it. What do you do?"

The students hesitate, saying nothing. "Look, you're desperate for the stuff," Ms. Gruber says. One by one, they begin asking for the objects. "I'd like something to put flowers in," says one, and she hands him the vase. "I'd like some paper glasses," says another. "Oh," says Ms. Gruber, "you want some paper cups," and hands them over.

Before they graduate, these engineering students will take at least 200 class hours of English, representing about 8 percent of their total course time, and will be required to carry out projects and produce reports in the language. Although this stiff requirement comes as a shock to some of them, a rigorous English curriculum has become routine in many European professional schools.

"We talk about winning their hearts and minds," says Krys Markowski, head of the language department at ESIEE. "You have to really push them, and talk about the realities of the international market, before they see that the ability to function in a multicultural world is an important part of being an engineer. . . . Language cannot be a problem."

The factors behind the rise of English are complex, but a major impetus has been the need of international business and commerce for a common tongue. "For political and economic reasons, English has become very convenient," says Alan Maley, director-general of the Bell Educational Trust in Cambridge, England. "Great Britain used to have a very large empire, and the United States has, or has had, a large economic empire. There is a momentum which is very difficult to turn back."

ALTHOUGH Asian countries such as Japan, South Korea and Singapore have long understood the importance of learning English, many of the nations of Continental Europe — with notable exceptions, including West Germany, the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries — have lagged behind.

Yet there are signs this is starting to change. In France, for example, legislation passed in 1972 required companies with more than 10 employees to provide a minimum level of training to their personnel. This gave a major boost to English teaching at the adult level. "Language schools blossomed in Paris like mushrooms after a rain," says Kathleen Dameron, president of the French affiliate of Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages.

At first, "language teaching was seen as a little token gift to the employees," says Alfred Masi, general director of ACREA, a Paris school that runs English courses for large French corporations. "It was a way of showing them that you appreciated their work — instead of a raise you gave them English courses. But within the last eight or 10 years, the people in charge of training have started to look to the future and are seeing that it should be taken seriously."

A number of French companies, such as Thomson Consumer Electronics and the French subsidiary of the U.S.-based 3M Company, maintain their own language departments.

For adults who cannot get English training through their employers, however, the only alternative is to attend classes on their own. Europeans are flocking by the thousands to

> Europeans are flocking by the thousands to private language schools.

private language schools or to courses offered by government agencies such as the British Council, which has branches in many cities around the world.

But those who decide to attend a private language school can find that choosing the right one is tricky. "People don't understand how long it takes to learn a language," says Kathleen Dameron. "You might figure that if you go to a company that is well known and charges a lot of money, what you are getting will be good. A hundred-and-fifty hours later you might still not be able to say anything. You should ask questions like, How long does the average teacher stay, how many hours of teaching do they do?"

Obviously, however, the best way to produce adults who speak English is to teach it at the primary and secondary level. In the highly stratified West German school system, for example, most students at the lowest academic level will graduate with six years of English under their belts; at the highest level, the gymnasium, the typical student studies English for nine years and leaves able to speak it fluently.

Recently, some other European countries have moved to emulate this example. In Italy, where the teaching of English is beginning to boom, the Ministry of Public Instruction has announced that language teaching will begin in the primary schools next September.

Yet some of the most dramatic developments are taking place in the formerly Communist countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Poland, for example, dropped its requirement that all children be taught Russian last Monday. Hungary and Czechoslovakia dropped their Russian-study requirements at the end of last year, and the schools are scrambling to find new English teachers.

"Russian was a compulsory language for 40 years," says Libuse Hoznauerova, head of English teacher training for the Pedagogic Institute of Prague. "We were very unhappy and we tried to push English to be at the same level as Russian. Now it has happened, and we should be happy, but it has brought so many problems. The parents want us to teach English but there are no teachers. We have 9,000 teachers of Russian in Czechoslovakia who have no future."

MICHAEL BALTER, a Paris-based journalist, has written for the Los Angeles Times and California Magazine.

INSTITUT MONTANA,
6316 ZUGERBERG, ZUG,
SWITZERLAND
TEL.: 042-21 17 22

International co-ed day school with boarding facilities for boys. American college-preparatory program. Students from ten through eighteen years of age. Grades 5-13. Small classes. Special classes for pupils not fluent in English. Thorough practice of German and French. Highly qualified English-speaking faculty. Computer courses. TOEFL, SAT. Advanced Placement preparation.

International Baccalaureate, Federal Swiss Matura and Commercial Diploma (in German), Dutch and Italian Matura programs offered as well. Students strictly supervised. Multi-lingual residence halls. Ideal rural location at 3000 feet above sea level in central Switzerland between Zurich and Lucerne. Four-week summer program during July and August.

Write or call the Dean of the American School for further information.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL IN LONDON
SUMMER PROGRAM
(Non-residential)
July 2 - 27: Classes for ages 4 - adult
July 30 - August 17: Day Camp and Kindergarten for ages 4 - 12
The American School in London
2 - 8 Loudoun Road
London NW8 ONP
Telephone (01) 722-0101, Fax (01) 586-6885

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MILAN
20090 NOVERASCO DI OPERA (Milan)
Tel.: 5670 1546-7-8-9
Fax: 55 500 274
- Fully Accredited by the Middle States Association (N-12).
- American Curriculum.
- International Baccalaureate Program.
- Advanced Placement Program.
- Extensive Athletic Activities & Field Trip Program.
- PSAT/SAT/ACT Testing Center.

KEMPER Military School & College
America's Choice Since 1844
- "How to Study" Taught
- Small Classes - Supervised Study
- Individual Tutorials
- Self Discipline Developed
- Grades 7-12 & Junior College
- Coeducational
- Summer School & Camp
- Computerized Learning Center
- Complete Sports Program
- Every Cadet Does Every Lesson Everyday

701 3rd Street, Boonville, MO 65233 or Call: 816-882-5623

LEYSIN AMERICAN SCHOOL
1854 Leysin (HT) Switzerland
Tel.: 41 25 341361
US Office Box 4016 Portsmouth, NH 03801
A coeducational boarding school in the Alps
Grade 9-12, Post Graduate 13th Year
US/Canadian University Preparation
European Travel - Sports - Ski Program
Summer in Switzerland - June to August
Ages 13 to 18 - Languages, Computers, ESL Art and Theater, Sports and Travel

JOHN F. KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
Saanen-Gstaad
A unique international school for children 8-14 years. Sound preparation for English-language secondary schools. Small classes, family atmosphere, superb alpine location, French, skiing, sports, excursions.
Summer camp July-August
Write: William Lovell, Director CH-3792 Saanen, Switzerland, Telephone (030) 4 13 72.

EXCLUSIVE RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
FOR THE SEVERELY RETARDED & MULTIPLY HANDICAPPED
- Private, Non-Profit
- Birth to 22 years
- Unusual Syndromes (including Rett)
- Community Based Homes in the Berkshires
- Open Door Visiting Policy
- Year-round
- Extensive Physical Therapy
- Round the Clock Medical Care
- Pre-vocational Training
- Activities of Daily Living
- Active Parent Association

Contact: Gail Charpentier, Director or Dr. Burt R. Downes
BERKSHIRE CHILDREN'S COMMUNITY
41 Yocomic Avenue Great Barrington, MA 01230 USA
(413) 528-2523

OAK RIDGE MILITARY ACADEMY
When And WHERE It COUNTS 134th Yr. Accred. since 1899. Grades 7-12 + PG. Coed. Small Classes; 1:8 teacher-student ratio. Non-discriminatory. Admissions in Aug & Jan. Summer Camp.
Ph: (919) 643-4131 or write Admissions ORMA. Box 498 HT Oak Ridge, NC 27310

Ojai Valley School
Fall, Summer & ESL Programs
"The only independent school in the West offering coeducational boarding from elementary school through high school."
• A safe, supportive environment •
We do not discriminate on the basis of sex, race color, creed, national or ethnic origin.
Coeducational Boarding Grades 3-8, 9-12
723 El Paseo Road, Box H, Ojai, CA 93023
(805) 646-1423/7186 Fax (805) 646-0362

The Winchendon School
A traditional, New England, co-ed boarding school offering a college prep curriculum to the underachieving student in grades 9-12 & PG
- 5:1 Student/Faculty Ratio
- Weekly Progress Reports
- Study Skills Instruction

Gregg I. Maloberti, Dean of Adm.
Winchendon School, Winchendon MA 01475 Tel: (508) 297-1223

Tradition & Education
Are you looking for a school? Canton de Vaud (Lake of Geneva region, Switzerland)
In Canton de Vaud – well known for its private schools – you will find more than 56 private schools
AVDEP is Boarding and day-schools Primary and secondary education. Preparation for • Swiss Final Examination • French and International Baccalaureate • British and American sections Courses in modern languages • commerce, computer science secretarial, hostess courses • finishing schools • architecture • summer courses
the AVDEP PRIVATE SCHOOL ADVISORY BUREAU
a free and official agency will help you in the choice of a private school.
60, Av. d'Ouchy, 1000 Lausanne 6
Tel. 021/617 72 55
Fax 021/617 72 40, Telex 454 590

Survol 44
MONT-FLEURI
International School for Girls. School Year – Summer Holiday Courses
Rte de Glion 56, CH-1820 Montreux 1, Phone (021) 963 86 63. Télex 453 162 surv ch. Fax (021) 963 70 13

St. George's School 43
The British International Boarding School
for Girls (11–18 yrs). I.G.C.S.E. and "A" levels U.S. College Board Direct university admission – Europe and America. Music – Drama – Sports. Summer Course Boys and Girls (10–16 yrs).
Rev. I. V. Whright-Principal, St. George's School, CH-1981 Clarens. Tel. 021/964 34 11, Tx. 453 131, Fax 021/964 49 32.

Institut La Rosey 38
1180 Rolle (Lake of Geneva), Switzerland
presents a prestigious Summer camp for boys and girls 9–17 years old July and August 1990
• Beautiful shipper setting and watersports camp • French, English (I.G.S.L.) German and Computer classes • 18 sports to choose from • A week version of activities and excursions • 1–2 day cruises on its 38' sailing yacht • Optional 1-week motorcoach camp or Tour of France
For further information contact the above address or tel. (021) 825 42 51 or (022) 4 35 15 (summer) Fax (021) 825 20 56 or (730) 4 80 87 (summer)

Chateau Beau-Cedre 12
International school for girls (14 to 22 years) Intensive courses in modern languages. General Culture and finishing courses. Anglo-American Section. Sports, trips to foreign countries. Summer holiday, 6 weeks (girls 9 to 20 years). For further information, please contact the Principal
CH-1815 Clarens-Montreux. Tx. 453 213 cbc ch – Tel. 004121/964 38 31 – Fax 004121/964 38 34

Institut Villa Pierrefeu 51
CH-1823 Glion-Montreux Tel 021/963 73 11 Fax 021/963 48 64
FINISHING SCHOOL
Top-level programmes for young ladies aged 16 – 25. Intensive French Cordon Bleu course. Etiquette, protocol, table service and decoration, furniture and art history, etc. Courses taught in French and English. Cultural trips abroad. Sports. School year and summer courses.

I would like to know more about the following schools (No.)
Name:
Adress:
IHT

The International Academy - Rome
Founded 1974
Private-Coeducational
American/British Program ages 2-14, Small classes, ESL, Special Education, Italian - French Studies
Location: 18th century farmstead within city limits, Sports fields, gardens, modern classrooms, sports facilities, library, resource center.
Brochure and Video available
Via Gattamelata 295 - 00189 Rome Italy
Tel: (06) 3666971/2 Fax: (06) 3666971

Thomas Jefferson School
- One of the strongest academic programs in the United States;
- Coed, grades 7-12;
- Small and personal, with ratio 6:1;
- Month-long vacations for Christmas and spring.

4100 S. Lindbergh, St. Louis, MO. 63127 U.S.A. 314/843-4151.

MONTE VISTA CHRISTIAN SCHOOL
Two Soy Way
Watsonville, California 95076
Phone: 408/722-8178
Coed Boarding & Day Programs available. We currently have 100 boarding and 300 day students. Located in Monterey Bay/Santa Cruz area of California. Fully Accredited.

Judson School
Scottsdale, Arizona
WHY JUDSON?
- CoEd Boarding Grades 3-12
- Continuous Enrollment.
- Catch up / Improve Grades.
- Motivational Support/Structure.
- Sports, Activities, Travel.
- International friends.
- Great Location!

602-948-7731
Henry Wick, Yale BA. President
P.O. Box 1569, Scottsdale, AZ 85252

OXFORD ACADEMY
ONE STUDENT, ONE MASTER IN EACH CLASS
For boys 14–20 of average to superior intelligence who have academic deficiencies; who have lost one or more years of school; who wish to accelerate; or foreign students wishing to enter American universities. E.S.L. Completely individual instruction in a private classroom setting. Rolling admissions.
Boarding and Tuition, March 1-June 2, 1990: $9250.00
Summer Session, June 17-July 20, 1990: $3500.00
EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM SOLVERS SINCE 1906
Dept. IH • Box P, Westbrook, CT 06498 USA • (203) 399-6247

Today's Achievers
La Salle Military Academy gives young men the competitive edge to develop self-confidence, leadership and success.
La Salle is a college-preparatory boarding school with a strong academic program for boys in grades 6 through 12, where the Christian Brothers instill values of the Catholic tradition through a nurturing and caring environment.
An International Studies Program for foreign students to learn English is held summers and during the academic year.
For information, please write or call:
La Salle Military Academy
OAKDALE, L.I., NEW YORK 11769 • (516) 589-0900
OVER 100 YEARS OF ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE

WOODWARD ACADEMY
Woodward Academy offers a strong boarding program in academics, athletics and the arts to start your child on a lifetime quest for excellence. Located on a 40-acre campus in Metro Atlanta, Woodward has limited 1990-91 openings, Middle and Upper Schools.
OFFICE OF ADMISSIONS
1662 RUGBY AVENUE · COLLEGE PARK, GA 30337 · (404) 765-8262
WOODWARD ACADEMY ADMINISTERS A NON-DISCRIMINATORY POLICY OF ADMISSIONS. APPLICANTS MUST BE FLUENT IN ENGLISH AND SUBMIT SSAT SCORES.

Education: The Hurdles Ahead / A Special Report

Coalition to Push for Universal Primary Education in the 1990s

By Cynthia Gutman

PARIS — While an alarming assessment prompted UNICEF to label the 1980s a lost decade, the world community is targeting the 1990s as the decade for education. For five days next month, officials of major development agencies will meet top government representatives in an attempt to rescue education from its sliding course.

"The World Conference for All," opening March 5 in Jomtien, Thailand, is being sponsored by UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund), the UN Development Program, UNESCO and the World Bank, and 18 associates. Education planning and finance ministers from about 150 countries and top-level players in the development field will exchange viewpoints, seek agreement on a charter and construct a framework for action to meet basic learning needs.

The world's educational condition is an ailing one: There are 965 million illiterate people in the world, including 105 million children. Investment in primary education has dropped by 25 percent in 37 of the world's poorest countries; dropout and grade repetition rates have increased; a few low-income countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, have experienced a decline in enrollment in the 1980s. Girls' enrollment rates lags behind in many countries, most dramatically in South Asia, where it is often one-third that of boys.

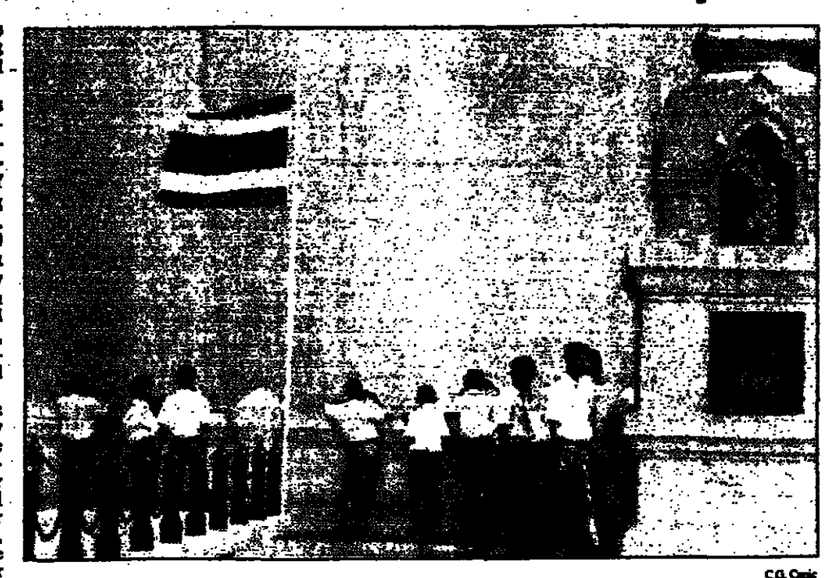
"This is the first time the UN system is acting in a concerted way," said Colin N. Power, UNESCO's assistant director-general for education. "There is a determination to forge new partnerships to act regionally and internationally. The problems are so immense that if we continue to act in a piecemeal fashion, we will never make a dent in them."

The recognition of education's contribution to social and economic development, now quantified by several World Bank studies, has injected a greater sense of urgency into the debate, according to UNICEF's director-general, James P. Grant. A study of 200 countries shows that nations that have invested heavily in primary education — and especially when girls are reached — have achieved higher economic productivity, lower infant and maternal mortality, higher life expectancy and lower fertility rates.

It is estimated that to provide universal primary education by the year 2000, spending has to be increased by $50 billion, equivalent to a 3 to 4 percent rise per year. Conference participants will urge countries to place a greater emphasis on primary education, since, in spite of studies that have shown a higher rate of return for every dollar invested in primary education, expenditures have favored higher education.

In the complex puzzle that has led to an erosion in the access and quality of primary education, breaking the vicious cycle of cause and effect is forcing policymakers to reassess the foundations — both cultural and social — of basic education. The systems are young, many inherited from colonial periods, when they were tailored to vastly different needs. In the 1960s, emphasis was given to technical and vocational training; building a school was often thought about in the same terms as building a bridge.

"It wasn't well planned," said Aklilu Habte of the World Bank, a special adviser on human resource development in Africa. "In earlier phases, there was an emphasis on hardware rather than the philosophical side — that is, the values, skills and knowledge needed. In many institutions, people have no books. Kids are hungry and sick. They have no desks — there is no blackboard. This is generic in Africa."



C.G. Copic

Children in Thailand, site of the first major international meeting on basic education.

THE "NEW VISION" launching the conference is that education is everybody's business. "The growing awareness that the age of exclusivity of the state in the education process is at an end, that education is a process which must be shared with other social actors in the community, such as the family, is key," said Pierre Beeman, director-general of social and human resource development at the Canadian International Development Agency.

In particular, the participation of the nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) as fully endowed participants at the conference moves the debate onto a wider stage. The alliance between bilateral and multilateral agencies, a coalition that has already proved its success in the health field, indicates the beginning of a more complementary and sustained approach to education.

The World Bank, while continuing to emphasize formal schooling, will be doubling its support to education. Its priorities will be developing better curricula and providing teaching materials adapted to local cultures.

At the same time, the trend toward joint projects with NGOs and UN agencies will continue, especially in the fields of literacy and adult education.

The 1980s witnessed islands of experiments that reached out to disenfranchised population groups in both rural and urban areas, and conference organizers hope to increase these types of projects. Generally, the projects that have worked well are small scale and targeted to specific goals, and include health and environmental components.

"We have to try to redefine needs in more innovative ways," said Elizabeth King, an economist at the World Bank who specializes in women's education, one of the conference's main themes. "The answer is no longer in standard schools." In Bhutan, Bangladesh and Liberia, for example, "feeder schools," located in remote rural areas some distance from regular schools, offer the first two to three years of primary education.

Another project, undertaken by the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC), reaches rural children between 8 and 10 years old who are either bypassed by government schools or, if reached, drop out quickly. Started in 1981, the project is now running in 2,500 villages, with 98 percent of the students completing the three-year program in numeracy, reading and writing skills. Taught by para-professionals, hours are adapted to local conditions, and parent groups are active in the management of school centers. The high rate of women teachers — more than seven times that of the formal system — has led to a high enrollment of girls.

But if the heart of educational development lies in human resources, the weight of the debt crisis acts as a clamp on social development. The progress in enrollment recorded in the 1960s and 1970s has stagnated under the pressure of austerity programs in the last decade, during which many lower-income countries have cut health and education spending. As part of Zaire's austerity plan, for example, 46,000 teachers, or 20 percent of the total, were fired.

"The reality is that lower-income countries are 42 percent more in debt than in 1982," said Susan George, director of the Trans National Institute in Amsterdam. "Africa is 100 percent more in debt than in 1982. Under those conditions, where relief is applied to a tiny proportion of the debt, it is a public mirage."

ALTHOUGH World Bank discussions are increasingly informed by an awareness of the need to protect lower-income populations from the impact of debt restructuring — and the social cutbacks that typically accompanies it — conference sponsors acknowledge the slow pace of debt reform, and they insist that the commitment to improving education must begin immediately.

On the international front, the conference will encourage donors to reallocate aid toward primary education, which now receives 5 to 7 percent of international education aid.

On national fronts, "The conference will be calling on governments to reallocate resources within the public sector toward new priorities, from military to social sectors," said Wadi D. Haddad, executive secretary of the Inter-Agency Commission organizing the conference. In absolute and proportional terms, expenditure on arms in the developing world has increased in the past decade, now totaling $145 billion.

Cost-effective programs also include better use of technology. "Clearly, the revolution in communications capacity in developing countries, with the spread of radio and television, gives capacities to communicate that we didn't have a generation ago," said UNICEF's Mr. Grant. "People concerned with education have been slow in using it."

In Kenya, interactive educational broadcasting has produced learning gains. The cost of expanding the program is estimated to be less than $1 per year per student. Similarly, the BRAC program in Bangladesh is estimated to cost $15 per student — significantly lower than the bill of conventional schooling, which can go as high as $200 per student.

Riding on an ease in East-West relations and an undisputed awareness that development lies in improving human skills, conference organizers are hoping to at least prick consciences and mobilize political will.

"Basic education must not only be seen as a human right but, from a development point of view, as a long-term investment," said Mr. Haddad.

CYNTHIA GUTTMAN is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

Ideology Comes Back With a Vengeance to Chinese Campuses

Continued from page 7

huang indicate that many of the student-soldiers at the academy are far from happy, and are worried about falling behind when they re-enter regular university courses next fall.

Political indoctrination on campuses is mirrored in a less intense fashion throughout the country's secondary schools. Since June, middle-school courses in Marxist doctrine have been conducted more seriously and more frequently.

Teachers say that, here again, students are lying in order to get by. As one middle-school teacher described the students' reaction to the intensified party propaganda: "Their mouths say yes, but their hearts say no."

Elementary school pupils are taught that the largely peaceful, student-led uprising in Beijing last spring was a "counterrevolutionary rebellion."

But the real struggle for the hearts and minds of Chinese youth occurs on the university campuses, where, from the government's point of view, the evils of "bourgeois liberal" democratic ideas have become alarmingly widespread.

A government-sponsored investigation of 11 Beijing universities conducted last year showed "moral education," or Communist indoctrination, had been "seriously neglected" on campuses.

"Feebleness and slackness exist in some party organizations at universities and colleges," said a report based on the investigation. "Strong leadership is lacking in ideological work."

The report proposes that a comprehensive program of "moral education" be drawn up to guide children from the time they enter kindergarten all the way through to college.

Meanwhile, some universities have stopped accepting new students in certain disciplines considered threatening to Communist Party dogma, such as sociology and non-Marxist economics and political science.

When it comes to graduation, the government is adhering to the old method of assigning students to their jobs. But there is now a new emphasis on sending graduates to work away from the major cities at the "grassroots level," so that they can learn from the Chinese "masses."

The government claims that university students, who constitute a relatively small, elite segment of the population, have grown dangerously out of touch with ordinary Chinese.

The crackdown on dissent, stress on political orthodoxy and new rules designed to halt the "brain drain" of students leaving to study abroad have created an atmosphere close to panic on some campuses. Western embassies in Beijing report an increase in numbers of students applying for visas in recent months.

But China's state education commission issued new rules effective Feb. 10 that say that all university students are obligated to "serve the nation" by working in China for a period of up to five years.

Some categories of students have the alternative of repaying the government a substantial sum, covering the cost of their state-financed educations, if they opt to study abroad. Such a payment could come to several thousand U.S. dollars — a huge sum by Chinese standards.

But many Chinese believe that students who have well-placed parents in the Communist Party and government will be able to circumvent the new regulations, while those students with no connections will end up in factories and farms.

DANIEL SOUTHERLAND is Beijing bureau chief for The Washington Post.

BENNINGTON JULY PROGRAM
Intensive pre-college courses for students entering 11th or 12th grade
June 30 - July 28, 1990
★ FICTION ★ PAINTING ★ DRAMA ★ MUSIC ★ MATH ★ PHILOSOPHY PSYCHOLOGY ★ POETRY ★ DANCE ★ CERAMICS ★ VIDEO ★ SPANISH ★ JOURNALISM ★ PHOTOGRAPHY ★ LITERATURE ★ LAW ★ FRENCH ★★ SCULPTURE ★ DRAWING ★ ARCHITECTURE ★ VOICE ★ PROSE ★ CHINESE ★ ENVIRONMENTAL BIOLOGY ★ PRINTMAKING ★★★ ELECTIVES ★ LABS TUTORIALS ★ WORKSHOPS ★ GUEST SPEAKERS ★ GUEST ARTISTS ★★ ★ RECREATION ★★ SPORTS ★ SWIMMING ★ TRIPS ★★★★★★★
For more information: Bennington July Program, Bennington College - Box T, Bennington, Vermont USA 05201 Tel. 802-442-5401

TUFTS UNIVERSITY SUMMER STUDY in BOSTON for HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
College preparation * writing classes * lectures on contemporary topics in American Studies * workshops in college admissions, public speaking, vocabulary building * visits to area universities * sports activities, trips. *"Thank you! I learned to live in America again!"*
CONTACT: Tufts College Experience Conference Bureau, Tufts University Medford, MA 02155 Tel:(617)381-3568 FAX:(617)381-3856

Château Mont-Choisi
Boulevard de la Forêt/Chemin des Remiers 16 CH-1009 Pully Tel.: (021) 28 67 77. Fax:(021) 288.864. Tlx: 454 661 cmc.
International Boarding School for Girls
- Girls 12 to 20 years. Beautifully situated. Finest facilities for study and residence, tennis court, heated swimming pool.
- Comprehensive academic program in small classes.
- Intensive study of French and English. Language laboratory.
- American Program, Grades 8-12. CEEB (SAT, PSAT, ACH). TOEFL. PG year. Advanced Placement. College guidance. Excellent university acceptances.
- Secretarial and commercial courses in French or English. Word processing and computer science.
- Diversified activities: art, music, ballet, cookery, sports. Educational trips. Winter vacations in Crans, Swiss Alps.
- Summer course: July 2 - August 4, 1990.

AMERICAN BOARDING SCHOOL IN SALZBURG
Salzburg International Preparatory School offers a challenging co-ed American and international college prep curriculum for grades 7 to 12 & PG. The High School program includes numerous *Advanced Placement courses for U.S. college credit. Excellent college placement track record.* Intensive English courses ad non-native speakers. Boarding enhanced by extensive sports, recreation and travel programs. For Catalog and further information please contact.
Salzburg International Preparatory School
Moosstrasse 106a, A-5020 Salzburg, Austria
Tel: (662) 844 485 Fax 847711 Telex 632476

A multilingual school in the center of Paris
from kindergarten until 6th grade
Multilingual teaching of studies, sports and arts daily.
EURECOLE
Each subject instructed in a different language: English, French and German.
5, rue de Lubeck, 75116 PARIS - FRANCE
Tel.: 40.70.12.81 - Fax: 40.70.91.07

EXTERNAL UNIVERSITY DEGREE
BACHELORS ● MASTERS ● DOCTORATE ● PLUS LAW
Full credit for work & life experience. No residency required.
SEND RESUME FOR NO COST EVALUATION
LA SALLE UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT 35, Mandeville, LA. 70470-4000 USA. Tel.: 504-624-8932. Fax: 504-624-8931

HIGHCROFT
A New England Preparatory School
AND SUMMER SESSION
Individualized programs for boys & girls ages 8-19. Improve study skills, academic foundation and self-confidence. One-to-one assistance during evening study hall. Developmental or remedial reading. 22-acre Berkshire Hills estate: expanded lab & computer facilities. Skiing, tennis, basketball, track, swimming. English for int'l students.
David W. Milne, Hdm., 131 Gale Rd. Williamstown, Mass. 01267 Tel: (413) 458-8136

COLLEGE-LYCEE CEVENOL INTERNATIONAL
Le Chambon/Lignon, France.
An International Secondary Boarding School in the mountains in the heart of France (Altitude 3,200 ft. - 80 miles from Lyon)
SCHOOL YEAR 1990/91: 3 trimesters. (Sept.-Dec., Jan.-March, April-June) Registration open for 1, 2 or 3 trimesters.
International Baccalaureate of Geneva, International Option of French Baccalaureate, French Baccalaureates, Tennis and studies. Preparation from 4th to terminale. College Board testing center.
Excellent facilities for sports, arts and cultural activities.
SUMMER 1990: two sessions (age 10-18). July 16 - Aug. 4 and Aug. 20 - Sept. 1. (students may enroll for both sessions)
Intensive French course for foreigners (3 levels), French curriculum: review courses (French, Mathematics, Languages...), art, sports, excursions...
Contact Mr. Roger HOLLARD, Director, COLLEGE CEVENOL, 43400 LE CHAMBON-sur-LIGNON. Tel.: 71 59 78 72

BUCKSWOOD - A WORLD OF OPPORTUNITY
[illegible] SCHOOL, BUCKSWOOD [illegible] FOR GIRLS AND BOYS
[illegible] INTENSIVE ENGLISH LANGUAGE [illegible] & FULL SECONDARY [illegible] IDEAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR [illegible]
[illegible] TODAY FOR A PROSPECTUS.
[illegible] UCKFIELD, EAST SUSSEX [illegible] FAX: (0825) 3010

TAFT Summer '90
June 24th-July 28th ● 5-Week Enrichment Program for students entering Grades 9-12
220-acre campus located in beautiful Litchfield County, within proximate drive to Boston and New York City
small, personal student/faculty ratio
major course offerings include: Astronomy; Chemistry; English; French; Spanish; Chinese; German; Russian; Mathematics, and the Arts, utilizing Taft's new *Arts and Humanities Center*
athletic program and a varied schedule of weekday and weekend events
The Taft Summer School admits students of any race to all rights, privileges, and programs, and does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, creed, sex or national origin in the administration of its policies or programs.
For more information and a catalog contact: Michael Townsend, Director, Room 103 TAFT SUMMER SCHOOL Watertown, CT 06795 (203) 274-2516

CIV
INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOPHIA ANTIPOLIS
A programme geared to tomorrow's world. Your children benefit from high academic standards in a truly international environment, with a bilingual curriculum leading to the French Baccalaureate International Option or the International Baccalaureate, accepted worldwide for university entrance. Twenty minutes from Nice Airport, excellent boarding and sports facilities.
Call, or write for information to: Phyllis Brante Centre International de Valbonne 06565 SOPHIA ANTIPOLIS HT - France 93 65 33 34 Ext. 445
"Enrichissons-nous de nos différences." (Paul Valéry)

St. Clare's Oxford
Independent, Co-educational, Sixth Form School Residential and Day Students
INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE
A two-year, six-subject course leading to university entry in Britain and worldwide. Ideal for the academic student who wishes to maintain a broad range of subjects.
Scholarship Examinations: March 3rd, 1990.
For further details contact:
Mrs. H. Kingsley, Dept. IHT, St Clare's, 139 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7AL. Tel. (44 865) 52031. Telex 837 379. Fax: (44 865) 310002.

Exploration '90
A Coed Summer Program at Wellesley College to Encourage Personal Growth and Love of Learning
★ Senior Program, entering grades 10-12
★ Intermediate, entering grades 7-9
Intensive English (Limited Space)
Over 150 academic enrichment courses plus sports, recreation, and much more.
Write or call EXPLORATION 124 High Rock Lane Westwood, MA 02090 - (617) 329-4489

THE AMERICAN SECTION
COLLEGE & LYCEE MARCEL ROBY
(St. Germain-en-Laye/Paris area)
- Town center, easily accessible from Paris by RER or bus.
- Bilingual American/French curriculum. Grades 6-13.
- Special adaptation courses for non-French students.
- Highly qualified American and French teachers.
- American extra-curricular activities program and library.
- Boarding possible for lycée students (grades 10-13).
- French Baccalaureate, Option Internationale du Baccalaureat.
- Preparation for American Colleges and Universities.
B.P. 143, 78101 St. Germain-en-Laye Cedex - Tel.: (1) 34.51.00.96

I. S. P.
INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF PARIS
ANGLO-AMERICAN + INTERNATIONAL CURRICULUM
(Kindergarten - Grade 12)
Leading to:
I.G.C.S.E. (Int'l General Certificate of Secondary Education, U. of Cambridge)
INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE DIPLOMA
I.B. LANGUAGE COURSES: DUTCH ● JAPANESE SPANISH ● SWEDISH (for native speakers)
- INTERNATIONAL STAFF & STUDENT BODY
- SMALL CLASSES, emphasis on individual attention
- STRONG FRENCH PROGRAM
- E.S.O.L. (ENGLISH FOR SPEAKERS OF OTHER LANGUAGES)
- COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY COUNSELING/PLACEMENT SERVICE
SUMMER SCHOOL PROGRAM (ages 3-18): JULY 2-27, 1990
Contact: DIRECTOR OF ADMISSIONS (I.H.T.)
Grades K-5: 96 bis, Rue du Ranelagh Paris 16e Tel.: 42 24 43 40
Grades 6-12: 6, Rue Beethoven Paris 16e Tel.: 42 24 09 54

TASIS: American Education European Tradition
Switzerland . England . Greece
Challenging U.S.college-prep education for international students in search of success in the 1990's. Fully accredited boarding and day programs, ages 4-18. Unique PG Year, Summer Language Programs.
35 Years of American Education in Europe
The American School in Switzerland, Ext. 31, CH 6926 Montagnola Tel (091) 546471 Fax (091) 542364 or TASIS England, Ext. 31, Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe, Surrey Tel (0932) 565252 Fax 0932) 564644

BLAIR ACADEMY Summer Session
Academic Studies Program and Summer School for Journalism
Blair is located in beautiful northwestern New Jersey. Programs in both summer enrichment and journalism attract a rich variety of talent to campus.
- Co-ed residential enrichment program for students entering grades eight through twelve. • Courses in English, Math, Science, Language, History, the Arts, and Study Skills. • Journalism School for students with particular interest in the news media. • 350 acre campus with golf course, tennis, swimming, and a full athletic program. • Weekend Activities Program
- For information, contact: David A. Low BLAIR ACADEMY Summer Session Blairstown, NJ 07825 • (201) 362-6121

FOR THE LEARNING DISABLED CHILD SUMMER CAMP GROWTH AT...
ROSEMONT
HONESDALE, PENNSYLVANIA
2921 FORTESQUE AVE., OCEANSIDE, NY 11572 516 764-5021 516 472-0865

BELLE TERRE
GYMNASTIC, DANCE & ACTING CAMP for GIRLS 8 to 17 yrs.
Expert instruction for beginners thru advanced in Gymnastics, Ballet, Jazz, Tap, Drama, Art, Tennis, Swimming, Western Horsemanship.
CHOOSE OWN PROGRAM!
OLYMPIC EQUIPMENT
In large Gym. 3 Dance Studios. 300 acre estate in Catskills. Pool and Lake
Call or write: FREE BOOKLET MRS. CONSUELO HAUS, Dir. BELLE TERRE, BOX 184, SOUTH KORTRIGHT, N.Y. 12842
(607) 538-9434

PIANO and FULL CAMP PROGRAM
SUMMER SONATINA
5 Cassamount Lane Dept. 4J Old Bennington, Vt. 05201 (802) 442-9197
A Grand and Upright Experience
2, 4 weeks Ages 7-18 Dept. 4J

brown ledge
Mallets Bay, Vermont Girls 9-18
"One of America's finest camps." Show horses, mounted drill, optional jumping, daily riding. Sailing, swimming, racing blazers, aquaplaning, waterskiing, tennis, archery. Theatre arts, crafts, trips. All-inclusive tuition. Unique Individualized Program. Special JC Courses 16-17. Int'l Campers. ACA Accred.
William & Katharine Nelson (802) 862-3442
25-H Wilson Street, Burlington, VT 05401

COMPUTER-ED HIGH-TECH CAMP
COMPUTERS • ROBOTS • ROCKETS • ELECTRONICS • COMPUTER ART • GRAPHICS • MUSIC • RECREATION • SPORTS • SAILING • TENNIS
• English as a Second Language • Financial Markets
Trips to places of interest
Near Boston, MA (617) 938-6970
COMPUTER-ED CAMPS, PO Box 177, Weston, MA 02193

COMPUTER CAMP
Series for brochure

The International Academy - Rome
Founded 1974
Private-Coeducational
American / British Program
ages 2-14. Small classes. ESL. Special Education. Italian - French Studies
Location: 18th century farmstead within city limits. Sports fields, gardens, modern classrooms, sports facilities, library, resource center.
Brochure and Video available
Via Gregoriana 39/5 -00187 Rome Italy
Tel: (06) 3666071/2 Fax: (06) 3666071

Thomas Jefferson School
- One of the strongest academic programs in the United States
- Coed, grades 7-12
- Small size, personal, safe ratio 6:1
- Year-round programs. Improve Grades. Build Skills. Support Students. Achieve Success. Travel. Make International friends. Have fun!
- Spring vacation!
4100 S. Lindbergh, St. Louis, MO. 63127 U.S.A. 314/849-4151.

MONTE VISTA CHRISTIAN SCHOOL
Two School Way
Watsonville, California 95076
Phone: 408/722-9178
Coed. Boarding & Day Programs
Grades 9-12
Now accepting applications for 1990-91 school year.
Accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges

Judson School
Scottsdale, Arizona
WHY JUDSON?
- Grades 5-12
- Boarding Grades 9-12
- Small Classes. Individual Attention
- Learning Skills Program. Improve Grades. Build Skills. Support Students.
- Extensive Activities. Travel. Sports. Make International friends.
- Spring vacation!
602-948-7731
Yale BA, President
P.O. Box 1568, Scottsdale, AZ 85252

NYSE

Friday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chg
A										
37½	24¾	AAR	.48	1.5	19	522	31⅝	30¾	31¾	+ ⅜
9⅞	8½	ACM n	1.26	13.4	–	197	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
11⅝	10⅝	ACMIn	1.26	11.5	–	454	11⅛	11	11	– ⅛
9⅛	8	ACM M n	1.01	12.2	–	271	8⅜	8¼	8¼	– ⅛
12⅛	11⅛	ACMMM			–	86	11⅝	11½	11½	– ⅛
11⅞	10	ACM Sc	1.26	11.5	–	z821	11⅛	11	11	
9½	8⅞	ACMSp	1.01	10.9	–	344	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
19⅞	11½	AL Lab	.16	.8	20	17	19¾	19	19⅝	+ ½
4⅛	3⅛	AMCA	.12e	3.6	8	20	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	AM Intl			8	155	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	– ⅛
23½	16⅞	AM In pf	2.00	11.3		8	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
107½	52½	AMR			8	7037	56⅝	53⅝	54	+ ⅞
27	25	ANR pf	2.67	10.6	–	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	– ¼
5⅞	3⅛	ARX			–	79	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
72¾	39	ASA	3.00a	5.1	–	2299	59⅝	57⅝	58⅞	+ ⅝
70⅝	48⅛	AbtLab	1.40	2.1	17	3516	66⅝	65⅝	65⅝	– ⅞
17¾	11⅝	Abitibi g	.50		–	15	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	– ⅛
13	8⅞	AcmeC	.40	4.4	10	110	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
38½	25½	Acusn			20	158	33	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅛
16½	12⅞	AdaEx	2.06e	13.3	–	108	15⅝	15½	15½	– ⅛
15⅞	7⅛	Adobe			–	32	13⅝	13	13	– ⅛
20⅞	16⅞	Adob pf	1.84	9.6	–	17	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
21⅝	19⅞	Adob pf	2.40	11.3	–	31	21¼	21¼	21¼	
10⅞	6⅞	AMD			5	1085	7⅝	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
35	25⅝	AMD pf	3.00	10.0	–	31	30	30	30	
[illegible]										
B										
40	30½	BCE g	2.52	7.0	–	573	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	– ⅛
20⅞	15⅝	BET	.56e	3.5	10	9	16½	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
10½	6¼	BMC			9	17	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]										
C										
39¾	26	CBI In	.60	1.5	28	1599u	40⅛	39	39	– ⅝
221	166	CBS	4.40	2.4	16	469	181⅝	180⅝	181⅝	+ 1⅜
3¾	2⅜	CCX			–	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	–
18½	10⅜	CDI s			11	39	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	–
8	5	CF Inco	1.00	17.8	–	86	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
66⅜	45⅛	CIGNA	2.96	6.1	8	7373	49⅜	48¼	48⅝	+ ⅛
15	6⅞	CIGHI	1.20	15.7	–	931	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]										
D										
20	10⅝	DCNY	.40	3.5	–	49	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
30⅞	24⅝	DPL	2.34	7.8	9	489	30	29⅞	30	
[illegible]										
E										
4⅛	2	ElecAs			21	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	– ⅛
34¾	14⅞	Eller n	.28	1.9	–	79	15½	15	15	– ⅛
[illegible]										
17½	12½	Eldon s	.24	1.7	14	350	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
F										
12⅝	7¾	FAI In	.52a	6.6	8	150	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ½
[illegible]										
G										
75⅜	53½	GATX	2.20	3.4	10	41	66	65½	65½	– ⅜
[illegible]										
H										
10½	6⅞	HQ Hlt				236	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
[illegible]										
24⅝	18	HuntM s	.31	1.4	16	889	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞	– 1⅛
I										
17⅛	13½	IBP	.60	3.3	24	10171	18½	17⅝	18	+ ½
[illegible]										
J-K										
[illegible]										
L										
[illegible]										
M-N										
8⅝	3⅞	MACOM			–	162	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]										
12	10	MuniFd	.78	7.3	–	498	10⅝	10½	10½	– ⅛
[illegible]										
O-P										
14⅞	10⅝	OHM Co			–	72	12	10⅝	10⅞	
[illegible]										
Q-R										
15	7⅝	QMS			–	14	263	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝ – ⅞
[illegible]										
S										
41	31	SCEcp	2.56	6.8	11	2843	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]										
T										
29	14	TCBY	.08	.5	16	7916	17½	16½	17⅛	+ ⅜
[illegible]										
28	25¼	TolEd pf	2.81	10.6	–	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛

(Continued on Page 17)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 36

Amoco, BerryPetrl s, Fiat pf, IBP Inc, NewsCp pf, ODECO, Tidewatr, WCNA, ApPw 23pf, Brit Pet, FrptMcMCop s, JacobsEng, NobleAffl, PacGE, ToroCo, WyleLab, AtlRichfld, CBI Ind, GlobMar n, Keyslnt s, NorskHyd s, PetrolRes, Unocal s, Borald, Danielind, GlbMar wt, Morshind, NoEurOil, SnyderOil, Vorco

NEW LOWS 37

AdvestGrp, BurnhmPc, Dresher, HiShear s, Kollmor, MFS Inco, NoindPS adj, RhnePoul pfA, StorageEqt, WainWrg n, BRT Rlty, ChrtHou n, DynaCp Am, HotelInv, LomNMtg, McGrowH, Omnicare, RussTogs, SuperFds s, BancoSant, CrossldSv pf, Ecolab, IntMultfds, LIL Co pfT, MONY REst, PremueCorp, Scotsmcn n, Wobanlnc n, Beverly, Oakpoint, GwthSprn, JackpotEnt, MFS Mgt, Noriek, PotomacMills, SedCom, WstPtPep

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 9

AIPS, IIP, Wealthfrd pf, AmPrecsn, LazareKap, AmTr-arc prm, PitDesmn, Calettaing n, Westbrd

NEW LOWS 17

AmHlthMgt, BuffonCo, JonelIntcbl, PenobShoe, TastkBkng, Andrea Rad, EverJn B, LurlaSon, Perlnlinv, BlairCp, FreqElct, Media, Quebecor s, Bolar, Hein Wern, MedicWst, TRC Coss

ECONOMIC S[...]

Nekoosa Sale [...] Paper Mill C[...]

By Jon[...]

NEW YORK — [...]

CURRENCY [...]

Cross Rates

Other Dollar Values

Forward Rates

INTEREST RA[...]

Eurocurrency Deposits

Key Money Rates

Herald Tribune.
INTERNATIONAL
BUSINESS/FINANCE
** SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17-18, 1990

ECONOMIC SCENE

Nekoosa Sale May Herald Paper Mill Consolidation

By Jonathan P. Hicks
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Despite Great Northern Nekoosa's decision to auction itself to the highest bidder, analysts and industry experts predict that the giant paper producer will most likely be acquired by its unwanted suitor, Georgia-Pacific Corp. And they are already turning their attention to the likely impact of that merger.

Such a deal, they say, would quicken the consolidation of the paper industry by forcing other large paper companies to try to strengthen their competitive positions by acquiring smaller players with specialty niches. Several analysts said the most likely targets would be smaller paper companies with particular strengths in one or two grades of paper.

They mentioned Union Camp Corp., a Wayne, New Jersey, producer of linerboard used in making cardboard boxes; Potlatch Corp., a San Francisco producer of white paper and paperboard, and Mead Corp., a major lumber concern based in Dayton, Ohio.

Likely shoppers are Champion, Weyerhaeuser and International Paper.

The big paper companies that are expected to go shopping include Champion International Corp., Weyerhaeuser Co. and International Paper, which has already been on an acquisition binge.

A number of forces will lead to consolidation, the analysts say. Growing capacity will outstrip demand within the next year and paper prices will tumble in the next two years, making paper companies less expensive to buy.

These experts predict that in an industry where few companies have more than a 15 to 20 percent market share in any product, a weakening of the market will compel producers to seek economies of scale through acquisition.

"You have to have economy of scale," said Hartwig Geginat, chief executive of Feldmuhle AG, the large West German paper producer, and president of the European Paper Association.

"And as the capital involved in modernizing becomes more important, companies find that you can increase productivity and profitability by consolidating. I think there is no question about the fact that there will be more consolidation in the paper industry around the world."

To be sure, the deal that is expected to provide impetus for the industry's consolidation is a long way from being done.

THE $3.6-BILLION BID by Georgia-Pacific for Great Northern, first made in October, has turned into the most bitter takeover battle in the American paper industry. A string of lawsuits has been filed challenging Great Northern's anti-takeover provisions and asserting that the combination would violate antitrust laws.

To avoid some antitrust objections, Georgia-Pacific said this week that it would sell its safety paper business, which makes paper for checks and stock certificates, to a privately held company in Seattle. Great Northern is active in that niche.

Great Northern's decision this week to place itself up for sale has pushed its share price above the $63 offer price, a sign that some investors anticipate a bidding war to ensue.

But even the analysts who expect Georgia-Pacific to succeed in acquiring Great Northern say the result will cause some problems. For one, Georgia-Pacific's debt would soar, they say, from the current debt-to-capital ratio of 42 percent to 70 percent.

T. Marshall Hahn, Georgia-Pacific's chairman, acknowledges that the acquisition would take the ratio "higher than 65 percent, but in the 60's."

He said that paying off the debt would not be a major problem. "In 1988, we invested $2 billion: $800 million in acquisitions, $700 in capital expenditures and $400 in the repurchase of our stock," he said. "At the end of 1988, we had actually dropped the debt-to-capital ratio."

Asset sales won't be necessary, he said. Some analysts disagree.

At the Source of a Pure Image: What Went Wrong at Perrier

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

VERGEZE, France — Forget about nature's own beverage gurgling to the surface in a sun-dappled French countryside. Perrier sparkling water is bottled here with high technology, and the tech went wrong in a sensitive spot.

Since the alarm was sounded on Feb. 9, revealing that some bottles of Perrier contained more than the accepted level of benzene, the 3,300 employees who bottle the water and ship it around the world have been plunged into crisis.

The Perrier reputation for natural purity — a heritage traced back to Roman times and regarded by the company as the main thing it sells — was suddenly vulnerable for the first time.

The chairman of Source Perrier SA, Gustave Leven, was obliged to acknowledge in Paris that minuscule amounts of the cancer-causing substance benzene and other impurities are present in the celebrated spring. They are regularly filtered out, he said, but the filters had been neglected and some benzene got into bottles shipped around the world.

In Vergèze, a town of 3,500 residents 12 miles (20 kilometers) southwest of Nîmes in southern France, the news hit hard. Fifteen percent of the population works for Perrier, and many more residents feel the economic ripples. The tidings also were painful at nearby Vauvert, a town of 10,000 where about the same proportion of the population works at Perrier.

Nîmes, the area's major city, also winced.

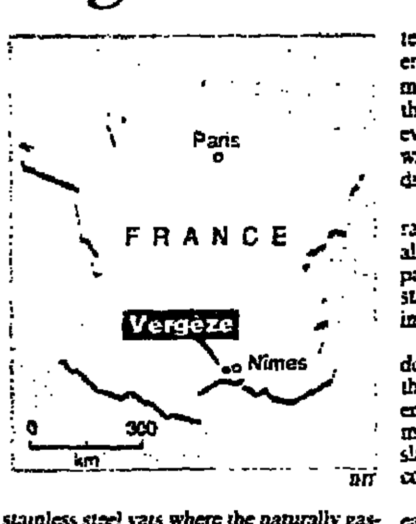
Perrier is the largest employer around, and the company's production has risen profitably from 836 million bottles of water in 1986 to 1.2 billion bottles in 1989, producing estimated revenue of 17 billion francs (about $3 billion).

The exact spot where Perrier ran into trouble with its filters is a low concrete structure resembling a blockhouse near the bottling plant, company executives said. The little building is a high-security area, and only a few engineers and their assistants have keys, said Daniel Philibert, the head of the bottling plant.

A reporter was denied a look.

"It is carefully guarded," explained Jean-Pierre Roux, Perrier's chief of personnel. "We have to take every precaution."

Inside, Mr. Philibert said, are a pair of stainless steel vats where the naturally gaseous water from underground first hits Perrier high-tech equipment. Through a drip process, he said, the water is separated from the gas and then the gas is run through filters of coconut charcoal that remove benzene and other microscopic impurities.



Engineers are supposed to check the filters regularly to make sure they are clean enough to block impurities. For several months, the company has acknowledged, this was overlooked. Benzene piled up, and eventually particles began getting through with the rest of the gas, principally carbon dioxide, Mr. Philibert said.

The gas, with benzene particles intact, ran through pipes to the bottling plant, in all likelihood for several months, the company has said. Inside the vast building, in a stainless steel container, it was mixed back into the water.

Only yards away, Perrier bottles moved down conveyer belts and into the machine that filled them with the water. Perrier employees stood by monitoring the automated process. Caps and labels were slapped on and a laser beam stamped batch codes on the bottlenecks.

About 33,000 bottles an hour run down each line, said Philippe Gas, who supervises one of them. A total of 23 automated lines have been set up in three connected buildings.

If everything works right, the bottles march down their lines like soldiers without any need for human help, from filling to labeling to packing. Then tiny robot tractors move down coded tape tracks on the floor to take the cardboard cases to assigned storage racks.

"The more standardized things are the better," said Marc Donet, Vergèze plant manager.

But the need to produce four bottle sizes, labels in different languages and several flavored waters means the lines have to handle up to 380 different configurations, he added.

In the mixture are stacks of bottles with red plastic tape tied around them. These are bottles doomed to be crushed, which were filled before Monday, when Perrier executives said filters installed Sunday were working well enough to resume production with full purity. Stocks around the world are to be replenished with water turned out since then, Mr. Donet said.

Exports, particularly to the United States and Britain, have in large measure accounted for Perrier's rapid growth in recent years. Even though Perrier is closely identified with France, the export trend has been true to company tradition.

The company takes its name from Dr. Louis Perrier of Nîmes, who began studying the spring and bottling methods at the turn of the century.

Shearson Seeks Drexel Accounts

Reuters

NEW YORK — Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc. is negotiating to acquire 28,000 brokerage accounts from Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., a Shearson spokesman said Friday.

The spokesman declined to provide any details, and Drexel officials were not available for comment.

A Wall Street source familiar with the negotiations said if a deal was struck, Shearson would be compensated by Drexel. The accounts in question include 25,000 retail accounts and about 3,000 institutional accounts.

The source said Shearson was also insisting on arranging a transfer in which it would not incur any liabilities.

Drexel Burnham Lambert Group Inc., parent company of the broker-dealer Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., filed for protection from creditors under Chapter 11 of the U.S. bankruptcy laws on Tuesday.

It was believed that compensation to Shearson would essentially involve the cost of transferring account records to its own computer system. No estimate of the cost was immediately available.

The source said it was possible the transfer could be accomplished over the weekend and technicians were already examining the mechanics of the switch.

On Tuesday, Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. said it had been contacted by officials of Drexel Burnham and the New York Stock Exchange about acquiring Drexel's remaining retail accounts. At the time, Smith Barney said it was examining the matter on the basis that it would not incur substantial costs or obligations.

The spokesman for Smith Barney, which is a unit of Primerica Corp., said the firm does not expect to acquire Drexel accounts in any package deal.

Once brokerage accounts are transferred from one firm to another, holders of the accounts are under no obligation to keep them at the new firm.

The Smith Barney spokesman said he anticipated a number of Drexel brokers would move over to Smith Barney and ask their clients to move accounts.

Of the accounts in question, between 5,000 and 6,000 are those of current or former Drexel employees.

Vuitton, L'Oréal Buy Lanvin

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The French luxury goods group Vuitton said Friday that it had joined forces with L'Oréal SA to purchase 95 percent stake of Lanvin, the oldest high-fashion house in Paris.

The move was described by analysts as a bold challenge to France's prestigious luxury goods giant, LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton and comes amid a longrunning tug-of-war between the chairmen of the two groups.

The Vuitton family's industrial and financial holding company, Orcofi, said that the stake was purchased from Midland Bank SA with "the intention to develop Lanvin in the framework of a policy of high quality and prestige."

The value of the transaction was not disclosed but reliable sources said Orcofi had paid between 400 and 500 million French francs ($69.5 and $86.8 million).

Vuitton and L'Oréal, the world's largest cosmetics company, will each hold a 50 percent stake in Lanvin, the statement said.

Orcofi issued 2 billion francs of bonds convertible into stock to a handful of French industrial investors, including L'Oréal, to finance the purchase.

With the bond issue, Vuitton now has some 7 billion francs to use for further acquisitions.

In a veiled reference to LVMH, the statement said that Vuitton and L'Oréal were aiming "to create a new French pole in luxury."

Orcofi already holds an 85.5 percent stake in Vuitton Investissement Gestion, which in turn owns 18 percent of LVMH.

Vuitton and LVMH have been locked in court battles and personal disputes, notably between LVMH's chairman, Bernard Arnault, and Henry Racamier, the head of Vuitton, over the direction of LVMH. The luxury-goods conglomerate was formed in 1987 by the merger of luggage maker Louis Vuitton with the champagne and cognac concern Moët Hennessy.

Sources close to Mr. Arnault said that LVMH was satisfied with the Vuitton move and added that it could ease the tensions between the two men because Mr. Racamier could now devote his time to the new entity.

Midland first purchased 34 percent of Lanvin last year and built that up to 95 percent.

The Lanvin chairman Leon Bressler, who took over last September, will remain at the head of the company, the statement said.

Lanvin posted a loss of 100 million francs in 1988 but earned a profit of 300 million francs after a restructuring under Mr. Bressler.

The house, founded in 1890 by Jeanne Lanvin, hired ready-to-wear designer Claude Montana last year to run its haute couture department. But his first collection, shown here in January, drew disapproval from fashion critics.

(AFP, AP)

Creditors Agree To Record Debt Pact for Poland

Reuters

PARIS — Western government creditors gave a vote of confidence on Friday to the Solidarity-led government of Poland by agreeing to reschedule a record $9.4 billion of debt payments.

"This is a good agreement that demonstrates a willingness to do as much as possible to help Poland in its efforts," Jean-Claude Trichet, the chairman of the 17-nation Paris Club of creditors said at a press conference.

The accord, reached after two days of talks, will postpone for 14 years the payment of $9.4 billion in principal and interest, the largest sum yet rescheduled by the Paris Club.

The total includes $3.4 billion in late payments that were outstanding at the end of 1989, as well as all the interest and debt repayments due until the end of March 1991.

Mr. Trichet, the director of the French Treasury, said the fact that the governments had managed to agree so quickly to reschedule such a large sum was testimony to their readiness to help Poland at a time of enormous political and economic change.

"It's the most extraordinary agreement we've ever had," he said.

The Paris Club, which holds about $27 billion of Poland's $40 billion foreign debt, expects commercial bank creditors to make an equally exceptional response, Mr. Trichet said.

"We could not imagine in the present circumstances a formula for the rescheduling of bank debt that is not at least as favorable as the formula agreed by the club," he said.

By calling forcefully for comparable treatment of creditors, the Paris Club could be setting the stage for a showdown between Poland and its commercial bank creditors, diplomats said.

In practice, banks have often had to wait months or even years for interest payments from hard-pressed debtor countries. But, as Mr. Trichet acknowledged, they have never agreed to include in a formal rescheduling accord the postponement of all interest payments.

Poland's deputy finance minister, Janusz Sawicki, who led the delegation to the Paris Club talks, expressed confidence that the banks would agree to new terms.

He welcomed the agreement, saying it would open the door to new capital that is indispensable if Poland is to succeed in transforming its economy along market lines after 40 years of Communist central planning.

Poland and the Paris Club also agreed to hold more frequent contacts to prepare to follow up the rescheduling pact, which expires in March 1991.

Fiat Set to Beat Daihatsu Motor For Polish Deal

Reuters

WARSAW — Fiat SpA is poised to elbow out Japan's Daihatsu Motor Co. for a contract to produce mid-sized cars in Poland with state-owned FSO.

FSO, or Fabryka Samochodow Osobowych, and Fiat said in a joint communique on Friday that they had agreed at talks in Italy this week to conduct a feasibility study on producing hatchback cars similar to Fiat's Tipo at FSO's Warsaw factory.

They expected an agreement to be signed by July or August, ending a battle for the contract between Fiat and Daihatsu which began in the mid-1980s. In 1987, Fiat essentially conceded defeat to Daihatsu on the contract, estimated at the time to be worth about $600 million.

Friday's statement gave no further details. But it followed an statement this week by Daihatsu that seemed to indicate that the deal was unraveling.

FSO has produced a version of Fiat's small 126 model since the 1960s.

Dutch to Keep Link to Mark

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — The Dutch guilder will remain tied to the Deutsche mark as long as fighting inflation remains the top priority in West Germany, Finance Minister Wim Kok said Friday.

"Dutch policy will continue to aim at the strongest currency on fundamentals" within the European Monetary System, he said in a letter to parliament. As long as West Germany continues to hold the line against inflation, he said, the link between the currencies offers the "best prospects of relatively low inflation and interest rate levels."

Mr. Kok said earlier this week in Brussels that the Netherlands could be forced to abandon the currency link if the Deutsche mark were to weaken as a result of plans for monetary union between East and West Germany.

Monetary sources in Amsterdam, reacting to Mr. Kok's remarks, said, however, that moves toward German monetary union were highly unlikely to force a change in the policy of tying the guilder's exchange rate to the mark. The sources said studies suggested that fears of a rise in German inflation after a German union were groundless and that the mark was unlikely to slip as a result.

Mr. Kok noted Friday that prospects of early monetary union between the Germanys had caused turmoil in European financial markets and pushed up capital market interest rates. He added that a predicted drop in the large West German trade surpluses as a result of the proposed union would in itself contribute to stability in the European Monetary System.

Mr. Kok said that many uncertainties remained over proposed monetary and economic union of the Germanys and that much would depend on the pace of economic restructuring in East Germany and on the exchange rate between the East and West German marks.

"There is no doubt that stable monetary policies, to which the Bundesbank is obliged by law, will be continued," he said. "Stable monetary policies are the basis for balanced development of a German monetary union, for financial markets' confidence, and thereby for the development of German international capital flows."

Mr. Kok said West German budgetary policies played an equally important role in ensuring success of the proposed union.

"If the West German government wants to stop the present exodus this will inevitably lead to massive financial transfers to East Germany," he said.

Since 1983, the top priority of the Dutch central bank has been to keep the guilder in a range of 1.12 to 1.13 against the mark, even at the cost of high interest rates. Today, guilder bonds yield around 9 percent, while inflation runs at 2 percent.

The policy was drawn up after the guilder suffered in international markets when the Dutch currency did not follow an EMS mark revaluation in 1983.

Austria Holds To DM Policy

Reuters

VIENNA — Austria is not planning to loosen the strong ties between the schilling and the Deutsche mark, the central bank president said Friday.

Hellmuth Klauhs, president of the Austrian National Bank, said an expanded marketplace in a reunified Germany could benefit Austria. Bonn is Austria's largest trading partner.

"German monetary union is not our problem," he said. "At the present time, we see no necessity to change our policy."

BOJ Moves Spark Fears Of Discount Rate Rise

Reuters

TOKYO — Bank of Japan officials have called commercial banks in an attempt to restrain the recent swift rise in rates on certificates of deposit, bankers said Friday.

Bankers said the action by the central bank may be an attempt to prepare the markets for an increase in the discount rate.

"The BOJ knows that a discount rate hike will be ineffective if market rates are too high," a banker said.

Market opinion on the prospect of a discount rate increase is sharply divided, but some dealers believe the rate could rise as soon as Tuesday, after the results of elections on Sunday are known.

A BOJ official said that the central bank routinely called banks to ask about rates and that such a practice was not a form of rate manipulation.

"We have to leave the matter up to the market," the official said.

Three-month certificates jumped to 7.22 percent at some banks on Friday, from 7.18 percent Thursday and 7.13 percent on Wednesday. After the central bank calls, the rate dropped to 7.20 percent.

"The central bank was telling people to relax, and that rates shouldn't go any higher today," a banker said.

But another banker said, "BOJ asked for an explanation, but it didn't tell banks to lower rates."

CD rates have risen in anticipation of an increase in the discount rate, and higher market rates could have the effect of diluting the impact of a possible discount rate rise.

Many market participants believe that beyond the election results, January money supply data, due for release on Tuesday, will again show double-digit growth, perhaps providing the BOJ with the reason to raise rates again.

The BOJ raised the discount rate three times in 1989. The most recent rise, to 4.25 percent, was announced on Dec. 25.

One effect of the sharp rise in Japanese interest rates is that foreign investors have dramatically stepped up their purchases of yen bonds, data released Friday show.

The Japan Securities Dealers Association reported that foreign purchases of yen bonds totaled 420.9 billion ($2.91 billion) yen in January, the largest amount since March 1978.

Dealers attributed the large gain to a sharp narrowing in the yield gap between U.S. and Japanese bonds.

Japan Prices Rise

Japanese wholesale prices rose 0.1 percent in January, Agence France-Presse reported from Tokyo.

But the central bank said the annual increase in wholesale prices slowed from 3.9 percent in December to 3.7 percent in January.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

Feb. 16

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	1.9025	3.2175	1.1267	0.3316	0.152 *	—	5.391 *	1.2676	1.3179 *
Brussels(a)	35.375	59.82	20.888	6.147	2.8163 *	18.5405	—	23.5905	0.2443
Frankfurt	1.6935	2.854	—	0.2943	0.1348 *	0.8876	4.787 *	1.125	1.17 *
London (b)	1.6858	—	2.8453	9.6742	2,110.50	3.2045	59.505	2.531	244.57
Milan	1,254.80	2,117.25	741.69	218.33	—	658.56	35.534	834.37	8.677
New York(c)	—	1.6878 b	1.675	5.6925	1,242.75	1.8875	35.365	1.491	143.92
Paris	5.7535	9.6975	3.3975	—	0.4579 *	3.0153	0.1626	3.8222	3.974 *
Tokyo	144.80	244.49	85.58	25.19	0.1155	75.92	4.0973	96.31	—
Zurich	1.4995	2.5388	0.8865	0.2614	0.1195 *	0.7984	4.3477 *	—	1.038 *
1 ECU	1.2065	2.0429	0.7156	6.9286	1,515.69	2.3016	42.6739	1.8152	174.665
1 SDR	1.3277	0.784	2.2385	7.6051	1,460.50	2.5093	46.7594	1.9883	191.983

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates.
*a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	2780.0	Fin. markka	3.976	Mex. peso	2725.02	S. Afr. rand	2.5995
Austral. $	1.2228	Greek drac.	160.00	N. Zealand $	1.701	Soviet ruble*	0.601
Austr. schil.	11.92	Hong Kong $	7.8085	Nig. naira*	5.2995	Span. peseta	109.25
Brazil cruz.	34.345	Indian rupee	17.036	Norw. krone	6.519	Swed. krona	n.a.
Canadian $	1.2033	Indo. rupiah	1796.01	Phil. peso	22.27	Taiwan $	26.05
Chinese yuan*	4.72	Irish £	0.6382	Port. escudo	148.75	Thai baht	25.57
Danish krone	6.54	Israeli shek.	1.91	Saudi riyal	3.748	Turkish lira	2345.05
Egypt. pound	2.5833	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2888	Sing. $	1.8675	UAE dirham	3.67
		Malay. ring.	2.699	S. Kor. won	693.00	Venez. boliv.	43.00

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate).*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6772	1.6677	1.6587	Canadian dollar	1.2075	1.2123	1.2169
Japanese yen	144.59	144.51	144.38	Swiss franc	1.5008	1.5028	1.5010
Deutsche mark	1.6768	1.6765	1.6760				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Feb. 16

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9
3 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

Feb. 16

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	10.00	10.00
Federal funds	8 3/16	8.27
Com. paper 30-179 days	7.55	7.55
3-month Treasury bills	7.67	7.68
6-month Treasury bills	7.64	7.64
1-year Treasury bills	7.50	7.52
30-year Treasury bond	100 12/32	100 16/32
2-month CD's	7½	7.60
3-month CD's	7.55	7.60
Japan		
Discount rate	4¼	4¼
Call money	6 17/32	6 13/32
2-month interbank	7 1/32	7.00
3-month interbank	7 1/16	7.00
West Germany		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Lombard rate	8.00	8.00
Call money	[illegible]	7.80
1-month interbank	7.68	7.68
3-month interbank	8.40	8.40
6-month interbank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Britain		
Base base rate	15.00	15.00
Call money	[illegible]	[illegible]
3-month interbank	[illegible]	15 5/32
6-month interbank	15 3/16	15 5/32
France		
Intervention rate	10.00	10.00
Call money	[illegible]	[illegible]
1-month interbank	[illegible]	10 11/16
3-month interbank	[illegible]	[illegible]
6-month interbank	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Feb. 16

1 month	[illegible]
2 months	[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]
6 months	[illegible]
1 year	[illegible]

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Feb. 16

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 7.40
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 8.106
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

Feb. 16

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	413.65	414.15	− 2.70
Luxembourg	414.15	—	− 3.45
Paris (12.5 kilo)	415.21	415.18	− 2.40
Zurich	413.85	416.50	− 0.35
London	414.90	416.50	− 0.15
New York	—	417.50	+ 4.75

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

Continued on Page 17

RECOMMENDATION!

1. Buy German stocks. With Eastern Europe in revolution, these stocks will benefit the most. We will tell you which stocks to buy, when and where to buy them and how they are likely to perform in the coming months.

2. Buy government bonds and receive annual returns of 20 % to 30 %. Are such high returns possible? Send in the coupon and we will tell you how and where you can earn them!

Those are our two principal investment recommendations for the next several weeks. Who are we? US INVESTMENT REPORT is the first international newsletter from New York for investors around the world. Our global approach has made USIR one of the most timely and profitable sources for international investments since the crash of 1987. Three examples:

A. US INVESTMENT REPORT was the first newsletter which after the 1987 crash urged its readers to immediately reinvest in stocks on Wall Street, Europe and the Far East. On the other hand, we are currently warning that high interest rates result in higher risk...

B. US INVESTMENT REPORT was also the first to take note of Eastern European developments and recommend a full selection of promising top-quality German stocks.

C. US INVESTMENT REPORT was the first newsletter to create and put into action the Bond-Currency-Mix strategy for international investors. This program has delivered yields ranging from 15 % to 40 %, is easily followed, and involved only bonds of the highest quality.

Conclusion: If you are the type of investor who thinks hard before initiating an investment, if you are quick to act upon your decisions and like to avoid unnecessary risk, then send in the coupon below to receive your first issue of US INVESTMENT REPORT.

I would like to see a current issue of your newsletter. Please send me four free copies of US INVESTMENT REPORT along with a subscription form. I understand that there is no obligation.

NAME:
ADDRESS:

US Investment Report
445 5th Av. (dep. 23 F),
New York, NY - 10016, USA

MARKET DIARY

Via Associated Press Feb. 16

European Commodities

	Close Bid	Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Ask
LONDON SUGAR U.S. Dollars per metric ton						
Mar	327.20	327.40	327.40	324.00	325.00	325.20
May	328.00	328.20	328.40	325.20	325.80	326.00
Aug	327.00	327.20	326.20	324.00	324.60	324.80
Oct	317.60	317.80	317.00	315.00	315.40	315.60
Dec	306.00	316.00	N.T.	N.T.	305.00	313.00
Mar	295.00	295.60	295.00	295.00	293.40	293.60
May	292.00	294.00	N.T.	N.T.	291.20	292.00
Volume: 3,936 lots of 50 tons.						
LONDON COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
Mar	626	627	627	620	624	625
May	634	636	637	632	633	634
Jul	646	647	650	644	646	647
Sep	663	664	665	661	661	662
Dec	686	688	689	686	684	685
Mar	708	709	712	706	705	707
May	722	723	725	722	721	722
Volume: 8,248 lots of 10 tons.						
LONDON COFFEE Sterling per metric ton						
Mar	606	608	619	595	601	605
May	618	620	627	598	606	607
Jul	629	630	633	610	618	619
Sep	640	643	647	624	632	634
Nov	658	659	660	640	647	648
Jan	675	676	677	659	660	664
Mar	687	690	681	681	679	680
Volume: 4,311 lots of 5 tons.						

PARIS SUGAR French francs per metric ton	High	Low	Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
May	2,465	2,450	2,435	2,450	+2
Aug	2,485	2,466	2,450	2,480	+11
Oct	2,305	2,285	2,255	2,285	+13
Dec	2,170	N.T.	2,140	2,170	+22
Mar	2,140	N.T.	2,120	2,145	+7
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,120	2,145	—

estimated volume: 808 lots
Prev. actual vol.: 1,081. Open interest: 15,254
Sources: Paris Bourse du Commerce, London Petroleum Exchange, Reuters.

London Metals

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1506.00	1508.00	1453.00	1455.00
Forward	1508.00	1509.00	1464.00	1465.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1434.00	1436.00	1397.00	1398.00
Forward	1421.00	1422.00	1385.00	1386.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	446.00	448.00	451.00	453.00
Forward	423.00	424.00	422.00	423.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	7825.00	7850.00	7175.00	7225.00
Forward	7675.00	7700.00	7125.00	7150.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	6210.00	6230.00	6140.00	6150.00
Forward	6340.00	6350.00	6275.00	6280.00
ZINC (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1435.00	1440.00	1380.00	1385.00
Forward	1410.00	1420.00	1355.00	1365.00

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.6275	0.6275
Coffee, lb	0.72	0.72
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.1745	1.1275
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.40	0.40
Silver, troy oz	5.325	5.29
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	96.50	96.50
Tin, lb	3.7627	3.8097
Zinc, lb	0.65	0.65

S&P 100 Index Options

Feb. 14

Strike Price	Calls-Last Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Puts-Last Feb	Mar	Apr	May
280	35	35⅝	—	—	—	1⅛	2⅝	3⅛
285	—	—	—	—	—	1⅝	2⅝	—
290	25½	27⅝	—	—	—	1⅞	3⅜	4⅝
295	17⅛	22½	—	—	⅛	2⅛	4⅛	—
300	12¼	16½	21½	23⅞	⅛	2⅜	5⅛	7
305	6⅝	12	—	—	⅛	3⅝	6⅝	—
310	1⅝	8¼	13¼	16½	⅛	5⅛	8⅛	9⅝
315	⅛	5⅛	9⅛	—	3⅛	7⅛	10⅝	—
320	⅛	2⅞	x7	—	8⅛	10⅛	11	13⅝
325	⅛	1⅝	4⅛	—	13⅝	13⅞	—	—
330	⅛	⅝	2⅝	5⅛	16⅛	18⅝	18	18⅝
335	—	⅜	1⅝	—	23	23⅝	—	—
340	—	⅛	⅞	—	—	—	—	—
345	—	⅛	½	—	27⅝	32	—	—
350	—	⅛	⅜	—	—	—	—	—

Calls: total volume 176,593, total open int. 513,448
Puts: total volume 184,554; total open int. 545,924
S&P 100 index:
High 316.03 Low 311.45 close 311.48 —3.61
Source: CBOE.

Currency Options

Feb. 15

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls-Last Feb	Mar	Jun	Puts-Last Feb	Mar	Jun
50,000 Australian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	70	r	r	r	r	0.07	0.72
75.11	71	r	3.85	r	r	r	r
75.11	72	r	r	r	r	0.36	1.59
75.11	73	r	2.00	r	r	0.47	r
75.11	74	r	1.03	r	0.09	1.09	r
75.11	75	0.28	r	r	0.31	1.24	r
75.11	76	0.05	0.47	r	1.00	1.90	r
75.11	77	0.03	0.25	r	2.33	r	4.70
75.11	78	r	r	r	r	4.25	r
75.11	79	r	0.07	r	r	5.12	
31,250 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
Pound	142½	s	r	r	s	0.01	r
168.67	145	s	r	r	s	0.01	r
168.67	147½	r	r	r	r	0.01	0.30
168.67	150	r	19.45	0.01	0.01	0.40	
168.67	152½	r	r	r	0.01	0.02	r
168.67	155	r	r	0.01	0.03	0.95	
168.67	157½	r	11.92	0.01	0.05	1.24	
168.67	160	r	r	9.50	0.01	0.17	1.85
168.67	162½	r	6.50	7.12	0.01	0.25	r
168.67	165	4.15	r	5.00	0.01	0.63	3.60
168.67	167½	r	2.56	4.00	0.13	1.66	5.00
168.67	170	0.33	r	r	r	r	6.88
168.67	172½	r	0.66	r	r	4.85	r
168.67	175	r	0.32	r	r	6.95	
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	81	r	r	r	r	0.10	0.62
83.02	82	r	r	1.20	0.30	1.00	
83.02	82½	r	r	r	r	0.40	1.20
83.02	83	0.12	r	0.67	r	0.72	1.56
83.02	83½	r	r	0.40	r	0.87	1.95
83.02	84	0.02	r	r	1.22	1.50	2.30
83.02	84½	r	0.07	0.20	1.56	1.75	2.68
83.02	85	r	0.06	0.13	2.07	2.17	3.18
83.02	85½	r	0.01	r	2.60	2.70	3.60
83.02	86	r	0.01	0.07	r	3.19	4.08
83.02	86½	r	r	0.06	r	r	
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.							
Mark	54	r	r	r	r	r	0.23
59.10	55	r	4.40	r	r	r	0.25
59.10	56	3.52	2.50	r	r	r	r
59.10	57	r	2.54	r	r	0.17	0.65
59.10	57½	r	r	s	r	0.18	
59.10	58	1.52	1.58	r	r	0.40	r
59.10	58½	1.04	r	s	r	0.55	
59.10	59	0.30	1.30	1.65	r	.70	1.36
59.10	59½	0.07	0.58	s	0.50	r	
59.10	60	0.07	0.41	1.20	0.60	1.30	1.86
59.10	60½	0.05	r	s	r	1.66	
59.10	61	r	0.25	0.97	r	2.50	
59.10	61½	r	0.18	s	r	r	
59.10	62	r	0.10	r	r	r	r
59.10	63	r	0.07	0.46	r	r	
250,000 French Francs-10ths of a cent per unit.							
Franc	14½	r	r	r	r	0.02	r
174.26	16	r	r	r	0.08	r	
174.26	16½	r	9.40	r	r	0.30	r
174.26		r	r	0.50	r		
174.26	17	r	4.70	r	r	0.82	3.56
174.26		r	r	4.64	r	1.78	r
174.26	17½	0.18	1.84	r	r	r6.30	
250,000 French Francs-European Style.							
174.26	15½	r	r	r	r	0.24	
6.25 mil Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
Yen	63	r	r	r	r	r	0.09
69.10	64	r	r	r	r	r	0.11
69.10	67	r	r	r	r	0.08	r
69.10	68	r	r	2.13	r	0.25	0.73
69.10	68½	r	r	s	0.04	r	
69.10	69	0.24	0.78	r	0.15	0.50	1.16
69.10	69½	0.11	r	s	r	0.79	
69.10	70	0.04	0.37	1.06	r	1.05	r
69.10	70½	0.03	r	s	r	r	
69.10	71	0.01	0.17	0.73	r	1.95	r
69.10	72	0.01	0.10	r	r	2.77	3.10
69.10	73	r	0.04	r	r	r	r
69.10	74	r	r	0.21	r	r	
6.25 mil Japanese Yen-European Style.							
69.10	73	r	r	r	r	3.79	
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
Franc	53	s	r	r	s	r	0.01M
66.48	54	r	r	r	r	0.01	0.02
66.48	55	r	r	r	r	0.01	r
66.48	56	r	r	r	r	0.01	0.05
66.48	57	r	9.93	r	r	0.01	0.07
66.48	58	r	8.90	r	0.01	0.01	0.07
66.48	59	r	r	r	r	0.01	r
66.48	60	r	6.96	r	0.01	0.01	r
66.48	61	r	5.94	r	0.01	0.01	0.25
66.48	62	r	5.00	r	0.01	0.02	0.37
66.48	63	r	3.90	r	0.01	0.06	0.51
66.48	64	r	r	3.40	0.01	r	0.73
66.48	64½	r	r	s	0.01	0.19	
66.48	65	r	2.16	2.69	0.03	0.26	1.04
66.48	65½	r	r	s	0.03	r	
66.48	66	0.88	1.35	r	0.07	0.58	1.49
66.48	66½	0.27	r	s	0.34	0.72	
66.48	67	0.21	0.83	1.41	0.34	0.97	1.98
66.48	67½	0.05	0.54	s	r	r	
66.48	68	r	0.45	r	1.10	r	r
66.48	68½	r	0.30	s	r	r	
66.48	69	r	0.24	0.90	r	r	r

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	760	908
Declined	741	583
Unchanged	436	469
Total Issues	1937	1960
New Highs	38	31
New Lows	37	55

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	264	307
Declined	267	227
Unchanged	237	247
Total Issues	768	781
New Highs	9	13
New Lows	17	21

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	977	1,066
Declined	845	752
Unchanged	2,502	2,507
Total Issues	4,324	4,325

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Feb. 15	324,704	447,657	13,076
Feb. 14	281,075	424,703	16,012
Feb. 13	281,005	540,536	16,609
Feb. 12	254,184	430,069	2,318
Feb. 9	274,966	375,008	3,334

*Included in the sales figures

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
DISTRIBUTION				
FNW Bancorp	Q	.12	3-16	2-23
Green (AP) Indust	Q	.15	3-16	3-2
Kimberly-Clark Cr	Q	.68	4-3	3-9
La Quinta Motor	Q	.50	3-9	2-28
Lincoln Financial	Q	.28	4-1	3-12
Modern Controls	Q	.06	5-18	5-4
NVR LP	Q	.15	3-23	3-1
Ohio Casualty Corp	Q	.58	3-10	3-1
Systematics Inc	Q	.13	3-9	2-28
UDC Universal Dvl	Q	.70	4-5	3-15
Samson Energy LP	Q	.40	3-31	2-28
INCREASED				
British Petroleum	Q	.911	5-7	3-9
Coca Cola Co	Q	.48	4-1	3-15
OMITTED				
Goody Products Inc				
PROPOSED STOCK SPLIT				
Coca Cola Co — 2-for-1				
REVERSE STOCK SPLIT				
Century Medicorp — 1-for-5				
SPECIAL				
UDC Universal Dvl	-	.50	4-5	3-15
USUAL				
Amer Petrofina A	Q	.80	3-15	3-2
Amer Petrofina B	Q	.80	3-15	3-2
AmSouth Bancorp	Q	.35	4-2	3-16
Banks of Iowa Inc	Q	.25	3-15	3-2
Cenvill Investors	Q	.35	4-3	3-1
Champion Intl	Q	1.75	4-30	3-16
CIGNA High Incm	M	.09	3-9	2-28
CIM High Yld Secur	Q	.08	3-5	2-23
Continental Corp	Q	.65	3-15	3-2
Curtiss-Wright	Q	.40	4-30	4-2
Dixie Yarns Inc	Q	.17	3-9	3-1
Dresser Industries	Q	.25	3-20	3-1
DST Systems Inc	Q	.04	4-20	3-19
Elco Industries	Q	.13	3-15	3-1
E'town Corp	Q	.74	3-30	3-14
First Commerc. bks	Q	.16	3-16	3-9
First Conn Sml. Bus	Q	.25	4-27	3-30
First Fidel Bancorp	Q	.50	4-1	3-1
Frozen Food Expr	Q	.05	3-9	3-1
General Signal	Q	.45	4-2	3-9
Greyhound Corp	Q	.33	4-2	3-2
Greyhound Lines	Q	.38	3-30	3-9
Halliburton Co	Q	.25	3-22	3-1
Joslyn Corp	Q	.40	3-13	3-1
McDermott Intl	Q	.25	4-1	3-15
Millipore Corp	Q	.10	4-27	3-30
New York Times A	Q	.13	3-26	3-6
New York Times B	Q	.13	3-26	3-6
Newell Co	Q	.12½	3-7	2-26
NFS Financial	Q	.07	3-6	2-20
Occidental Petrol.	Q	.62½	4-15	3-9
Paine Webber Grp	Q	.13	4-4	3-2
Perkin-Elmer Cp	Q	.17	4-2	3-5
PNC Financial	Q	.53	4-1	3-2
Ruddick Corp	Q	.10	4-1	3-16
Somerset Banshares	Q	.07	3-15	2-23
Southington Svgs Bk	Q	.16	3-20	2-28
Sterling Bancorp	Q	.05	3-31	3-15
Tiffany & Co	Q	.05	4-10	3-20

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2652.93	2649.37	2623.65	2635.59	— 13.96
Trans	1081.97	1090.50	1070.06	1079.30	— 1.96
Util	222.08	223.15	219.76	221.27	— 0.69
Comp	980.39	986.71	969.67	975.58	— 3.85

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	387.36	383.54	383.81	— 2.70
Transp.	262.61	261.19	261.75	— 0.21
Utilities	142.73	140.76	141.25	— 1.51
Finance	28.85	28.53	28.62	+ 0.09
SP 500	335.64	332.42	332.72	— 2.17
SP 100	314.03	311.45	311.48	— 3.61

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	185.03	183.75	183.75	— 0.95
Industrials	223.88	222.21	222.21	— 1.28
Transp.	166.67	166.11	166.11	— 0.03
Utilities	93.16	92.32	92.32	— 0.84
Finance	144.85	144.08	144.17	+ 0.39

NASDAQ Indexes

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	429.01	— 0.60	428.84	440.88
Industrials	433.09	— 1.08	432.53	438.97
Finance	471.00	+ 0.84	474.51	491.14
Insurance	493.86	+ 0.91	497.93	520.87
Utilities	634.64	+ 0.01	638.58	685.27
Banks	381.56	+ 2.74	375.88	388.77
Transp.	476.12	— 3.21	467.86	475.71

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
360.39	358.27	358.77	— 0.83

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	91.46	— 0.09
Utilities	92.64	— 0.24
Industrials	90.28	+ 0.05

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	166,840,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	202,305,050
Amex 4 p.m. volume	14,070,000
Amex prev. cons. close	14,300,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	120,220,100
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	152,375,800
NYSE volume up	57,949,230
NYSE volume down	87,943,590
Amex volume up	5,944,480
Amex volume down	5,913,470
NASDAQ volume up	46,013,800
NASDAQ volume down	41,210,800

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
PhilMr s	24861	39⅛	38¼	38¼	— 1
IBM	22000	104½	103⅝	103½	— ¼
GthSp n	21977	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
GibM n	19880	6	5⅝	5⅝	
Amoco	18422	56⅛	55⅜	55⅝	
TexUtil	18422	35⅝	35	35	
GenEl	17951	63⅛	62	62	— ⅝
Exxon	17851	49⅛	48	48	— ½
AT&T	17210	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝	— ½
GnMotr	17105	44⅛	43	43⅛	— ⅞
HewlPk	16452	45⅞	43½	43¾	— 3½
BnkAm	15941	29	27⅝	28⅛	— ⅛
Citicorp	15640	25⅛	24⅛	24⅝	— ⅝
RdrDg n	15319	22⅛	21⅜	21⅜	— ¼
ChmBnk	15114	27⅝	26⅝	27	

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
EchoBy	18854	17⅝	16¼	16¼	—2⅛
Hilhav n	12356	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
BolrPh	9853	10	7⅜	8¼	—4⅛
SNk f93wt	9143	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
ENSCO	5576	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Fruitl	4380	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
BAT In	3711	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
TexAir	3529	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Dk Nk wt	3011	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ½
SNk f90wt	2807	4⅛	4	4	
Amdhl	1991	14⅝	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
Wthfrd	1647	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
Sothby s	1598	23⅝	22	23	— ⅛
JanBell	1542	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
GrdnB s	1433	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	—1⅛

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Stocks End Mixed In Active Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — Stocks closed mixed Friday on the New York Stock Exchange as volume picked up in the last hour because of the expiration of February stock-index futures and options known as "double-witching hour."

The Dow Jones industrial average, which jumped 25.23 points Thursday, fell 13.96 to close at 2,635.59.

N.Y. Stocks

Among broader market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index lost 0.96 to 183.74. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 2.17 to 332.72. The price of an average share fell 18 cents.

Advances led declines by a narrow margin. Big Board volume totaled 166.8 million shares, compared with 174.6 million traded Thursday.

Analysts said the expirations acted to give volume a late push, as did some computerized program selling, used to profit on price spreads between stocks and futures. The selling sent the blue chips into the minus column and brought losing issues virtually even with winners.

But other than the late surge, activity was at a crawl for most of the afternoon before the holiday Monday, when the market will be closed.

Prices drifted with modest gains most of the day that were fueled by momentum from Thursday's rally, when sharp gains in banking and energy issues drove the blue chips up to 2,649.55, their highest close since ending at 2677.90 on Jan. 19.

Economic reports released before the open Friday had little effect on trading, perhaps because special factors, such as unusual weather conditions, affected them, analysts said.

America's trade deficit shrank $3.1 billion in December to $7.2 billion — the lowest in five years, the Commerce Department said.

And industrial production dipped by 1.2 percent in January, with automotive plants making fewer cars and trucks and power plants pro- ducing less electricity during a warm spell.

In trading Friday, Growth Fund of Spain was the most active issue, off ⅜ to 12⅝.

Philip Morris followed, down 1 to 38¼. IBM was third, down ¼ to 103½.

The Amex Market Value index lost 0.83 to close at 358.77. The price of an average share fell 3 cents. Advances edged declines. Volume totaled 15.9 million shares.

Dollar Falls Sharply Amid Volatile Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar ended almost 2 pfennig lower Friday after profit-taking stopped an early rally prompted by a report that the U.S. trade deficit in December was smaller than anticipated.

Dealers noted, however, that trading was sluggish in the afternoon in New York, before a three-day holiday weekend. They said the fireworks in the early part of the day had fizzled and the dollar had settled into a lower trading range.

The dollar ended at 1.6750 Deutsche marks, down from 1.6939 at

Foreign Exchange

the close on Thursday. It closed at 143.92 yen from 144.85, as anxiety over elections Sunday in Japan eased, dealers said.

The British pound rose to $1.6978 from $1.6939.

The U.S. currency dropped to 1.4910 Swiss francs from 1.5075 and to 5.6925 French francs from 5.7595.

The dollar opened on a strong note before the report on U.S. merchandise trade for December was released. The report showed an impressive 30 percent narrowing of the trade deficit, to $7.17 billion from $10.29 billion in November.

Dealers attributed the reversal in the dollar's course to news of a steeper than anticipated 1.2 percent drop in U.S. industrial production during January.

While the trade figure was far better than expected, many dealers focused on the fact that imports were down 5.9 percent, which they interpreted as an indication that consumer spending is slackening.

"It was seen as showing underlying weakness in the economy," said Stephen Flanagan, a vice president at Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.

In European trading the dollar was little changed.

The dollar ended in London at 1.6790 DM, almost unchanged from 1.6791 DM at the finish on Thursday. The U.S. unit finished slightly lower against the yen at 144.23, compared with 144.43 at the previous close.

The British pound closed at $1.6958, up from $1.6940.

The dollar closed against at 1.4915 Swiss francs, compared with 1.4945, and at 5.7025 French francs, compared with 5.7095.

(Reuters, AP)

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Fri.	Thu.
Deutsche mark	1.6790	1.6791
Pound sterling	1.6958	1.6940
Japanese yen	144.23	144.43
Swiss franc	1.4915	1.4945
French franc	5.7025	5.7095

Source: Reuters

FDIC Sues Drexel and Shearson

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. said it has sued Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., the former E.F. Hutton & Co. and its successor Shearson Lehman Hutton Holdings Inc. and others in U.S. court in Dallas seeking $129.2 million in actual damages and $387.6 million in punitive damages.

The suit stems from an alleged fraud scheme which the FDIC said led to the demise of the Guaranty Federal Savings and Loan Association in Dallas, a bank with $2 billion in assets.

The FDIC alleges that two former Guaranty co-chairmen and several brokerage house salesmen schemed to defraud the bank by diverting trading profits on government securities to be used by the Guaranty officials to help in their takeover attempt of U.S. Home Corp., a major developer. The bid failed in 1988.

Wall Street Analysts Push IBM Stock

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Several Wall Street analysts made buy recommendations on Friday for International Business Machines Corp. stock, amid growing expectations of an improvement in the company's earnings this year.

Stephen Smith, an analyst at PaineWebber Inc., upgraded the stock to a buy from neutral. Mr. Smith lifted his 1990 earnings estimate on IBM to $10 a share from $9.80, and his 1991 projection to $11 from $10.75. In 1989, IBM reported $6.47, which included a number of items.

Traders said analysts at Merrill Lynch & Co., Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. and Wertheim Schroder Inc. also made positive comments.

Hewlett-Packard Results Hit Shares

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Shares in Hewlett-Packard Co. fell sharply Friday after the company released its results for the quarter ending Jan. 31. Hewlett-Packard stock declined $3.50 a share to $43.75.

Analysts said while their earnings estimates have taken into account the general slowdown in the computer industry, the Hewlett-Packard per-share net of 72 cents was about five cents below expectations, and the orders growth at 9 percent suggested continued sluggish performance in the coming quarter.

Traders said Prudential Bache Securities Inc. had downgraded Hewlett-Packard stock from hold to sell.

First Boston Quits Bond Futures

CHICAGO (UPI) — First Boston Corp. Friday said it will phase out its bond-futures brokerage business at the Chicago Board of Trade and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and lay off 29 people.

A First Boston spokesman Fred Garcia said the company will sell most of its seats on the two exchanges.

First Boston's managing director, Robert S. Cohen, said the decision was the result of a long-term strategic review. He said, however, that the firm will continue to trade listed futures for its own account.

State Farm Bought Blue Arrow Stake

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin (Reuters) — Blue Arrow PLC on Friday identified State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co. of Bloomington, Illinois, as the purchaser of 66.6 million shares, representing a 9.16 percent stake in Blue Arrow.

The shares were purchased from NatWest Investment Bank, a unit of National Westminster Bank PLC, in London in a private transaction and represent the entire beneficial holdings of NatWest. On Feb. 13, NatWest said it agreed to sell its 9.16 percent stake in Blue Arrow to an unidentified U.S. institutional investor for $96.6 million.

TRADE: *Sluggish Economy Seen*

(Continued from page 1)

retail sales," he said. "The consumer has pulled back some."

Taken together, Mr. Sinai said, the numbers show a recession in the industrial sector of the U.S. economy, which represents a bit more than one-quarter of the whole.

"Exports are flat and show no sign of revival," he said, while the reasons for the decline in imports are either generally negative or temporary — a drawdown in inventories, a general economic slowdown or the December freeze. There might have been a shift from foreign to U.S. goods by American consumers, but that would take several months of trade figures for confirmation.

Initial market reaction to the data was confused because "things are not as bad as the production figures seem, nor as good as the trade figures seem," said Cynthia Latta, senior financial economist at DRI Inc.

In New York, the dollar jumped after the announcement of the lower December trade gap, but then fell sharply on profit-taking after the industrial production figures were announced.

Stocks rose and then fell back before the Washington's Birthday weekend took over as the primary influence.

Traders covered short positions to protect themselves on Monday, when most world markets except those in the United States will be open.

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press Feb. 16

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Grains							
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
4.43	3.71½	Mar	3.86½	3.87¾	3.83½	3.84	—.02¼
4.32	3.61	May	3.65½	3.66	3.62½	3.63	—.02¼
3.85	3.42¼	Jul	3.45½	3.45½	3.43½	3.44½	—.01¼
3.73	3.48	Sep	3.51¼	3.51½	3.50	3.50¾	—.00¾
3.80	3.56	Dec	3.62	3.63¼	3.62	3.62½	—.01
3.82½	3.68½	Mar	3.70¼	3.70¼	3.69	3.69½	—.00¾
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 8,748					
Prev. Day Open Int. 58,338 off 145							
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
2.86½	2.26	Mar	2.42¾	2.42¾	2.41	2.41¼	—.01½
2.89½	2.30	May	2.48¾	2.48¾	2.47½	2.47¾	—.01¼
2.85	2.31	Jul	2.54	2.54	2.52	2.52¼	—.01¼
2.71	2.29	Sep	2.50¾	2.51	2.50	2.50	—.01½
2.63½	2.22	Dec	2.47½	2.48½	2.47¼	2.48¼	—.00½
2.56¼	2.41	Mar	2.54½	2.54¾	2.53½	2.54½	—.01
2.60½	2.49¾	May	2.58½	2.58½	2.58	2.58¼	—.00¾
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 49,826					
Prev. Day Open Int.204,374 up 7,098							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
7.34	5.53½	Mar	5.70	5.71¼	5.68	5.69¾	—.01¼
7.78	5.64¼	May	5.82½	5.83¼	5.80	5.81½	—.01¼
7.31	5.78	Jul	5.94½	5.95	5.91½	5.93½	—.01¼
7.05	5.78	Aug	5.97¾	5.98¼	5.95	5.96½	—.01¼
6.60	5.68	Sep	5.96	5.96	5.93½	5.93½	—.01½
6.60	5.64½	Nov	5.99	5.99¾	5.97½	5.99¼	—.01¼
6.35½	5.87	Jan	6.09	6.09	6.07	6.08	—.02½
6.43	6.08	Mar	6.18	6.18	6.18	6.18	—.02
6.27½	6.14½	May	6.26	6.26	6.24	6.25	—.02
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 26,929					
Prev. Day Open Int.102,725 up 346							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
249.20	164.40	Mar	165.50	166.70	164.90	166.20	+.60
230.50	168.60	May	170.00	170.70	169.20	170.10	+.10
208.00	172.30	Jul	174.00	174.90	173.30	174.30	+.40
188.00	173.50	Aug	175.30	176.30	175.80	176.30	+.40
188.00	171.50	Sep	177.50	177.80	177.00	177.50	
188.50	174.00	Oct	178.00	179.80	178.00	178.50	—.10
190.50	174.00	Dec	181.00	181.80	180.50	181.60	+.30
189.00	180.60	Jan	182.50	182.50	182.30	182.30	+.30
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 12,755					
Prev. Day Open Int. 73,478 up 1,966							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
25.85	18.78	Mar	20.13	20.13	19.88	19.94	—.17
26.05	19.20	May	20.36	20.38	20.20	20.22	—.15
25.80	19.50	Jul	20.48	20.48	20.31	20.34	—.14
23.90	19.50	Aug	20.40	20.40	20.28	20.30	—.12
21.70	19.50	Sep	20.30	20.30	20.25	20.26	—.10
21.35	19.65	Oct	20.15	20.21	20.05	20.05	—.18
21.50	19.75	Dec	20.23	20.25	20.01	20.05	—.22
21.45	19.81	Jan	20.20	20.20	20.02	20.02	—.18
20.60	19.85	Mar	20.15	20.15	20.10	20.10	—.15
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 25,213					
Prev. Day Open Int. 82,184 up 2,705							
Livestock							
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
80.10	69.80	Feb	79.75	79.90	79.55	79.77	
77.85	70.80	Apr	77.70	77.87	77.55	77.62	—.10
73.45	69.75	Jun	72.80	73.00	72.67	72.85	+.08
72.07	69.12	Aug	71.35	71.60	71.27	71.45	+.08
73.05	68.30	Oct	72.70	73.10	72.65	73.00	+.28
73.55	71.00	Dec	73.25	73.45	73.25	73.45	+.05
73.75	72.50	Feb	73.40	73.45	73.10	73.25	—.05
Est. Sales 15,990		Prev. Sales 14,645					
Prev. Day Open Int.112,263 up 501							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
84.10	77.40	Mar	82.10	82.35	82.00	82.17	+.15
83.07	78.90	Apr	81.05	81.25	80.95	81.17	+.12
82.40	78.60	May	80.60	80.90	80.55	80.78	+.15
81.60	78.58	Aug	80.55	80.90	80.55	80.85	+.23
81.20	78.00	Sep	80.30	80.30	80.30	80.30	+.05
81.30	78.20	Oct	80.30	80.47	80.20	80.40	+.10
81.00	79.00	Nov	80.50	80.55	80.50	80.55	+.05
81.60	79.75	Jan				80.47	+.07
Est. Sales 924		Prev. Sales 1,341					
Prev. Day Open Int. 12,787 up 126							
HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
51.87	41.75	Feb	49.77	49.82	49.50	49.52	—.33
49.25	39.40	Apr	47.60	47.65	47.22	47.42	—.25
53.62	44.25	Jun	52.85	52.85	52.50	52.72	—.25
53.47	44.95	Jul	52.65	52.65	52.30	52.52	—.28
52.10	43.70	Aug	51.05	51.10	50.60	50.80	—.40
46.72	40.80	Oct	46.20	46.20	45.90	46.22	—.23
47.90	44.25	Dec	46.70	46.70	46.50	46.42	—.33
47.70	45.25	Feb	47.10	47.10	47.00	47.00	—.10
Est. Sales 4,838		Prev. Sales 4,629					
Prev. Day Open Int. 30,958 off 135							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
65.90	38.30	Feb	50.90	51.00	49.40	49.85	—1.25
64.90	38.15	Mar	51.20	51.20	49.75	50.07	—1.48
63.75	39.50	May	52.50	52.40	51.25	51.42	—1.58
61.90	39.95	Jul	52.65	52.65	51.60	51.82	—.83
60.00	39.30	Aug	50.90	50.90	49.77	49.77	—.70
63.40	48.07	Feb	55.75	55.75	54.90	54.90	—1.10
58.00	50.30	Mar				54.60	
Est. Sales 5,894		Prev. Sales 3,828					
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,841 off 216							
Food							
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
146.00	71.00	Mar	85.00	86.90	84.60	85.81	+.83
124.50	72.75	May	86.85	89.40	86.80	88.73	+1.41
132.25	74.85	Jul	88.75	91.15	88.75	90.51	+1.50
120.00	77.25	Sep	90.40	92.50	90.40	92.17	+1.46
104.00	81.00	Dec	92.50	94.50	92.50	94.50	+.88
114.75	83.00	Mar	96.50	96.50	96.50	95.88	+1.50
123.00	91.25	May				97.00	+1.25
96.00	92.75	Jul				98.43	—1.07
Est. Sales 10,922		Prev. Sales 10,922					
Prev. Day Open Int. 46,758 off 145							
SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
15.38	8.75	Mar	14.72	14.83	14.68	14.78	+.04
15.25	9.20	May	14.70	14.85	14.70	14.85	+.06
15.08	10.55	Jul	14.59	14.69	14.54	14.68	+.03
14.65	10.40	Oct	14.23	14.30	14.16	14.29	+.03
13.80	12.10	Mar	13.51	13.59	13.48	13.57	+.02
13.47	13.40	May				13.45	+.02
		Jul				13.35	+.03
Est. Sales 22,004		Prev. Sales 22,004					
Prev. Day Open Int.159,864 off 5,209							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton							
1535	896	Mar	979	1000	979	997	+16
1465	905	May	980	989	978	987	+15
1380	921	Jul	988	995	987	993	+11
1400	941	Sep	1005	1012	1004	1010	+9
1395	965	Dec	1029	1036	1029	1035	+8
1380	985	Mar	1053	1053	1053	1055	+10
1071	1000	May				1067	+11
1095	1060	Jul				1083	+12
Est. Sales 5,966		Prev. Sales 5,966					
Prev. Day Open Int. 48,070 off 1,189							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
206.50	121.40	Mar	200.55	200.60	198.60	199.65	—1.55
205.85	122.50	May	194.50	195.70	194.10	195.10	—.15
205.50	123.00	Jul	191.00	192.25	190.80	191.25	
202.00	123.50	Sep	188.25	188.90	188.00	188.70	+.20
199.50	124.00	Nov	183.00	183.00	182.00	182.60	+.35
191.00	125.00	Jan				179.30	+.30
190.50	176.50	Mar				179.30	+.30
190.00	178.00	May				179.30	+.30
		Jul				179.30	+.30
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 742					
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,220 off 80							
Metals							
HI GRADE COPPER 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
126.00	98.00	Feb	111.50	112.85	111.50	112.85	+4.35
125.90	95.00	Mar	109.20	111.80	108.55	111.25	+4.30
123.70	95.00	Apr	107.20	108.80	107.20	108.80	+3.75
120.70	94.50	May	105.20	106.00	104.50	105.85	+2.40
116.80	95.20	Jun				103.85	+1.40
117.10	93.25	Jul	102.50	102.60	101.10	102.20	+1.15
110.50	95.00	Aug				101.25	+.85
113.30	92.50	Sep	100.50	100.70	100.50	100.30	+.70
109.00	97.50	Oct				99.70	+.50
101.70	94.50	Nov				99.10	+.40
110.00	91.50	Dec	100.00	100.00	98.00	98.50	+.25
102.50	94.00	Jan				98.00	+.05
106.00	92.30	Mar	98.00	98.00	97.25	97.25	—.45
103.25	103.25	May				96.10	—.15
		Jul				95.50	—.15
		Sep				95.00	—.10
		Dec				94.50	—.05
Est.Sales 11,000		Prev.Sales 6,728	Prev.Day Open Int. 32,471			Chg. —1,451	
ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
		Feb				64.25	+1.00
87.00	64.00	Mar				66.50	+1.00
		Apr				66.50	+1.00
75.00	65.00	May				66.75	+1.00
95.50	66.00	Jul				67.50	+1.00
74.50	74.50	Sep				67.50	+1.00
		Dec				67.50	+1.00
		Jan				67.50	+1.00
		Mar				67.50	+1.00
		May				67.50	+1.00
		Jul				67.50	+1.00
		Sep				67.50	+1.00
		Dec				67.50	+1.00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int. 10							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
547.0	520.0	Feb	535.0	535.0	526.0	532.8	+1.1
910.0	517.6	Mar	534.0	538.4	531.5	534.0	+1.0
536.0	536.0	Apr				538.2	+1.0
970.0	526.5	May	541.0	547.0	540.0	542.4	+.9
761.5	534.0	Jul	550.0	555.0	548.5	550.7	+.9
760.0	541.0	Sep	557.5	562.5	557.5	559.4	+.9
742.0	552.5	Dec	570.5	576.5	570.5	571.2	+.9
688.0	569.8	Jan				574.6	+.9
665.0	565.0	Mar	586.0	589.0	586.0	583.3	+.9
647.0	573.0	May				591.5	+.9
667.5	583.0	Jul				600.1	+.9
654.0	590.8	Sep				607.3	+.9
		Dec				622.8	+.9
Est. Sales 17,000		Prev. Sales 20,411					
Prev. Day Open Int. 91,942 up 1,463							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
557.50	473.00	Apr	524.50	529.00	522.50	525.40	+2.50
556.00	477.00	Jul	528.50	533.00	527.50	530.30	+2.40
560.50	483.50	Oct	535.00	538.00	534.50	535.80	+2.40
545.20	493.90	Jan	543.00	543.80	543.00	541.50	+1.60
512.00	512.00	Feb	520.00	520.00	520.00	519.40	+2.50
551.00	529.50	Apr	552.00	552.00	549.50	547.30	—.10
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 9,862					
Prev. Day Open Int. 19,917 off 752							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz							
176.00	123.00	Mar	136.00	136.25	134.50	134.95	—.15
175.00	133.00	Jun	137.85	137.50	136.40	136.45	+.35
149.50	133.00	Sep	139.50	139.50	139.50	137.70	+.35
147.00	138.25	Dec	139.50	140.75	139.50	139.05	+.35
142.00	141.80	Mar				140.40	+.35
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 4,296					
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,908 up 191							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
516.00	364.70	Feb	413.80	417.70	413.80	417.10	+4.70
427.00	397.00	Mar				418.10	+4.50
525.80	370.00	Apr	418.50	421.50	416.20	420.80	+4.60
497.00	372.90	Jun	424.00	426.90	421.60	426.30	+4.70
487.00	380.00	Aug	427.30	431.50	427.30	431.50	+4.90
472.00	384.50	Oct				436.70	+5.00
455.50	387.50	Dec	439.20	442.00	437.70	441.90	+5.10
457.50	394.80	Feb	445.50	446.00	445.50	447.40	+5.20
460.00	398.90	Apr				452.60	+5.30
446.20	402.60	Jun				458.20	+5.40
468.00	389.30	Aug	461.50	461.50	461.50	463.60	+5.50
476.00	450.00	Oct				469.40	+5.60
483.00	470.00	Dec				475.20	+5.70
Est. Sales 60,000		Prev. Sales 57,007					
Prev. Day Open Int.138,564 off 4,740							
Financial							
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
93.60	90.75	Mar	92.40	92.43	92.37	92.42	+.03
92.65	91.10	Jun	92.62	92.65	92.57	92.61	—.01
92.65	91.28	Sep	92.67	92.67	92.66	92.66	
93.32	92.33	Dec	92.48	92.55	92.48	92.55	+.06
93.20	92.37	Mar	92.50	92.60	92.50	92.60	+.13
92.70	92.23	Jun				92.30	
Est. Sales 5,792		Prev. Sales 6,758					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
101-7	95-17	Mar	96-27	97-4	96-23	96-29	+3
101-6	95-21	Jun	96-25	97	96-22	96-28	+4
100-14	96-7	Sep				96-25	+4
96-27	96-22	Dec				96-19	+4
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 45,945					
Prev. Day Open Int. 79,120 up 969							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
101-4	72-1	Mar	93-28	94-4	93-18	93-24	+2
100-15	75	Jun	93-21	94-1	93-16	93-21	+2
100-4	79-1	Sep	93-15	93-15	93-12	93-15	+2
99-24	88	Dec	93-12	93-12	93-5	93-8	+2
99-12	79-21	Mar	93-2	93-2	92-29	93	+2
99-4	82-18	Jun				92-22	+2
99-5	86-4	Sep				92-13	+2
98-20	89-18	Dec				92-5	+2
98-13	91-29	Mar				91-30	+2
97-19	91-9	Jun				91-23	+2
		Sep				91-16	+2
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 367,697					
Prev. Day Open Int.331,259 off 2,532							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
95-23	85-19	Mar	91-17	91-22	91-13	91-17	+4
95-13	87-2	Jun	91-8	91-12	91-6	91-8	+4
95-11	89-29	Sep				91-2	+4
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,302					
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,276 off 65							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.							
92.46	88.90	Mar	91.66	91.67	91.64	91.65	
92.48	88.82	Jun	91.62	91.66	91.60	91.63	+.03
92.39	88.74	Sep	91.55	91.58	91.53	91.58	+.04
92.15	89.85	Dec	91.35	91.39	91.32	91.38	+.05
92.01	89.96	Mar	91.25	91.32	91.22	91.30	+.06
91.85	89.91	Jun	91.14	91.19	91.10	91.19	+.06
91.83	90.84	Sep	91.09	91.13	91.05	91.14	+.06
91.78	90.04	Dec	91.01	91.04	90.98	91.06	+.06
91.82	90.09	Mar	91.06	91.11	91.04	91.10	+.06
91.76	90.87	Jun	91.02	91.07	91.00	91.06	+.06
91.72	90.84	Sep	90.97	91.02	90.95	91.01	+.06
91.53	90.74	Dec	90.88	90.94	90.86	90.92	+.06
91.45	90.76	Mar	90.89	90.92	90.89	90.93	+.06
91.51	90.70	Jun	90.84	90.84	90.84	90.88	+.06
91.47	90.63	Sep	90.78	90.80	90.78	90.82	+.06
91.37	90.71	Dec	90.71	90.73	90.71	90.76	+.06
Est. Sales128,872		Prev. Sales118,882					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.6928	1.4600	Mar	1.6764	1.6884	1.6700	1.6868	+92
1.6750	1.4400	Jun	1.6496	1.6612	1.6450	1.6598	+88
1.7700	1.5290	Sep	1.6230	1.6370	1.6230	1.6354	+88
Est. Sales 10,421		Prev. Sales 12,452					
Prev. Day Open Int. 30,949 off 2,186							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8595	.7890	Mar	.8277	.8330	.8272	.8296	+20
.8321	.8088	Jun	.8188	.8238	.8175	.8205	+16
.8468	.8093	Sep	.8121	.8170	.8121	.8133	+12
.8420	.8050	Dec	.8098	.8110	.8090	.8076	+8
.8365	.7990	Mar	.8050	.8050	.8045	.8020	+4
.8070	.7995	Jun				.7966	
Est. Sales 5,601		Prev. Sales 5,510					
Prev. Day Open Int. 29,370 off 495							
FRENCH FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.00001							
.17570	.17570	Mar	.17490	.17490	.17490	.17490	—85
Est. Sales 25		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6063	.5000	Mar	.5903	.5965	.5858	.5962	+58
.6060	.5037	Jun	.5892	.5959	.5858	.5957	+63
.6050	.5525	Sep	.5916	.5940	.5855	.5944	+63
.6018	.5769	Dec				.5935	+62
.6025	.5820	Mar	.5910	.5910	.5910	.5926	+61
Est. Sales 56,047		Prev. Sales 40,815					
Prev. Day Open Int. 72,293 off 1,225							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.008338	.006780	Mar	.006911	.006954	.006880	.006953	+33
.007530	.006850	Jun	.006929	.006974	.006908	.006970	+33
.007390	.006898	Sep	.006950	.006983	.006930	.006988	+31
.007080	.006920	Dec				.007004	+31
Est. Sales 24,183		Prev. Sales 14,437					
Prev. Day Open Int. 63,179 off 1,415							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6780	.5740	Mar	.6438	.6705	.6400	.6703	+64
.6760	.5850	Jun	.6421	.6485	.6385	.6483	+64
.6720	.6050	Sep	.6452	.6452	.6570	.6463	+64
.6650	.5600	Dec				.6455	+64
.6450	.6500	Mar	.6584	.6640	.6584	.6650	+61
Est. Sales 25,364		Prev. Sales 18,989					
Prev. Day Open Int. 38,443 off 1,318							
Industrials							
LUMBER (CME) 150,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.							
289.50	185.00	Mar	210.00	210.70	205.50	205.70	—3.70
205.50	188.00	May	205.30	205.90	202.30	202.40	—2.90
204.70	177.50	Jul	204.80	205.00	202.30	202.30	—1.60
204.00	192.00	Sep	204.40	204.80	202.50	202.50	—1.20
200.00	189.50	Nov	199.70	199.70	199.70	200.00	
200.80	186.30	Jan	201.30	201.30	200.00	200.00	—.80
202.30	198.50	Mar				200.60	+.30
Est. Sales 1,357		Prev. Sales 1,744					
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,362 off 51							
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
78.40	52.60	Mar	69.30	69.80	69.00	69.88	—.45
78.85	55.90	May	70.65	71.05	70.50	70.59	—.37
78.70	63.70	Jul	71.10	71.40	70.75	70.91	—.41
72.20	63.95	Oct	67.35	67.65	67.35	67.55	—.13
69.28	62.80	Dec	65.90	66.20	65.80	66.23	+.18
68.45	63.82	Mar	66.55	66.75	66.55	66.98	+.28
67.50	64.40	May	66.50	67.50	67.50	67.50	+.30
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 18,117					
Prev. Day Open Int. 36,642 off 302							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
67.50	46.40	Mar	58.30	58.65	57.00	57.20	—1.35
62.50	45.80	Apr	57.40	57.90	56.20	56.48	—1.36
59.50	44.50	May	56.45	56.80	55.35	55.85	—.97
57.70	44.90	Jun	55.70	55.95	54.50	54.70	—1.27
57.20	46.80	Jul	55.70	55.70	54.55	55.00	—.92
57.40	47.80	Aug	56.00	56.05	55.20	55.48	—1.04
58.00	48.00	Sep	57.45	57.45	56.20	56.45	—1.02
58.15	52.00	Oct	57.58	57.50	57.05	57.05	—1.07
58.90	51.80	Nov	58.85	58.85	57.80	57.80	—.97
59.50	52.85	Dec	58.55	58.85	58.55	58.55	—.87
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 27,506					
Prev. Day Open Int. 68,210 up 1,081							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
23.18	16.10	Mar	22.72	22.95	22.21	22.30	—.54
22.58	16.30	Apr	22.33	22.43	22.02	22.20	—.34
22.27	16.20	May	22.15	22.21	21.80	22.00	—.24
22.05	16.50	Jun	22.00	22.00	21.60	21.81	—.24
21.80	16.60	Jul	21.70	21.74	21.42	21.60	—.20
21.55	16.39	Aug	21.49	21.52	21.18	21.30	—.28
21.33	16.50	Sep	21.30	21.34	20.95	21.20	—.28
21.20	16.50	Oct	20.95	20.99	20.72	20.98	—.31
21.14	17.30	Nov	21.04	21.04	20.88	20.91	—.31
21.10	12.80	Dec	20.85	20.93	20.60	20.86	—.32
20.87	16.65	Jan	20.68	20.60	20.60	20.60	—.40
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales118,691					
Prev. Day Open Int.303,150 off 1,253							
Stock Indexes							
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
369.05	320.75	Mar	336.00	336.60	332.90	333.20	—2.95
373.20	324.70	Jun	340.00	340.40	336.95	337.15	—2.95
372.50	329.00	Sep	344.50	344.50	341.20	341.30	—2.70
346.00	333.50	Dec	345.80	345.80	345.00	345.00	—3.20
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 38,978					
Prev. Day Open Int.122,419 off 299							
VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents							
314.80	262.50	Mar	274.60	275.70	272.40	272.70	—2.75
317.30	267.00	Jun	279.60	279.60	276.75	276.80	—2.70
287.65	286.10	Sep				280.90	—2.70
281.00	279.30	Dec				285.10	—2.70
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 41					
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,352 up 5							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
204.20	170.20	Mar	186.25	186.50	183.90	183.80	—1.55
205.45	179.00	Jun	187.25	187.45	185.80	185.80	—1.55
209.00	181.80	Sep	189.25	189.25	189.35	187.80	—1.55
206.50	186.75	Dec				189.80	—1.55
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 5,332					
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,824 off 406							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,084.70 f	1,086.20 f
Reuters	1,804.50	1,793.60
D.J. Futures	132.20	132.03
Com. Research	234.34	234.75

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse Feb. 16

	Close	Prev.
Amsterdam		
ABN Bank	38.80	38.40
ACF Holding	37	37.20
Aegon	109.10	109
Ahold	114.50	115.60
Akzo	123	122.40
AMEV	58.30	57.90
A'Dam Rubber	5.50	5.20
Amro Bank	78.10	77.40
Bols	169	166.50
Buhrmann Tett	57.70	57.90
BVG	N.Q.	—
Center Parcs	54.60	54.90
CSM	77.20	77.50
DAF	33.70	34
DSM	110	109.40
Elsevier	79.20	79.30
Fokker	35.10	34.10
Gist-Brocades	27.50	27.70
Heineken	110.70	111
Hoogovens	68.90	68
Hunter Douglas	95.50	95
IHC Caland	40	37.70
Inter Mueller	91	90.50
KLM	35.30	34.90
KNP	37.30	37.70
Nat Neder	71.70	71.40
Nedlloyd	90.50	85.70
NMB Bank	47.60	47.10
Oce Grinten	286	278
Pakhoed	156.60	156.60
Philips	42.80	42.30
Robeco	102.70	102
Rodamco	80.80	80.70
Rolinco	101.50	101.10
Rorento	58.70	58.10
Royal Dutch	148.10	145.30
Unilever	147.70	147.20
Van Ommeren	40.70	40.80
VMF Stork	44.60	44.50
VNU	98.70	98.50
Wessanen	65.30	65.20
Wolters/Kluwer	45.20	45.30
CBS Gen'l trend index : 118.30		
Previous : 189.60		
Brussels		
AG Fin	10650	10625
Arbed	4500	4375
Bekaert	14750	N.Q.
Cockerill	186	179
Cobepa	5260	5300
Delhaize	5300	5110
EBES	4250	4250
GB-Inno-BM	1264	1264
GBL	4100	3970
Gevaert	8360	8150
Hoboken	20700	20100
Intercom	3300	3240
Kredietbank	3900	3910
Petrofina	11250	10900
Royal Belge	5310	5310
Soc Gen Baue	4900	4900
Soc Gen (resrv)	3195	3150
Sofina	12800	12475
Solvay	13325	13100
Tractebel	8390	8290
UCB	18200	18100
Unerg Ps	2250	2130
Current Stock index : 5890.52		
Previous : 5810.61		
Frankfurt		
AEG	325.50	320.50
Allianz Hold	2675	2620
Altana	435.50	424
Asko	704	702
BASF	312	303.50
Bayer	317.50	306.80
Bay. Hypo bank	427	417
Bay Vereinsbk	402	394
BBC	630	608
BHF Bank	470	453
BMW	654	636.50
Commerzbank	310.70	300.50
Continental	330	311
Daimler Benz	919.50	907
Degussa	520	503.50
Dt Babcock	214	210.50
Deutsche Bank	824.50	804
Douglas	811	797
Dresdner Bank	421	417
Feldmuehle	526	525
Harpener	465	463.50
Henkel	622.50	616
Hochtief	1194	1155
Hoechst	319	300
Hoesch	315	305.50
Holzmann	1185	1170
Horten	336	320
IWKA	433	430.50
Kali Salz	220	219.80
Karstadt	669	650
Kaufhof	667	650
KHD	272	270
Kloeckner Werke	249.50	241.50
Krupp Stahl	302	294
Linde	910	910
Lufthansa	223	214.50
MAN	455.20	450
Mannesmann	368	356
Metallgesell	666	650
Muench Rueck	2540	2540
Nixdorf	281.50	274
PKI	575	574
Porsche	1010	965
Preussag	417	409.80
PWA	342	332
RWE	453	447
Rheinmetall	348	345
Schering	809	800
SEL	380	371
Siemens	771	768
Thyssen	304.90	294.90
Varta	420	408
Veba	452	445.70
VEW	234.50	228.50
Viag	408	393
Volkswagen	573	558.50
Wella	734	713
DAX Index : 1892.66		
Previous : 1859.56		
FAZ Index : 791.13		
Previous : 772.40		
Helsinki		
Amer A	152	153
Enso-Gutzeit	32.50	32
K.O.P.	44.50	44.50
Kymmene	116	112
Nokia	95	95
Pohjola	N.Q.	—
Stockmann	222	225
United Papers	220	220
Wartsila	430	430
Unitas Index : 658.70		
Previous : 654.58		
Hong Kong		
Bk East Asia	14.70	17.90
Cathay Pacific	8.20	8.10
Cavendish Int'l	3.62	3.52
Cheung Kong	11	10.80
China Light Pwr	13.60	13.50
Dairy Farm Int'l	8.55	8.15
Hang Lung Dev	4.87	4.82
Hang Seng Bank	24.50	24.50
Henderson Land	6.60	6.55
HK Air Eng.	21	20.60
HK China Gas	22	21.90
HK Electric	8.40	8.30
HK Land	7.50	7.40
HK Realty Trust	4.62	4.50
HK Shang Bank	7.50	7.50
HK Shang Htls	4.65	4.57
HK Telecomm	5.55	5.45
HK Ferry	5.25	5.30
Hutch Whampoa	9.05	8.90
Hysan Dev.	7.17	7.16
Jardine Math.	25.70	25.40
Jardine Str Hld	14.90	14.60
Kowloon Motor	6.95	6.90
Mandarin Orient	5.75	5.70
Miramar Hotel	6.90	6.75
New World Dev	10.90	10.80
SHK Props	13.70	13.70
Stelux	3.15	3.12
Swire Pac A	15.90	16
Tai Cheung Prps	3.97	3.95
TVE	0.93	0.84
Wharf Hold	7.50	7.40
Wing On Co	6.80	6.70
Winsor Ind.	7.50	7.50
World Int'l	3.45	3.42
Hang Seng Index : 2939.25		
Previous : 2918.84		
Johannesburg		
AECI	17.50	17.50
Altech	74	74
Anglo Amer Corp	127.50	126.50
Barlows	48.25	48.90
Blyvoor	14	14
Buffels	57.50	55
GFSA	95	95.50
Harmony	35.75	36.25
Highveld Steel	16	15.25
Kloof	41	40.75
Nedbank Grp	11.70	11.65
Rusplat	73	73
SA Brews	36.50	36
St Helena	39	42
Sasol	13.80	14.10
Welkom	26	29.90
Western Deep	167	163
Composite Stock Index : 3157		
Previous : 3152		
London		
Allied Lyons	4.82	4.80
Anglo Am Gld	41.87	41.87
AA Corp	21.37	20.37
Asda-MFI Gp	1.14	1.12
Ass Brit Foods	3.98	4
Barclays	5.50	5.47
Bass	9.83	9.85
B.A.T.	8.08	8.07
Blue Circle	2.36	2.30
BOC Group	5.35	5.33
Boots	2.78	2.79
Bowater	4.53	4.53
BAe	5.27	5.20
BAA	3.80	3.85
Brit Airways	2	1.96
British Gas	2.30	2.29
BP	3.48	3.46
British Steel	1.36	1.36
Brit Telecom	3.07	3.07
BTR	4.15	4.18
Burmah Oil	6.48	6.57
Cable Wire	5.58	5.55
Cadbury Sch	3.35	3.35
Charter Cons	4.53	4.55
Comm Union	5.10	5.02
Cookson	2.40	2.43
Courtaulds	3.84	3.84
Dalgety	3.76	3.80
De Beers	18.62	17
Dixons	1.28	1.26
Driefontein	13.75	13.12
Eurotunnel	5.53	5.73
Fisons	3.35	3.29
Gen Acc F	11.37	11.37
GEC	2.18	2.23
GKN	4	3.91
Glaxo	7.45	7.33
Grand Met	5.98	5.90
Gt Univ Stores	14.25	14.25
GRE	2.48	2.43
Guinness	6.62	6.62
Hanson Tr	2.31	2.30
Hawker Sidd	6.44	6.32
ICI	10.70	10.70
Kingfisher	2.87	2.83
Land Sec	4.95	4.93
Legal Gen Grp	3.95	3.94
Lloyds Bank	2.89	2.89
Lonrho	2.82	2.80
Lucas Ind	5.95	6.02
Marks Sp	2.10	2.07
Maxwell	2.06	2.09
MB Group	2.16	2.16
Midland Bk	3.60	3.66
NatWest	3.38	3.36
Pearson Grp	7.18	7.25
P and O	6.20	6.08
Pilkington	2.17	2.17
Prudential	2.12	2.10
Racal Elec	2.30	2.31
Randfontein $	8.50	—
Rank Org	7.90	7.87
Reed Intl	4.25	4.22
Reuters	10.68	10.63
Rolls Royce	1.74	1.72
Royal Dutch	46	45.12
RTZ	5.28	5.18
Saatchi	2.25	2.22
Sainsbury	2.45	2.45
Sears Holds	1.05	1.04
Shell	4.89	4.82
Skbeec	5.30	5.30
STC	2.38	2.64
Std Chart Bk	6.17	6.07
Storehouse	1.17	1.15
Sun Alliance	3.15	3.14
Tate and Lyle	3.08	3.08
Tesco	2.05	2
Thorn EMI	7.42	7.38
T.I. Group	4.25	4.25
Trafalgar Hse	3.38	3.34
THF	2.98	2.88
Ultramar	2.80	2.80
Unilever	6.58	6.45
Utd Biscuits	3.43	3.35
Vickers	2	2.01
War Loan 3½	31.68	34
Wellcome	6.87	6.80
Woolworth	59	59
F.T. 30 Index : 1836.60		
Previous : 1832.40		
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 2305.90		
Previous : 2313.80		
Madrid		
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	711	718
Banco Central	910	910
Bco. Santander	4950	4980
Banesto	4600	4610
Dragados	2535	2535
Iberduero	647	649
Telefonica	863	861
S.E. General Index : 283.55		
Previous : 283.85		
Milan		
Banco Comm	4935	4880
Bastogi	351	349
Ciga hotels	5218	5150
CIR	4840	4780
Cred Ital	2751	2715
Enimont	1515	1491
Eridania	8735	8700
Ferruzzi Fin.	2950	2901
Ferruzzi Agr.	2395	2325
Fiat SPA	10250	10110
Generali	39650	39200
IFI	26230	25750
Italcem	12690	12500
Italgas	2945	2890
Italmobiliare	2060a	2005a
Mediobanca	18700	18400
Montedison	1922	1891
NBA	2100	2100
Olivetti	6789	6700
Pirelli	2730	2695
RAS	24850	24500
Rinascente	7375	7200
Saipem	3480	3400
SIP	1389	1440
SME	3788	3690
Snia	2668	2615
Standa	33150	32950
Stet	5050	4941
Toro Assi Risp	20700	20540
a: x 100.		
MIB current index : 984		
Previous : 970		
Montreal		
Alcan Aluminum	23⅜	24
Bank Montreal	28⅝	28¾
Bell Canada	43⅛	43⅝
Bombardier A	15¼	15⅛
Bombardier B	15⅛	15⅛
Cambior	18½	18⅝
Cascades	4½	4.60
CB Pak	N.Q.	—
Dominion Text A	14½	15⅛
Donohue	16½	16¼
MacMillan Bl	17⅝	17⅝
Memotec	9⅝	9½
Natl Bk Canada	10⅝	10⅞
Noverco	12⅝	12½
Power Corp.	15½	15⅝
Provigo	9⅝	9⅝
Quebec Tel	15⅛	15½
Quebecor A	12	12⅝
Quebecor B	11½	11
Videotron	14⅛	14¼
Industrials Index : 1646.78		
Previous : 1644.28		
Paris		
Accor	855	856
Air Liquide	631	637
Avions Dassault	547	523
Bancaire (Cie)	512	517
BIC	656	658
Bongrain	2871	2930
Bouygues	570	568
BSN-GD	721	715
Carrefour	3250	3257
Cerus	409	403
C.G.E.	558	548
Chargeurs	1128	1121
Club Med	700	700
Dumez	830	835
Elf-Aquitaine	591	586
Europe 1	1259	1225
Gen. Eaux	2086	2085
Hachette	378	370
Havas	1456	1442
Imetal	280	284
Lafarge Coppee	339	340
Legrand	3250	3190
Oreal (L')	4470	4474
L.V.M.H.	4845	4739
Matra	345	347.50
Merlin Gerin	4851	4845
Michelin	134.80	133.70
Moulinex	131	129
Occidentale	795	788
Paribas	639	625
Pernod-Ricard	1365	1368
Perrier	1541	1496
Peugeot	735	726
Printemps (Au)	627	604
Radiotechnique	650	640
Raff. St. Louis	1505	1507
Redoute (La)	3057	3085
Roussel Uclaf	2049	2106
Saint Gobain	555	545
Sanofi	1015	1031
Skis Rossignol	1090	1070
Societ. Generale	560	548
Suez	431	430
Telemecanique	4300	4380
Thomson-CSF	135.50	136.90
Total	557	550
Valeo	706	680
CAC 40 Index : 1871.12		
Previous : 1856.86		
Sao Paulo		
Banco do Brasil	19.50	19.30
Bradesco	0.98	0.92
Brahma	1.85	1.80
Paranapanema	1.03	1.015
Petrobras	116.50	113
Vale Rio Doce	305	282
Varig	21	21
Bovespa Index : 17893		
Previous : 16792		
Singapore		
Cerebos	N.Q.	—
City Dev.	3.46	3.42
DBS	13.30	13.40
Fraser Neave	9.40	9.90
Genting	8.75	8.50
Harrisons Plant	1.49	1.48
Haw Par	2.99	3
Hume	3.32	3.26
Inchcape	3.70	3.90
Keppel	7.45	7.40
KL Kepong	3.26	3.22
Lum Chang	N.Q.	1.77
Malayan Bankg	9.50	9.55
OCBC	9.80	9.75
OUB	4.72	4.60
OUE	9.05	9
Sembawang	7.15	7.20
Shangrila	10.10	10.10
Sime Darby	3.08	3.06
SIA	14.40	14.60
S'pore Land	14.70	14.60
S'pore Press	8.25	8.15
Sing Steamship	3.72	3.70
Straits Trading	3.80	3.80
UOB	5.90	5.95
United Overseas	2.21	2.23
Straits Times Ind. : 1584.77		
Previous : 1579.33		
Stockholm		
AGA	250	240
Alfa Laval	215	190
Asea	720	705
Astra -A	380	370
Atlas Copco	285	290
Electrolux B	268	265
Ericsson	880	880
Esselte-A	225	225
Handelsbanken	184	182
Pharmacia-A	224	224
Norsk Hydro	202	196
Saab-Scania	315	320
Sandvik	245	270
SCA-A	110	110
S-E. Banken	81	78
Skandia Int-A	250	250
Skanska	520	520
SKF	145	143
Stora	270	260
Volvo	385	384
Affaersvaerlden : 1148.30		
Previous : 1137.46		
Sydney		
ANZ	5.74	5.74
BHP	9.98	9.94
Bond	N.Q.	—
Boral	3.94	3.88
Bougainville	1.85	1.15
Coles Myer	7.86	7.90
Comalco	3.98	3.88
CRA	12.20	12.05
CSR	5.46	5.50
Dunlop	5.22	5.18
Elders IXL	2.28	2.36
ICI Australia	5.98	5.96
Magellan	1.65	1.50
MIM	2.21	2.23
Nat Aust Bank	6.52	6.50
News Corp	11.20	10.90
N Broken Hill	2.35	2.41
Poseidon	3.05	3.05
QCT Resources	1.58	1.56
Santos	4.52	4.42
TNT	2.57	2.60
Western Mining	5.68	5.80
Westpac Banking	5.62	5.64
Woodside	3.10	3.11
All Ordinaries Index : 1641.50		
Previous : 1638.50		
Tokyo		
Akai Electr	1010	1010
Asahi Chemical	1170	1160
Asahi Glass	2160	2140
Bank of Tokyo	1810	1780
Bridgestone	1640	1650
Canon	1710	1810
Casio	1620	1450
C.Itoh	1100	1090
Dai Nippon Print	2330	2330
Daiwa House	2520	2460
Daiwa Securities	2130	2110
Fanuc	8240	8280
Fuji Bank	3480	3450
Fuji Photo	4480	4290
Fujitsu	1560	1580
Hitachi	1560	1590
Hitachi Cable	1260	1270
Honda	1780	1770
Ito Yokado	4400	4380
Japan Air Lines	17000	17100
Kajima	2120	2090
Kansai Power	4480	4490
Kawasaki Steel	775	791
Kirin Brewery	1980	1970
Komatsu	1200	1180
Kubota	1160	1140
Kyocera	4600	4680
Matsu Elec Inds	2240	2260
Matsu Elec Wks	2040	2100
Mitsubishi Bk	2980	2970
Mitsubishi Kasei	969	955
Mitsubishi Elec	1100	1090
Mitsubishi Hev	1100	1090
Mitsubishi Corp	1730	1770
Mitsui and Co	1170	1150
Mitsukoshi	2400	2420
Mitsumi	1230	1250
NEC	1980	2020
NGK Insulators	1650	1670
Nikko Securities	1760	1750
Nippon Kogaku	1580	1620
Nippon Oil	1670	1660
Nippon Steel	715	706
Nippon Yusen	1090	1110
Nissan	1360	1350
Nomura Sec	3160	3110
NTT (SF)	14234	14188
Olympus Optical	1620	1610
Pioneer	4120	4030
Ricoh	1250	1250
Sanyo Elec	975	973
Sharp	1950	1960
Shimazu	1430	1430
Shinetsu Chem	1770	1790
Sony	8360	8400
Sumitomo Bk	3420	3410
Sumitomo Chem	872	880
Sumi Marine	1410	1400
Sumitomo Metal	802	796
Taisei Corp	1560	1540
Taisho Marine	1420	1410
Takeda Chem	2260	2280
TDK	6260	6200
Teijin	925	921
Tokyo Marine	2010	1990
Tokyo Elec Pw	5650	5660
Toppan Printing	2220	2220
Toray Ind.	775	773
Toshiba	1220	1220
Toyota	2520	2520
Yamaichi Sec	1750	1730
Nikkei 225 : 37460		
Previous : 37471		
New Index : 2744		
Previous : 2742		
Toronto		
Abitibi Price	15⅛	15⅜
Agnico Eagle	11⅛	11⅝
Air Canada	10	9⅝
Alberta Energy	19¼	19⅜
Am Barrick Res	21⅝	22⅛
BCE	43⅛	N.Q.
BCED	0.47	0.49
Bk Nova Scotia	14½	14⅝
BC Gas	14⅛	14⅛
BC Phone	17⅝	18
BP Canada	20⅛	20⅝
Bramalea	18⅝	18⅝
Brunswick	9⅝	10
CAE	7½	7⅝
Campeau	2.76	2.76
CIBC	26⅞	26⅝
Canadian Pacific	25⅛	25⅜
Can Packers	15⅛	N.Q.
Can Tire A	22⅝	22⅝
Cantor	26⅛	26⅛
Cara	16⅝	16⅜
CCL Ind B	9⅛	9⅛
Cineplex	8	8
Cominco	24⅛	24⅛
Conwest Expl A	13⅛	N.Q.
Corona A	10⅝	10⅝
Denison Min B	2½	2⅝
Dickenson Min A	6⅛	6⅛
Dofasco	24⅛	24⅛
Dylex A	6⅛	6⅛
Echo Bay Mines	20	22⅝
Equity Silver A	3.90	3.85
FCA Intl	10⅛	10⅛
Fed Ind A	13	13
Fletcher Chall A	16⅛	16⅛
FPI	5⅛	5⅜
GoldCorp	6⅛	6
Grafton Group	N.Q.	5½
Gulf Cda Res	17⅛	17⅛
Hees Intl	26⅝	26⅝
Hemlo Gld Mines	19⅛	19⅛
Hollinger	12⅛	12⅛
Horsham	11⅝	12
Hudson Bay	N.Q.	7⅝
Imasco	34⅛	34⅛
Inco	29⅝	28⅛
Interhome	46	46
Jannock	18⅝	18½
Labatt	22	22
Loblaw Co	14⅛	14⅝
Mackenzie	8⅝	8⅝
Magna Intl A	7⅛	7⅛
Maritime	17⅝	17⅝
Mark Res	12	12⅛
MacLean Hunt X	N.Q.	—
Molson A	36⅛	36⅝
Noma Ind A	N.Q.	—
Noranda	21½	N.Q.
Noranda Forest	13⅝	13
Norcen Energy	27	26⅝
Nova Corp	7¼	7⅜
Oshawa	30⅛	31⅛
Pagurin A	8	8
Placer Dome	22⅝	22⅝
Poco Petroleum	8	7⅝
PWA Corp	11⅛	11⅛
Quebec Sturgeon	N.Q.	1.48
Rayrock	10	10
Renaissance	28⅛	28
Rogers B	7⅝	7⅝
Rothmans	N.Q.	68⅝
Royal Bank Can	22⅛	21⅝
Royal TrustCo	14⅛	15⅛
Sceptre Res	4.20	4⅛
Scott's Hosp	13⅝	13⅝
Seagram	91⅝	91½
Sears Can	12⅛	12
Shell Can	41⅛	41⅝
Sherritt Gordon	8⅛	8⅛
SHL Systemhse	9⅛	9⅛
Southam	26	26
Spar Aerospace	10⅛	10⅛
Stelco A	20⅛	20⅛
Teck B	24⅛	24⅛
Thomson News	15⅛	15⅛
Toronto Domn	17⅛	17⅛
Torstar B	30⅛	30⅛
TransAlta Util	13⅛	13⅛
TransCda Pipe	17⅝	17⅝
Trilon Finl A	19⅛	19⅛
Trimac	7⅝	7⅝
Trizec A	22⅛	22⅛
Turbo Resources	0.44	0.44
Unicorp A	4.35	4.30
Woodward's Ltd	2⅛	2⅛
TSE 300 Index : 3733.10		
Previous : 3735.40		
Zurich		
Adia Intl	1415	1410
Alusuisse	1374	1374
Bank Leu	3300	3300
Brown Boveri	5830	5810
Ciba Geigy	3410	3385
CS Holding	2420	2420
Elektrow	3010	3000
Fischer	2040	2060
Interdiscount	4030	3975
Jacobs Suchard	6650	6425
Jelmoli	2250	2250
Landis Gyr	1455	1470
Moevenpick	5200	5200
Nestle	8950	8930
Oerlikon-B	875	870
Pargesa Hld	1580	1595
Roche Holding B	3855	3810
Sandoz	2010	1990
Schindler	5550	5400
Sulzer	630	612
Surveillance	4780	4625
Swissair	1160	1160
SBC	342	339
Swiss Reinsur	584	591
Swiss Volksbank	1675	1650
Union Bank	4045	4070
Winterthur	4250	4210
Zurich Ins	1850	1825
SBS Index : 655.40		
Previous : 651.50		

ESCORTS & GUIDES

INTERNATIONAL ESCORT SERVICE
Head office in New York
1301 Broadway, Ste 1300, NYC 10001
212-765-7896
MAJOR CREDIT CARDS AND CHECKS ACCEPTED

MERCEDES
V.I.P. ESCORT AGENCY
9 AM TILL MIDNIGHT - 7 DAYS
MAJOR CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED
TEL: LONDON
(01) 351 6666

LONDON
Portman Escort Agency
67 Chiltern Street
London W1
Tel: 486 3724 or 486 1158
All major credit cards accepted

ZURICH AMANDA AGENCY

Bond Sells Chile Phone Stake

Reuters

HONG KONG — Bond Corp. International said Friday it had agreed in principle to sell its controlling interest in Chile's largest phone company to Telefónica of Spain for $391 million.

Bond International held 53.16 percent of Compañía de Teléfonos de Chile SA's paid-up capital and 48.77 percent of subscribed capital as of June 30, 1989, according to the company's 1989 annual report.

Bond International is held 66 percent by Australia's Bond Corp Holdings Ltd., the flagship of Alan Bond's listening empire. T.I. Telefónica Internacional de España SA is Spain's largest telecommunications company, and CTC is the largest telephone operator in Chile.

The cash available to Bond International following repayment of all financing associated with its acquisition of the stake in CTC will be approximately $343 million. If the conditions of the agreement are met, completion is expected by mid-April.

"The price to be paid by Telefónica is significantly in excess of the prevailing market price," said the statement.

"Directors are currently considering the overall question of the future direction of BCIL and we will be keeping shareholders fully informed of developments," it added.

After the disposal of CTC, the remaining assets of Bond International are a 50 percent interest in a 284-hectare site in Italy and an 85 percent interest in a brewery in Huizhou, China, near Guangzhou.

Telefónica will pay the agreed amount with the release of zero-coupon bonds and cash held at completion date by Bond International subsidiaries involved in holding the CTC investment.

Meanwhile, Telefónica said Friday that it was issuing domestic bonds for a total of 20 billion pesetas ($184.7 million) to help finance an ambitious investment effort. Nearly half of the total amount, which could be later increased to 30 billion pesetas, will be in zero-coupon bonds, a spokesman said.

The remainder, with maturities of 10, 15 and 20 years, which is unusual for Spain, will all pay an annual coupon of 12.6 percent.

Telefónica is issuing 350 million pesetas of bonds with a 12.6 percent coupon and 420 million zero-coupon bonds, both over 20 years, the largest amount ever issued in the Spanish market over such a maturity, the spokesman said. Each 20-year issue could be later increased to 700 million pesetas.

Telefónica unveiled earlier this week bold plans to spend 3 trillion pesetas over the next three years to build up its network and improve services.

Banco Hispaño Americano and Banco Santander de Negocios are joint lead managers for the six bond issues, all issued at par. The public offer will take place from Feb. 17 to Feb. 26.

Redemption value on the zero-coupon bonds will be 336.154 percent of par for a 6.375 billion peseta, 10-year issue, 613.338 percent of par for a 2.485 billion, 15-year issue and 1,069.470 percent of par for the 20-year issue.

Hardy Buys Winery In Southern France

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ADELAIDE, Australia — Hardy Wine Co., one of Australia's three largest wine producers, said on Friday it had bought a winery in France's largest wine region and planned to produce its first vintage next September.

Wayne Jackson, group managing director, said the company had bought the idle La Baume winery, in southwestern France's Languedoc region, for an undisclosed price and had begun to upgrade the winery to Australian winemaking standards.

The renamed Hardy La Baume, set on 68 hectares of vineyards near Beziers, would produce its first Australian-run vintage in September. An Australian winemaker will be brought in to work with French staff and management.

"We believe that with sophisticated equipment and Australian winemakers we will produce a different style," Mr. Jackson said. "We hope to create a new niche market." Sales would be directed at Britain, the United States, Japan and Europe, including France.

"The French are shaking their heads and are saying all this will never work, but it will because it works here and the climate is the same," a spokesman for Hardy's said. *(AFP, Reuters)*

Feldt Retires In Sweden After Defeat Of Proposal

By David Bartal
Special to the Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — Kjell-Olof Feldt, Sweden's finance minister for eight years, withdrew from political life on Friday after a package of drastic economic measures was defeated in the parliament.

The rejection of the economic measures, which included a freeze on wages and prices, led to the resignation Thursday of the Social Democratic government.

News of the resignation of Mr. Feldt, the architect of a planned restructuring of the Swedish tax system, was greeted gloomily in Stockholm financial circles.

"The business community is now scared, disappointed and frightened," said Hasse Olsson, chief editor of Dagens Industri, Sweden's largest business newspaper.

"Mr. Feldt was regarded as a bridge between the business community and the Social Democratic Party," Mr. Olsson said. "Now that he is gone, there is a lack of confidence."

The Social Democrats have governed in Sweden for 52 of the past 58 years.

"It is difficult to see who can replace him," said Nils Lundgren, the chief economist at FK Banken.

Mr. Feldt will be replaced in a caretaker government by the deputy finance minister, Odd Engstrom. But it is doubtful whether Mr. Engstrom can quickly fill Mr. Feldt's shoes. In a poll taken this month of chief executives of major Swedish companies, 65 percent of those queried said they had large confidence in Mr. Feldt.

Mr. Feldt said Friday that his retirement from politics had long been planned and that he was "totally supportive of the proposals which brought down the government."

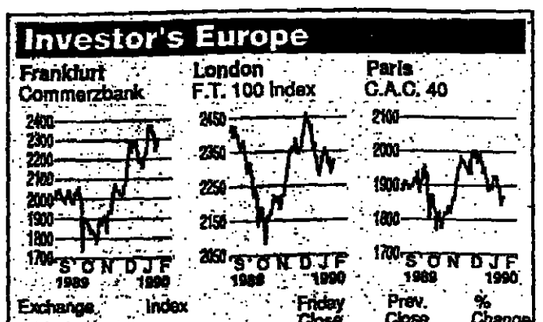
However, the trade union confederation newspaper, LO-Tidningen, maintained Friday that Mr. Feldt had "wanted more long-term and effective measures than a price and wage freeze."

"He wanted to cut public expenses in a way that the left wing of the Social Democratic Party would have regarded as rightist," the paper said.

Mr. Lundgren said it would now be more difficult than ever for a Social Democratic government to turn over parts of Sweden's huge public sector to the private market.

"There is some concern that the Swedish government may be taking a turn to the left," said Gordon MacLean, an analyst with Swiss Bank Corp. in London. "I've had clients call up and ask if they should be looking for bargains in Sweden. I've told them to wait to see what happens with the government."

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Friday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS General	110.30	109.60	+0.64
Brussels	Stock Index	5890.53	5810.61	+1.38
Frankfurt	Commerzbank	2308.20	2261.60	+2.06
Frankfurt	DAX	1893.66	1850.96	+2.31
Helsinki	UNITAS	858.70	856.50	+0.34
London	Financial Times 30	1836.60	1822.40	+0.78
London	FT-SE 100	2325.90	2313.80	+0.52
Madrid	General Index	283.55	283.05	+0.18
Milan	MIB	984	970	+1.44
Paris	CAC 40	1871.12	1856.86	+0.77
Stockholm	Affaersvaerlden	1148.30	1137.40	+0.96
Zurich	SBS	655.60	651.90	+0.57

Sources: AFP International Herald Tribune

Eurotunnel Is Ordered To Pay Its Contractors

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — A commercial court in the town of Nanterre near Paris ordered Eurotunnel SA to pay 600 million French francs ($104.2 million) claimed by its contractors Trans Manche Link, a court official said on Friday.

Judge Jean Le Roux, deputy president of the Nanterre Commercial Tribunal, told attorneys for Eurotunnel that "There is a debt, I order you to pay."

The case was opened after Eurotunnel's bankers denied it permission to draw on a new line of credit because of a dispute with Trans-Manche Link over proposed management changes.

Analysts said that the suit was filed to gain payments for work on the cross-channel link that were not made because of the freeze.

Trans Manche Link, under the terms of its contract, is not allowed to issue comments to the press and no spokesman for Eurotunnel was immediately available for comment.

Eurotunnel recently announced changes in its management, moving Alastair Morton, head of the consortium's British arm, from co-chairman to vice-chairman and chief executive. However, the shift has not yet been approved by Trans Manche Link, which refused to sign on Jan. 10.

Banks funding Eurotunnel have refused to provide it with credit unless the new accord is signed by the contractor, raising the prospect of work stopping in the tunnel.

Eurotunnel last week signed an agreement with a banking syndicate for loans of up to four billion French francs, replacing earlier agreements for borrowings up to 2.5 billion francs, a company spokesman said earlier on Friday.

Since the borrowing rights were blocked, Eurotunnel shares have traded heavily in London and on the Paris bourse.

Its shares closed yesterday at 56.90 francs, 0.80 francs higher on the day. In London, Eurotunnel closed 20 pence lower at 553 pence ($3.26).

Analysts said that the suit put pressure on the Eurotunnel consortium to agree to management changes suggested by the contractors. Some observers believe the dispute could lead to the resignation of Mr. Morton, but Eurotunnel said this week that its bankers had approved the management changes. *(Reuters, AFP, UPI)*

Volkswagen Sales Hit Record High in 1989

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WOLFSBURG, West Germany — Volkswagen AG said Friday that vehicle sales rose to a record 2.94 million last year and that the company expected to show at strong rise in 1989 net profit.

"Because of the good business in the group, we expect profits that are significantly higher than the year before," VW said in an interim report to stockholders.

In 1988, VW posted a 30.4 percent rise group net profit to 779.9 million Deutsche marks ($465 million). Analysts expect VW to have earned a group profit of more than 1 billion DM in 1989.

VW said revenue last year rose by 6 billion DM to a provisional 65 billion DM. After the report, VW shares rose 14.50 DM to close at 573 DM.

VW said it had sold 2.14 million vehicles in Europe last year, maintaining its leading position there for the fifth year running. Geographically, VW said, the biggest sales increases came its major foreign markets: Italy, Spain and France.

With overall production of 2.9 million vehicles last year, VW said, the performance "strengthened its position as the European No. 1 and the fourth-ranking vehicle maker in the world."

The Passat and SEAT models and commercial vehicles showed the strongest sales growth last year. But domestic sales remained almost static at 854,000.

The company's most difficult market remained the United States, where sales fell 19 percent to 184,000 vehicles.

VW sold a total of 371,000 vehicles in Latin America, up by 1.3 percent compared with the year before. But there was a mixed performance in the area's different markets.

A strike at VW's Autolatina joint venture with Ford Motor Co. meant that the plant's deliveries fell 6.3 percent to 286,000 vehicles. VW group sales in Mexico, however, rose by more than 40 percent to 85,000.

VW said its work force rose 3 percent worldwide to 261,000 last year, the main reason being a rise in the number of employees at its Mexican unit. *(Reuters, AFP)*

German, Spanish Banks Mull Banco Roma Stake

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Commerzbank AG and Banco Hispano-Americano are both considering taking a stake in Banco di Roma, a state-controlled Italian bank, sources at the West German and Spanish banks said Friday.

Commerzbank sources said the bank might take a small stake in Banco di Roma, provided that talks by the state-owned Italian merchant bank, Istituto Mobiliare Italiano, to purchase a stake in Banco di Roma bear fruit.

State holding company Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale has not commented on news reports saying that IMI has agreed to take about a 25 percent stake in Banco di Roma are near conclusion.

If the talks are successful, Commerzbank could take a stake of around 5 percent in Banco di Roma through IMI, the Commerzbank sources said. The final decision rests with the Italian government, the sources said.

"It could be easier for Commerzbank to deal with IMI on a bank-to-basis rather than for us to deal with a large state-owned holding company," said a spokesman for Commerzbank.

Last year, another IRI bank, Banca Commerciale Italiana, tried to arrange a swap of a 2 percent with France's Paribas, but was blocked at the last minute by IRI in what many Italian observers considered a political move.

In Madrid, a spokesman for Banco Hispano Americano said it was in exploratory talks on acquiring a Banco di Roma stake.

The spokesman said discussions began this year and could result in the Spanish bank acquiring between 10 and 15 percent of Banco di Roma.

Banco di Roma, together with Hispano Americano, Commerzbank AG and Crédit Lyonnais form the Europartners group.

The Hispano spokesman said the possible stake in Banco di Roma was in line with closer cooperation within the Europartners concept ahead of the unified European market in 1992, but that talks had not yet reached a definitive stage.

The Hispano spokesman said it was not yet clear whether the stake in Banco di Roma would be achieved through a share exchange between the two banks. The Spanish bank already has a 5 percent stake in Commerzbank, which in turn holds 10 percent in Hispano. *(Reuters, IHT)*

U.K. Inflation in January Higher Than Expected

Reuters

LONDON — Britain's inflation, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's main economic enemy, was unchanged in January at an annual rate of 7.7 percent for the third consecutive month, but the figure was higher than forecast.

The worse-than-expected figures sparked fears of a new inflationary spiral in the coming months, which could take the annual inflation rate above 8 percent, particularly given the effect of a new rise in mortgage rates by some building societies this week.

If all building societies follow suit, it would mean a 0.3 percent to 0.4 percent increase in the annual inflation rate.

Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative government has tried to fight inflation by doubling base interest rates to 15 percent in less than two years to dampen consumer spending.

But inflation is proving difficult to choke off, and has come down little from the 8.3 percent peak in May and June last year.

The latest figures, coming as the chancellor of the Exchequer John Major prepares his 1990/91 budget due next month, will strengthen government arguments that high interest rates, although unpopular, must stay.

Budapest Plant Is Shut Down

Agence France-Presse

BUDAPEST — Hungary's Ikarus vehicle plant was forced to stop production and lay off 10,000 workers on Friday because of the government's decision to halt exports to East bloc trading partners, the MTI news agency said.

The workers will receive 80 percent of their normal salaries while the factory is closed, management said. The closure could last between three and seven weeks.

Ikarus already owes one billion forints ($15.7 million) to Csepel, its main provider of vehicle components, and cannot cover its loans.

Royal Buys Portuguese Bank Stake

Reuters

LONDON — Royal Bank of Scotland Group PLC said it was paying £48.8 million ($82.7 million) for a 19.90 percent stake in Banco de Comercio & Industria SA of Portugal.

Banco de Comercio is one of the few privately owned Portuguese commercial banks, Royal Bank said in a statement.

The investment was made in conjunction with Banco de Santander SA, which has increased its stake in Banco de Comercio to 29.90 percent, giving the two partners a majority. Royal Bank did not say what Santander's previous stake was.

Santander and Royal Bank at the end of 1988 formed a European partnership aimed at supporting each other as independent banks ahead of the single market in 1993. Santander is the single largest shareholder of Royal Bank, with a 9.9 percent stake, while the Scottish bank owns about 2.5 percent of the Spanish bank. Last July, the two formed a Gibraltar-based bank.

Royal Bank said the acquisition was the latest step in its European strategy to meet the overseas needs of U.K. customers and secure new sources of profit abroad.

The Scottish bank's profit fell 26 percent in the financial year ended Sept. 30, largely due to increased provisions against loans to Third World countries.

Banco de Comercio, established in 1986, has 23 branches in northern and central Portugal serving mainly corporate customers and wealthy individuals. It plans to eventually have nationwide coverage, increasing its network to 50 branches by 1993.

The bank's pretax profit was £15.2 million in 1989, up from £6.3 million the previous year. Total assets were £428.3 million in 1989.

Banco de Comercio is conservatively managed with an outstanding growth record and prospects, Royal Bank said, adding that the Portuguese bank had a large customer base.

Analysts have considered Royal Bank itself to be a takeover candidate, and its stock has risen sharply several times on rumors in recent months that a Continental European concern was building a stake. Last month, the Kuwait Investment Office sold part of its 6.06 percent stake to Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society.

h Economy Seen

data was confused because "things are not as bad as the producers figures seem, nor as good as the trade figures seem," said Cynthia Latta, senior financial economist at DRI Inc.

In New York, the dollar jumped after the announcement of the low-er December trade gap, but then fell sharply on profit-taking after the industrial production figures were announced.

Stocks rose and then fell back before the Washington's birthday weekend took over as the primary influence.

Traders covered short positions to protect themselves on Monday when most world markets except those in the United States will be open.

ults Hit Shares

Hewlett-Packard Co. fell sharply sults for the quarter ending Jan. 0 a share to $43.75.

timates have taken into account dustry, the Hewlett-Packard pe-nts below expectations, and the ntinued sluggish performance o

ties Inc. had downgraded Hew-

ond Futures

orp. Friday said it will phase out the Chicago Board of Trade and lay off 29 people.

ia said the company will sell mos

obert S. Cohen, said the decisio eview. He said, however, that th s for its own account.

Blue Arrow Stake

) — Blue Arrow PLC on Friday obile Insurance Co. of Bloomfie million shares, representing a 9.9

:West Investment Bank, a unit of ondon in a private transaction and of NatWest. On Feb. 13, NatWest ake in Blue Arrow to an undisc .6 million.

ush IBM Stock

/all Street analysts made bey ional Business Machines Corp improvement in the company

ober Inc., upgraded the stock t 90 earnings estimate on IBM t jection to $11 from $10.75. It d a number of items.

h & Co., Smith Barney, Harris c also made positive comment

COMPANY RESULTS

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

United States

Campbell Soup

2nd Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	1,720	1,580
Net Inc.	105.00	94.00
Per Share	0.81	0.73
1st Half	1990	1989
Revenue	3,250	2,970
Net Inc.	189.00	164.00
Per Share	1.45	1.27

CIGNA

4th Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	4,140	3,920
Oper Net	194.00	124.00
Oper Share	2.35	1.55
Year	1989	1988
Revenue	15,400	14,800
Oper Net	458.00	391.00
Oper Share	5.68	4.65

Dresser Industries

1st Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	872.60	847.80
Net Inc.	21.40	23.00
Per Share	0.32	0.34

Nets include gains of $120,000 vs $7.1 million and tax credits of $1.8 million vs $1 million.

Ford Motor

4th Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	34,100	23,300
Net Inc.	574.00	1,240.
Per Share	0.68	2.42
Year	1989	1988
Revenue	96,150.	92,450.
Net Inc.	3,840.	5,300.
Per Share	8.22	10.96

General Motors

4th Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	27,490.	28,350.
Net Inc.	701.20	1,460.
Per Share	1.01	2.12
Year	1989	1988
Revenue	112,520.	110,220.
Net Inc.	4,220.	4,840.
Per Share	4.53	7.17

Gillette

4th Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	1,050.	967.70
Net Inc.	79.40	61.50
Per Share	0.68	0.63
Year	1989	1988
Revenue	3,850.	3,600.
Net Inc.	294.70	266.50
Per Share	2.70	2.45

Hewlett-Packard

3rd Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	3,100.	2,600.
Net Inc.	172.00	193.00
Per Share	0.72	0.83

Penney (J.C.) Co.

4th Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	5,540.	4,950.
Net Inc.	347.00	426.00
Per Share	2.95	3.20
Year	1989	1988
Revenue	16,410.	15,360.
Net Inc.	802.00	807.00
Per Share	6.71	6.02

Nets include gain of $139 million.

Bunzl to Divest Graphic Art Units For £27 Million

Reuters

LONDON — Paper maker and distributor Bunzl PLC said Friday it has agreed to sell most of its graphic arts businesses to Hunt Manufacturing Co. of the U.S. for £26.75 million ($45.3 million).

Bunzl said it had also completed the sale of Eesco, its electrical products distribution business, to Eesco's management for $84 million.

Bunzl said the sales were part of its strategy to reshape the company for growth. Bunzl has said it intended to focus on four main businesses: Paper distribution, building materials distribution, filter making and plastics.

The company added that talks over the sale of the rest of its graphic arts and paper making activities were advancing satisfactorily and said proceeds from the disposals would be used to reduce net borrowings.

ADVERTISEMENT

ROTHMANS INTERNATIONAL p.l.c.
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 22 February 1990 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. no. 33 of the CDR's Rothmans International p.l.c. will be payable with Dfls. 29,92 per CDR, repr. 100 shares (re final dividend for the year ending 31.3.1989) 8.8 p. per share. Tax-credit Pat. 2.933 = Dfls. 9,96 per CDR. Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM-DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 14 February, 1990.

RÉPUBLIQUE DE GUINÉE
MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE ET DES RESSOURCES ANIMALES
Secrétariat d'Etat à la Pêche
Office de Développement de la Pêche artisanale et de l'Aquaculture en Guinée (O.D.E.P.A.G.)

PROJET DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA PÊCHE ARTISANALE ET PISCICULTURE

Financement : B.A.D.E.A.

APPEL D'OFFRES INTERNATIONAL Nº 1 :

Concerne la fourniture d'un prototype de pirogue en bois et de divers matériaux de construction navale.

Lot A : Conception et fourniture de quatre (4) gabarits et quatre (4) pirogues en bois construits suivant un plan fourni.

Lot B : Equipements, moteurs, matériaux (excepté le bois), quincaillerie, etc..., pour la construction de 120 Bateaux de pêche artisanale analogues. Les deux (2) lots feront l'objet d'un seul marché.

APPEL D'OFFRES INTERNATIONAL Nº 2 :

Concerne la fourniture de machines, équipements et outils pour chantier naval et ateliers mécaniques.

Lot A : Machines, équipements, outils pour le bois, ainsi que diverses fournitures pour chantier naval.

Lot B : Equipement et outillage pour les ateliers mécaniques.

Lot C : Equipement de manutention et d'entreposage.

Lot D : Un (1) charriot élévateur.

les soummissionnaires peuvent présenter une Offre séparée pour le chantier naval et une Offre séparée pour les ateliers mécaniques.

Retrait : Dossiers disponibles au siège de l'ODEPAG, 6e Ave. de la République
B.P. 1581 - Tél : 44-19-48 ou 44-19-90, Conakry. Télex : 22315 GE PECEL.
à partir du **26 février 1990** contre paiement .

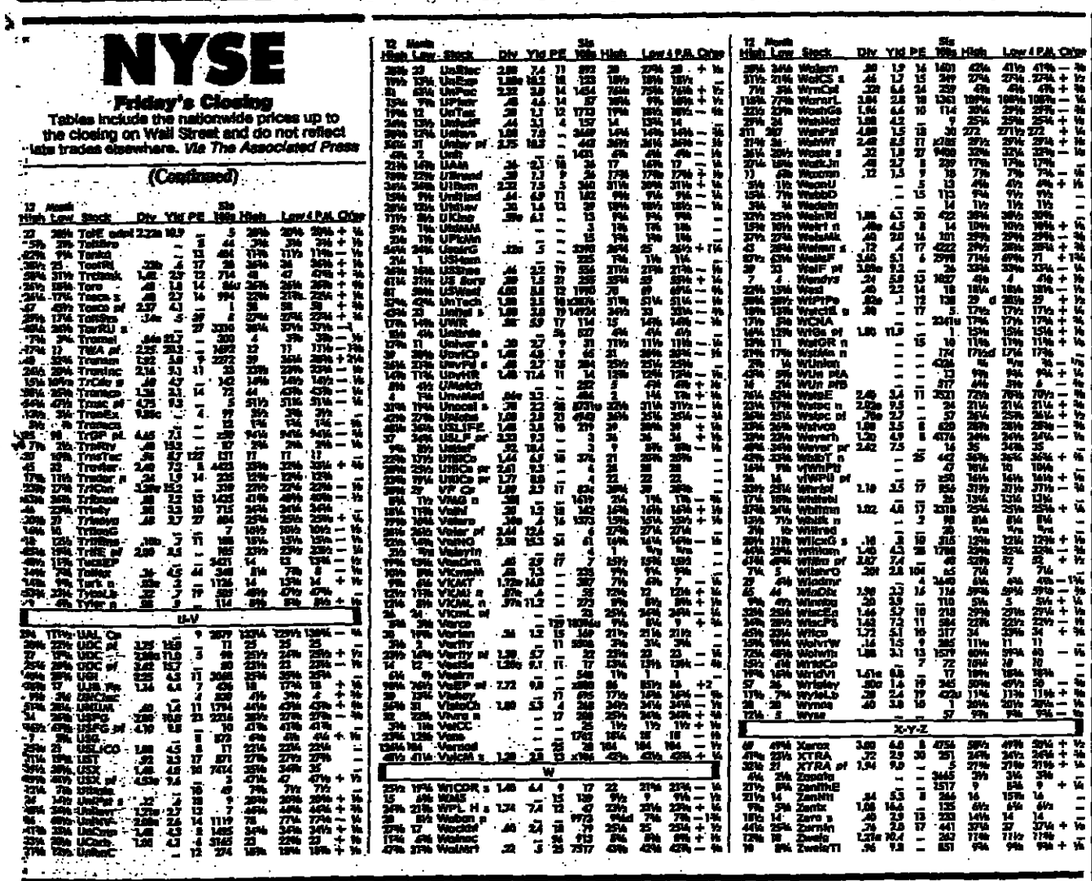
de ..... 150 000 FG ..... FG pour le nº 1
et ..... 200 000 FG ..... FG pour le nº 2

NYSE

Friday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)



ESCORTS & GUIDES

INTERNATIONAL ESCORT SERVICE
Head office in New York
1841 Broadway, Ste 1000, NYC 10023
212-765-7896
MAJOR CREDIT CARDS AND CHECKS ACCEPTED

MERCEDES
V.I.P. ESCORT AGENCY
9 AM TIL MIDNIGHT - 7 DAYS
MAJOR CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED
TEL: LONDON
(01) 351. 6666

LONDON
Parkinson Escort Agency
67 Clifford Street
London W1.
Tel: 486 3724 or 486 1158
All major credit cards accepted

ZURICH AMANDA AGENCY
Higher Grade Service. Tel: ZURICH 365 06 55.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
(Continued From Back Page)

ESCORTS & GUIDES

ARISTOCATS
London Escort Service
3 Shouldham Street, London W1
All major Credit Cards Accepted
Tel: 01-258 0090 (3 LINES)
12 noon - midnight

ULTIMATE '10'
212-688-1741
NEW YORK ESCORT SERVICE

GLAMOUR
Madrid Escort Service. Tel: 711 86 38.

LONDON BRAZILIAN Escorts
Tel: 01 724 5997/91. Open 7 dys.

LONDON PARIS LINK
Anne + Cindy French Exclusive VIP Escort Service. London (01) 351-3152

CAPRICE-NYC
ESCORT SERVICE 212-737-3391

ZURICH SUSAN
ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 01/382 05 80

ZURICH
Caroline Escort Service 01/252 6174

TOKYO "FIRST CLASS" ESCORT
MEMBERSHIP
SERVICE
Tel: 351-7278

DUSSELDORF-COLOGNE & AREA
"Penthouse" High-Class Escort Service.
Tel: 0211 / 49 16 33.
THE BEST IN TOWN

TOKYO TOP ESCORT SERVICE
Major credit cards accepted. Tel: (03) 436-8591.

ROME GIRL ESCORT SERVICE
Telephone 06-4390053.
4pm - 10 pm

FRANKFURT PRIVATE
Sophisticated Escort Service. Call: 069/444 798.

LONDON MARILYN
Lady Companion Escort Service
Tel: 01-286 7671

GENEVA FAVOURITE ESCORT and Guide Service.
Tel: 022/21.97.46.

MILAN VIP Escort Service (2)461125

MILAN & LUGANO EXCLUSIVE
Multilingual Escort Service. Tel: (39-2) 8891479.

FRANKFURT
Princess Escort Service, 7 days.
Tel: 069 / 666 75 64.

BRUSSELS. CATHY High Class Escort Service. Tel: (02) 734-1368 or (02) 733-3321. Credit cards accepted.

MADRID CHRISTIE
Guide Service. Telephone: (341) 571 52 62.

ATHENS EXECUTIVE ESCORT AND Guide Service. 7 days a week, English spoken. Tel: 3641746 Athens

LONDON- BLACK VELVET
Escort/guide service
Tel: 724 2417 or 727 2201

FRANKFURT - "TOP TEN" ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 069/ 55 08 26. THE BEST IN TOWN. Daily from 2pm.

ORIENT JAPANESE CHINESE THAI
Escort service. Days and evenings. Please telephone 603 7194 London.

LONDON 5 STAR INTERNATIONAL
VIP PRIVATE ESCORT SERVICE
TEL 01 589 4765

BO BRUSSELS ESCORT SERVICE
Noon to midnight.
Tel: 769-1690.

LONDON NATASHA
Exclusive Continental Escort Service.
Tel 01-221-4410.

DUESSELDORF - COLOGNE. Private Exclusive Escort and Guide Service.
Tel: 0211/ 61 35 66.

AMSTERDAM BERNADETTE ESCORT Service. Number One. Telephone: (0) 20-327799 or (0) 20-342833.

MUNICH 91 23 14
ESCORT & GUIDE AGENCY.
THE FRIENDLY SERVICE.

GENEVA GINGER'S
Escort Service.
Tel: 022/738 63 26

FRANKFURT SURROUNDINGS
Escort-Guide- Travel Service.
069/628805 or 06101/6810

ZURICH - JENNIFER - ZURICH
Escort Service.
Tel: 01 / 451.1386.

Vienna Young escort service 833371

FRANKFURT
Escort Service
069 / 68 24 05

NASDAQ

Friday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chge
A										
[illegible]										
B-C										
[illegible]										
D-E-F										
[illegible]										
G-H-I										
[illegible]										
J-K-L										
[illegible]										
M-N										
[illegible]										
O-P-Q										
[illegible]										
R-S										
[illegible]										
T-U-V										
[illegible]										
W-X-Y-Z										
[illegible]										

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

IN THE IHT EVERY MONDAY. A CONCISE OVERVIEW OF TRADING ON MAJOR WORLD STOCK MARKETS DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK AND A LOOK AT LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AHEAD. ESSENTIAL READING FOR INVESTORS AND PROFESSIONALS —WORLDWIDE

Credit Cru[illegible]
Taiwan Ra[illegible]

Taiwan Trade With China Hits Record

AME[illegible]

Friday's C[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

February 16th, 1990

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly

ABN BANK I.D.08, P.O. Box 449, Amsterdam
(w) ABN-Aandelenfonds — FL 75.31
(w) ABN-Beleggingsfds Ned. FL 57.34
(w) Aldollar — $ 21.60
(w) Alrenta — FL 153.50
(w) America-Fund (I.E) — $ 161.52
(w) Asian Tigers Fund — $ 33.97
(w) Trans Europe Fund — FL 81.28
(w) Trans Europe Fund — $ 43.17
AIG FUND MANAGEMENT LTD.
(d) AIG Amer. Eq. Trust — $ 23.07
AL-MAL BANK LIMITED.
(w) Investment Units — $ 104.50
(w) Currency Units — $ 104.28
ALPHA ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD.
(m) Alpha Global Fund — $ 430.35
(m) Alpha Arbitrage Fund — $ 253.93
(m) Alpha Hedge Fund — $ 337.60
(w) Heisei Japan Fund — $ 101.58
(w) Nicholas-Applegate Aurelia. $ 149.43
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.
(d) Baerbond — SF 880.00
(d) Conbar — SF 1836.00
(d) Equibaer America — SF 1726.00
(d) Equibaer Europe — SF 1636.00
(d) Equibaer Pacific — SF 1566.00
(d) Stockbar — SF 2141.00
(d) SFR-BAER — SF 940.00
(d) Swissbar — SF 2298.00
BA GATEWAY FUND
(b) Belgium Fixed Income — BFr 9,557
(b) Germany Fixed Income — DM 97.39
(b) Netherlands Fixed Income FL 98.16
(b) US Dollar Fixed Income — US$ 101.06
(b) Japan Equity — US$ 94.73
(b) Pacific Equity — US$ 99.10
(b) Intl Portfolio 'A' — US$ 102.93
(b) Intl Portfolio 'B' — ECU 98.25
BAII MULTICURRENCY
(r) Multicurrency US$ — $ 1,325.27
(r) Multicurrency Ecu — ECU 1,189.60
(r) Multicurrency Yen — Y 276,585.00
(r) Multicurrency FFR — FF 11,342.23
BNP INTERFUNDS
(w) France Capital — FF 11,258.39
(w) Interbond Fund — $ 196.76
(w) Interbelgian Cap Sicav — FB 58,393.00
(w) Intercash — DM N.C.
(w) Intercash — ECU 1,343.16
(w) Intercash — $ N.C.
(w) Intercash — FF 14,054.60
(w) Intercash France Sec. — FF 12,060.66
(w) Intercash France Cap. — FF 11,233.87
(w) Intercurrency US$ — $ 11.2787
(w) Intercurrency DM — DM 31.6466
(w) Intercurrency Sterling — £ 11.4453
(w) Intercurrency Managed — $ 11.0923
(w) Inter Optimum F.B — BF 69,920.00
(w) Interequity French Offer — $ 16.57
(w) Interequity Pacific Offer — $ 22.25
(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer — $ 11.20
(w) Interequity European Class $ 11.81
(w) Interequity Australia Cls. — $ 9.92
BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND
Share Distributor Guernsey 0481 26614
(w) Int'l Equity Fund (Sicav) — $ 12.16
(w) Int'l Bond Fund (Sicav) — $ 10.71
BANQUE INDOSUEZ
(w) Asian Growth Fund — $ 34.82
(w) Asian Income Fund — $ 9.41
(m) Dual Futures Fd. Class A Units $ 101.09
(m) Dual Futures Fd. Class B Units $ 101.00
(w) Diverbond — SF 78.45
(w) FIF Internat. Switzerland — SF 98.43
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.A — $ 19.93
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.B — $ 20.72
(w) FIF Internat. America — $ 13.86
(w) FIF Internat. Pacific — $ 50.86
(w) FIF Internat. Europe — $ 30.80
(w) FIF Internat. Japan — Y 1,346.00
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. A — $ 12.32
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. B — $ 12.32
(w) France International — FF 96.43
(w) France Blue chips No 1 FF 126,752.77
(m) Galaxy Futures Fd Ltd — $ 108.36
(w) Gestion selective — FF 4,521.82
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.A $ 129.11
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.B $ 287.45
(w) Indosuez Multibonds US$ — $ 104.12
(w) Indosuez Multibonds YEN — Y 10,094.00
(w) Indosuez Multibonds DM DM 102.48
(w) IPNA-3 — $ 1120.00
(w) Malacca Fund — $ 15.85
(w) Manila Fund — $ 9.21
(w) The Siam Fund — $ 23.88
(w) Pacific Gold Fund — $ 13.75
BANQUE PRIVEE E. DE ROTHSCHILD
(w) Daiwa Capital E. Fund — $ 1057.48
(w) Daiwa LCF Rothschild — $ 1051.50
(w) Ecu D'Or — ECU 96.86
(w) Hispano Int'l Fund — ECU 10.57
(b) Pri-Tech — $ 1183.35
(b) Source Sicav — $ 11.74
BANQUE E. DE ROTHSCHILD LUX. SA
(b) Cursitor BP Fixed Inc.Fund — DM101.75
(b) Cursitor BP General Fund — DM125.82
(b) Eagle Fund — LF 9236.00
(d) Europe Japan Fund — $ 10.53
(b) Governm. Sec. Fund* — $ 74.38
(w) Leicom — $ 2747.75
(b) Opportunities Fund — $ 1034.67
(b) Prifirst — $ 540.61
(b) Prirop fund — DM 52.17
(w) Rente Plus — BF 5701.00
(t) Select. Horizon Dev. — FF 54702.11
(t) Select. Horizon FF — FF 58363.92
(b) Star Conv.Fund FL — FL 9677.00
(b) Star Conv.Fund USD — $ 101.38
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE-GENEVA
(w) BSS Bond Fund — SF 77.59
(w) BSS Intelsec. — SF 1763.82
(w) BSS Int'l Bond — $ 1.22
(w) BSS Int'l Equity — $ 2.32
B.F.A.C.M.
(w) Ecu Multiplacement — ECU 1187.75
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND
(d) $ Money Market — $ 13.01
(d) Non-$ Money Market — DM 31.32
(d) $ Bond — $ 13.44
(d) Non-$ Bond — DM 29.37
(d) Global Equity — $ 17.64
(d) Global Bond — $ 13.84

(d) Global Bond & Equity — $ 14.95
(d) Prec. Mets/Min. Secs — $ 7.64
B.W MANAGED ASSETS CY. SICAV
(t) Global Bond Fund — ECU 10.52
(t) European Securities Fund — ECU 13.28
(t) French Securities Fund — FF 124.90
(t) North American Secu.Fund — $ 11.49
(t) Pacific Basin Secu. Fund — $ 9.74
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.
(d) Fructilux-Obl.FSES — FF 5,781.75
(d) Fructilux-Obl.Euro — ECU 1,067.20
(w) Fructilux-Act.Fses — FF 1,073.82
(w) Fructilux-Act.Euro — ECU 1,314.00
(d) Fructilux-Tresorier — FF 5,967.72
CALLANDER
(w) Callander Emer. Gr. — $ 109.62
(w) Callander F-Asset — $ 100.34
(w) Callander F-Austria — AS 1,707.54
(w) Callander F-Spanish. — Ptas 9.263
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
(w) Capital Int'l Fund — $ 94.49
(w) Capital Italia SA — $ 39.52
CCF - GAMMA
(w) CM Inv.Ser.Fds-Actibonds $ 35.77
(w) CM Inv.Ser.Fds-Glbl.Grth. $ 11.16
(w) CM North Amer Grth — $ 9.09
(w) Elysees Court Terme — FF 39,582.24
(w) Elysees Long Terme — FF 54,303.85
(w) Elysees Monetaire — FF 62,889.90
(w) Elysees Multibonds Fd — £ 520.17
(w) Elysees Multibonds Fd — FL 1003.30
(w) EMF D-Mark (A&B) — DM 985.76
(w) EMF Ecu (A & B) — ECU 1,037.58
(w) EMF US Dollar (A & B) — $ 1,098.43
(w) EMF Yen (A & B) — YEN 99,121.00
(d) Europe Prestige Fund A ECU 11.29
(d) Europe Prestige Fund B ECU 11.87
(w) European Smlr Cos. Fd.A ecu 14.38
(w) European Smlr Comp.Fd.B ecu 14.36
CDC INTERNATIONAL
(w) CFI Court Terme — FF 121,563.75
(w) CFI Long Terme — FF1092,680.42
CIC GROUP
(d) Oblicic Monetaire — FF 11853.73
(d) Oblicic Court Terme — FF 11948.63
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71
(d) Citicurrencies USD — $ 1353.50
(d) Citicurrencies Managed — $ 111.22
(d) Citinvest Ecu Income — ECU 1318.99
(d) Citinvest Manag. Growth — $ 1225.18
(d) Citi.Mana.Growth Euro. ECU 1054.26
(d) Citinvest Selector — $ 914.51
(d) Citinvest Guardian $ — $ 1086.98
(d) Citinvest Guard. Euro — ECU 1057.57
(d) Citiport N.A Equity — $ 111.93
(d) Citiport Jap. Equity — Yen 12,047.00
(d) Citiport UK Equity — £ 117.88
(d) Citiport S.Asian Eq. — $ 128.20
(d) Citiport Cont.Euro. Eq. ECU 148.20
(d) Citiport N.A.S Bond — $ 113.79
(d) Citiport Euro Bond — ECU 101.77
(d) Citiport AS.Pac.Bd. — YEN 10,771.00
CITITRUST
(w) US. $ Equities — $ 200.31395
(w) US. $ Bonds — $ 12.37494
(w) US. $ Money Market — $ 12.96135
(w) Citiland — $ 948.65957
(w) Global Equities. — $ 9.35800
(w) Global Money Market. — $ 11.94000
(w) Global Bonds. — $ 11.48000
CODEVALOR SICAV
(w) C.Rendement Fr.Suisse — SF 1850.11
(w) C.Rendement US$ — $ 1439.03
(w) C.Croissance Dollar — $ 1600.65
(w) C.Croissance Fr.Suisse — SF 2109.40
COMPASS INTL HOLDINGS Ltd.
POB 455, Jersey 0534 27267
(w) Bond: Dollar Medium Term. $ 18.63
(w) Bond: Ecu Multicurrency. ecu 9.91
(w) Equity: United Kingdom — £ 10.73
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)
(d) CSF Bonds — SF 77.00
(d) Bond Valor Swf — SF 93.60
(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR — $ 120.21
(d) Bond Valor D-mark — DM 103.20
(d) Bond Valor Yen — Y 10,263.00
(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling — £ 90.43
(d) Convert Valor Swf — SF 144.55
(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR. $ 179.45
(d) CSF International — SF 137.25
(d) Actions Suisses — SF 605.50
(d) Europa-Valor — SF 231.25
(d) Energie-Valor — SF 167.25
(d) Canasec — SF 584.00
(d) Ussec — SF 724.00
(d) Pacific-Valor — SF 197.50
(d) CS Eu. Blue Chips A — DM 255.67
(d) CS Eu. Blue Chips B — DM 255.67
(d) CS Gold Valor — $ 186.56
(d) CS Ecu Bond A — ECU 94.53
(d) CS Ecu Bond B — ECU 117.03
(d) CS Europa Bond 'A' — DM 248.41
(d) CS Europa Bond 'B' — DM 248.41
(d) CS Gulden Bond A — FL 92.76
(d) CS Gulden Bond B — FL 108.85
(d) CS Prime Bond 'A' — DM 98.22
(d) CS Prime Bond 'B' — DM 98.52
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM A — DM 94.19
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM B — DM 118.73
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ A — $ 97.90
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ B — $ 119.41
(d) CS Money Market Fund — $ 1475.14
(d) CS Money Market Fund — DM 1269.64
(d) CS Money Market Fund — £ 1593.00
(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen Y 119,515.00
(d) CS Tiger Fund — $ 553.61
DIT INVESTMENT FFM
+(d) Concentra — DM 50.82
+(d) Int'l Rentenfond — DM 69.46
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC
Winchester House, 77 London Wall
LONDON EC2 (01 9209797)
(w) Finsbury Group Ltd — $ 132.87
(w) Winchester Capital — $ 104.45
(w) Winchester Holdings — FF 150.20
(w) Winchester Holdings — £ 15.43
(w) Winc.Reserv.MultiGvBd. ECU 11.69
(w) Worldwide Securities — $ 37.45
(w) Worldwide Special — $ 863.27
(m) Winch Fut.Diversified — $ 15.93
(m) Winch Fut.Orion Series — $ 18.67
(m) Winchester Frontier — $ 199.02

(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd — $ 15.28
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.
1-3 Seale St.,St. Helier:0534-36331
EBC AMRO TRADED CURRENCY FUND.
@(d) Inc.: Bid — $ 14.21 Offer — $ 14.656
@(d) Cap.: Bid — $ 21.29 Offer — $ 21.949
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) — $ 1.2124
(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr) — $ 0.7877
(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum) — $ 1.4884
(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr) — $ 1.0408
(w) Long Term — $ 31.8780
ELDERS EUROPE - Guernsey - (0481) 26268
(m) Elders Eur.Futures Fund — $ 9659.86
ELDERS SECURITIES INC.
W. Rotter. (212) 573-0440
(d) EFF — $ 321.52
(d) ESI — $ 109.54
(d) ESP — $ 159.35
(d) EMR — $ 104.86
ELDERS SWITZ.(038) 25 17 25
(w) Elders Int Bid SF 101.00 Offer SF 107.00
(w) Elders Aus Bid A$ 89.75 Offer a$ 95.00
EQUIFLEX LIMITED
(w) Europa A — FL 11.41
(w) North America A — FL 9.37
(w) UK Equities — £ 10.39
(w) UK Small Co. — £ 9.25
EURO PACIFIC ADVISERS Ltd.
(w) Meteore — Y 142,452.00
(w) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd — $ 2304.59
FOREIGN & COLONIAL MGT. LTD.
1, Laurence Pounty Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680
(w) Amer.Smaller Cos.Eqty.Pffl. $ 10.99
(w) Oriental Equity Pffl. — $ 12.10
(w) European Equity Pffl. — $ 14.38
(w) Nordic Equity Pffl. — $ 14.80
(w) Amer. Mai. Equity Pffl. — $ 9.29
(d) Western Pac. Equity Pffl. — $ 11.92
(d) Mediterranean Equity Pffl. — $ 9.42
(d) British Equity Portfolio — £ 9.90
(d) U.S$ Sh. Term Asset Pffl. — $ 9.46
(d) Sterling Sh. Term Asset Pffl. £ 10.27
(d) North American Bond Pffl. — $ 10.82
(d) Multi-Currency Bond Pffl. — £ 10.38
(d) Sterling Bond Portfolio — £ 9.70
(d) ECU Bond Portfolio — ECU 10.00
FIDELITY INT'L INV. MGMT (LUX.) S.A.
(d) New Europe Fund — $ 11.49
(d) Fidelity Conv. Sec. Portf. — $ 10.06
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda
(m) Fid.Amer.Val.II Com. — $ 97.02
(m) Fid.Amr.Val.II Cum.Pref — $ 101.58
(m) Fid.Amer. Val.III Com. — $ 68.45
(m) Fid.Amr.Val.III Cum.Pref — $ 100.54
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets — $ 127.36
(d) Fidelity Australia Fund — $ 16.48
(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr. — $ 171.46
(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund — $ 390.51
FIDELITY INT'L SERVICE (LUX.)
(d) Balanced Portfolio-hedged — $ 10.27
(d) Balanced Portfolio-unhedg — $ 10.97
(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund — $ 15.46
(d) Fidelity Far East Fund. — $ 76.30
(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund — $ 23.43
(d) Fidelity Global Ind. Fd — $ 14.37
(d) Fidelity Global Selct Fd — $ 14.64
(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund — $ 15.20
(d) Fidelity Orient Fund — $ 112.15
(d) Fidelity Spcl. Growth Fd. — $ 41.67
(d) Fidelity World Fund — $ 60.07
FIDELITY INT'L (CI) LTD.
FIDELITY PERFORM PORTFOLIOS LTD.
(d) American Portfolio — $ 0.99
(d) European Portfolio — $ 1.95
(d) Japan Portfolio — $ 1.56
(d) South East Asian Portfolio — $ 1.12
(d) U.K. Portfolio — $ 1.17
(d) Intl. Bond Portfolio. — $ 0.93
(d) Sterling Liquidity Pffl. — £ 10.17
(d) Dollar Liquidity Portfolio — $ 10.17
FINAFUTURES (BVI) Ltd
(w) Portofolio (est.) — $ 0.93
FOKUS BANK A.S. 472 428 555
(w) Scanfonds Int'l growth fd — $ 1.53
GAIA CURRENCY HEDGE FUNDS
(w) Gaia Hedge I $ $ 100.92 Red $ 100.20
(w) Gaia Hedge II $ $ 171.89 Red $ 166.86
GAM ANLAGEFONDS AG.
POB 164, 8034 Zurich Tel.41-1-2516448
(w) GAM (CH) America — SF 1154.00
(w) GAM (CH) Europe — SF 101.00
(w) GAM (CH) Mondial — SF 1400.00
(w) GAM (CH) Pacific — SF 1801.00
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT.
45,La Motte Street, JERSEY 0534 27301
CAPITAL STRATEGY FD. LTD.
(d) American — $ 1.706
(d) Canadian fund — Can$ 0.9015
(d) British — £ 2.394
(d) European Fund — DM 5.991
(d) Eastern European Fd — DM 5.00
(d) Asia Pacific Fd — $ 2.385
(d) Japan Fund — Y 775.60
(d) Australasian Fund — $ 0.3687
(d) Global Resources Fund — £ 0.8246
(d) Emerging Markets Fund — £ 1.353
(d) International growth — $ 3.045
(d) Sterling Bond — £ 1.014
(d) E.C.U. Bond Fund — ECU 0.9668
(d) International Bond — $ 1.203
(d) US$ Deposit — $ 1.078
(d) Sterling Deposit — £ 1.032
(d) French Franc Deposit Fd FF 10.81
(d) Sw. Fr. Deposit — SF 5.295
(d) DM Deposit — DM 5.288
(d) Yen Deposit — Y 520.300
(d) Austr.Dollar Dep. Fd — A$ 1.162
(d) Global Conv. Bond Fd — $ 20.78
GEFINOR FUNDS
London:01-4994171, Geneva:41-22355530
(w) East Investment Fund — $ 1091.61
(w) Scottish World Fund — $ 208.8281
(w) State St. American — $ 311.75
GENERALE BANK
(see also Interselex Group)
(d) Rentinvest — $ 26.84

(d) Capital Rentinvest — $ 126.31
(d) Rentinbel Distr. — LF 9,136.00
(d) Rentinbel Cap. — LF 10,510.00
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.
11 Athol St.Douglas,I. of Man.44-624-26037
(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc — $ 223.08
(w) GAMerica Inc — $ 235.44
(w) GAM Australia Inc. — $ 144.29
(w) GAM Asean Inc — $ 174.92
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc U.S Ord. $ 107.96
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc U.S Spe. $ 125.00
(w) GAM Boston Inc — $ 218.66
(w) GAM Ermitage — $ 31.00
(w) GAM Europe Fund — $ 100.54
(w) GAM European Inc. — $ 117.26
(w) GAM Franc-Val Inc — SF 235.74
(w) GAM France Inc — FF 1504.70
(w) GAM Global Fund — $ 129.25
(w) GAM High Yield Inc. — $ 87.63
(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc. — $ 196.06
(w) GAM International Inc. — $ 170.89
(w) GAM Japan Inc. — $ 552.70
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund — $ 101.13
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund — £ 102.11
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund — SF 101.27
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund . DM 101.04
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund — Y 10,071.00
(w) GAM Mitl-Mg Fd Inc Gen Eq $ 99.94
(w) GAM Mitl-Mg Fd Inc Alloc. $ 100.04
(w) GAM North America Fund . $ 100.31
(w) GAM Pacific Basin Fund — $ 148.50
(w) GAM Pacific Inc — $ 535.58
(w) GAM Restr. Fd. Inc. — $ 150.33
(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc. $ 282.71
(w) GAM Swiss Fr Spec Bond Fd SF 92.08
(w) GAM Value Inc. — $ 99.55
(w) GAM Worldwide Inc — $ 467.67*
(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A — $ 177.63
(w) GAM Universal (Spain) Inc. SF 98.94
(w) GAM U.S. Inc. — $ 152.07
(w) GAM Whitethorn Fund Inc. $ 142.35
(w) GAM ut Inc. — $ 294.19
(w) GSAM Composite Inc. — $ 228.76
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. — SF 82.45
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. — £ 96.56
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. — DM 86.92
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. — Y 11,101.00
G.T. MANAGEMENT PLC
(d) G.T. ASEAN Fund — $ 58.75
(d) G.T. Asia Fund — $ 15.23
(d) G.T. Australia Fund — $ 26.93
(d) G.T. Berry Japan Fund — $ 45.71
(w) G.T.Biotechn./Health Fund — $ 9.91
(d) G.T. Bond Fund — $ 16.87
(w) G.T. Britain Fund — £ 7.89
(d) G.T. Deutschland Fund — $ 14.32
(d) G.T. Dollar Fund — $ 19.60
(d) G.T. Europe Fund — $ 34.75
(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund $ 36.53
(w) G.T.Global Small Cos.Fund $ 16.52
(d) G.T.Global Techno. Fd — $ 17.66
(d) G.T. Hong Kong Fund — $ 26.48
(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder — $ 13.82
(d) G.T. Investment Fund — $ 12.38
(d) G.T. Japan OTC Stocks Fund $ 11.30
(d) G.T. Japan Sml Co.Fd — $ 17.61
(w) G.T. Korea Fund — $ 7.69
(w) G.T. Nat. Res. Fd Gold Class — $ 7.60
(w) G.T. Newly Ind. Countr. Fd — $ 32.84
(d) G.T. Select Dollar Bd Pfl — $ 8.72
(d) G.T. Select Int Bd Pfl. — $ 8.93
(d) G.T. Select Gilt Pfl. — £ 7.97
(r) G.T. Technology Fund — $ 38.50
(d) G.T. U.K. Small Companies — $ 8.88
(d) G.T. Univ.Growth Fund — $ 10.13
(d) G.T. U.S. Small Companies — $ 13.34
HILL SAMUEL GLOBAL PORTFOLIO
1A rue Pierre d'Aspelt Luxembourg 1142
(d) H. S. Glbl Pffl UK Equity — £ 9.28
(d) H. S. Glbl Pffl UK Sm.Co.Eq. £ 9.55
(d) H. S. Glbl Pffl N.Amer. Eq. — $ 9.40
(d) H. S. Glbl Pffl US Sm.Co.Eq. $ 9.24
(d) H. S. Glbl Pffl Pac.Bas.Eq. — $ 9.35
(d) H. S. Glbl Pffl Jap. Eq. — Y 942.00
(d) H. S. Glbl Pffl Euro Eq. — DM 9.77
(d) H. S. Glbl Pffl St.Fix.Int. — £ 8.92
(d) H. S. Glbl Pffl Eu.Fix.Int. DM 8.92
(d) H. S. Glbl Pffl Glbl. Eq. — $ 9.48
(d) H. S. Glbl Pffl Glbl. Bond — $ 9.32
(d) H. S. Glbl Pffl Glbl. Mgd. — $ 9.40
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051
(d) Crossbow (Far East) — SF 17.42
(d) CSF (Balanced) — SF 37.35
(d) European Equity Fund — DM 18.59
(d) Intnl. Bond Fund — $ 12.73
(d) Int. Currency U.S.Manag'd — $ 27.51
(d) ITF Fd (Technology) — $ 19.91
(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA) — $ 50.63
(d) Int. Currency U.S. — $ 26.97
IAM , 3 Bd. Royal LUXEMBOURG
(w) Iam Flagship Fund — ECU 96.64
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-France — FF 578.22
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Deutschl DM 217.77
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Japan — Y 10,804.00
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Switz. — FS 209.50
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-U.S.A — $ 109.42
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Europe — ECU 114.39
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Netherl. — FL 202.43
(w) Iam Europe global — ECU 100.89
(w) Iam Europe luxe — ECU 101.72
(w) Iam Europe 90/10 — ECU 100.77
(w) Iam Europe 1992 — ECU 105.88
(w) Iam Europe du Sud — ECU 104.09
INTERSELEX GROUP
(d) Int.America Fund — $ 16.03
(d) Int.Belga Fund — LF 3141.00
(d) Int.Europa Sicav — LF 6561.00
(d) Int.Pacific Fund — $ 1310.86
(d) Int.World Fund — $ 101.07
ISLAMIC MGMT FUND LTD — $ 1149.55
CSFB Fund Mgmt Ltd (0481-71396)
PB122 St. Peter Port,Guernsey
JARDINE FLEMING, GPO Box 11448 Hg Kg
(d) J.F Japan Trust — Y 21,593.00
(d) J.F Pacific Sec. Trust — $ 30.12

(d) J.F Pacific Income Trust — $ 93.91
(d) J.F Hong Kong Trust — $ 67.17
(d) J.F European — $ 12.22
(d) J.F International — $ 14.81
(d) J.F Glb Convertibles Trust $ 12.97
KIDDER,PEABODY & Co.Incorporated.
(b) Chesapeake Fund Ltd. — $ 1134.27
(b) Galactica Fund Ltd. — $ 919.21
(b) Stonehenge Ltd. — $ 1045.12
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11
Mrs. C. Bertoletti,(22) 208611/ext. 2222.
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar — $ 107.70
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe — SF 192.50
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth — SF 227.80
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income — SF 360.50
+(w) Lloyds Int'l N. America — $ 159.30
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific — SF 228.50
+(w) Lloyds Int'l. Smaller Cos — $ 17.13
MAN INTERNATIONAL FUTURES
(m) Alubat Mint Gtd.Fund.Ltd. — $ 105.68
(m) Mint Limited - Ordinary — $ 43.97
(m) Mint Limited - Income — $ 15.76
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Spec Issue — $ 21.44
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Series A — $ 23.31
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Nov 1993 — $ 20.96
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Jan 1994 — $ 16.59
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Dec 1994 — $ 14.48
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Aug 1995 — $ 11.75
(m) Fbme Mint Gtd Plc — $ 123.94
(m) Mint Sa Res Ltd (BNP) — $ 110.66
(m) Newcastle Guaranteed Ltd — $ 11.91
MAGNUM FUTURES FUND LTD.
(m) Sterling Class — £ 4.87
(m) U.S Dollar Class — $ 9.41
MERRILL LYNCH
(d) Dollar Assets Portfolio — $ 1.00
(d) First Convertible Sec. Fd — $ 11.48
(d) Global equity Portfolio — $ 10.69
(d) Iberia portfolio — $ 11.24
(d) Multi-Curr. Bond Portfolio. $ 14.10
(d) U.S.A Income Portfolio — $ 9.45
(d) US Federal Securities — $ 9.74
(d) World Nat Res Pfl. Share A $ 11.73
(d) World Nat Res Pfl. Share B $ 11.41
GLOBAL CURRENCY PORTFOLIOS
(d) Australian Dollar Pfl. — $ 11.37
(d) Deutschmark Portfolio DM 9.72
(d) Pound Sterling Portfolion . £ 18.40
(d) US Dollar Portfolion — $ 10.88
(d) Yen Portfolio — Y 981.00
MIMBRITANNIA,POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey
(d) Amer. Inc. & Growth — $ 1.345*
(d) Asia Super Growth Fund — $ 14.52
(d) Dollar Man.Curr — $ 14.41*
(d) Dollar Man. Port — $ 2.303
(d) Gold & Prec. Metals — $ 1.199
(d) Gtd. N.W. 1994 — $ 8.50
(d) Int.High Income — $ 2.428*
(d) Japan Dollar Perf. Fd — Y 4.440
(d) Jersey Gilt — £ 0.1715*
(d) Nippon Warrant Fund — $ 26.62
(d) Okasan Global Strat — $ 17.94
(d) Pioneer Markets — £ 3.130
(d) Sterling Man.Port — £ 1.832
(d) Sterling Man. Curr. — £ 17.65
(d) U.K. Growth — £ 1.066*
NIMARBEN
(w) Class A — $ 152.86
NMB BANK,PO 1800,1000 BV Amsterdam.
(w) The Brazil Fund — $ 2.64
(w) NMB Dutch Fund — FL 39.00
(w) NMB Real Estate Fund . FL 37.80
(d) NMB Euromix Fund — LF 2009.00
NOMURA INVEST BANKING (M.E) E.C.
(d) Nomura Gulf Fund — $ 10.97
NOMURA INTL. (HONG KONG) LTD.
(d) Nomura Jakarta Fund — $ 10.44
OBLIFLEX LIMITED
(w) Multicurrency — $ 21.40
(w) Dollar Medium Term — $ 16.51
(w) Dollar Long Term — $ 15.89
(w) Japanese Yen — Y 24.44
(w) Poud Sterling — £ 15.65
(w) Deutsche Mark — DM 12.19
(w) Dutch Florin — FL 12.33
(w) Dutch Florin Multi. — FL 10.03
(w) HY Euro. Currencies — ECU 9.84
(w) HY Euro.Curr.Divi.Pay. ECU 9.86
(w) Swiss Franc — SF 10.24
(w) Swiss Franc Divi. paying SF 10.27
(w) Swiss Multicurrency — SF 11.88
(w) European Currency — ECU 13.49
(w) Convertibles — $ 11.43
(w) French Franc — F 98.19
(w) Swiss Multi-dividend — SF 9.45
PARIBAS-GROUP
(d) Belux Fund — LF 11,096.00
(d) Cortexa International — $ 117.85
(d) Ecupar — ECU 1,369.53
(d) Far East Growth Fund — $ 163.16
(d) Luxor — $ 9.28
(d) Moneyflow — LF 10,160.00
(d) Pareurope Growth — $ 23.96
(d) Parinter Fund — $ 227.57
(d) Par US Treas. Bond 'Cl. B' $ 154.43
(d) Europhenix — ECU 185.99
(d) Parinter Bond Fund — $ 13.55
(d) Paribas-Rente 'A' — LF 1,194.00
(d) Paribas-Rente 'B' — LF 1,379.00
(d) Obli-Franc — FF 1,264.78
(w) Obli-DM 'A' — DM 1,146.81
(w) Obli-DM 'B' — DM 1,279.71
(w) Obligestion — SF 82.50
(w) Obli-Dollar 'A' — $ 1,113.24
(w) Obli-Dollar 'B' — $ 1,316.06
(w) Obli-Yen 'A' — Y 105,480.00
(w) Obli-Yen 'B' — Y 115,314.00
(w) Obli-Gulden 'A' — FL 921.93
(w) Obli-Gulden 'B' — FL 1,068.57
(w) Porsuisse — SF 1,846.62
(w) Parjapon — Y 3,895.00
PERMAL GROUP
(m) Drakkar Growth — $ 1877.76
(m) EuroMir (ECU) Ltd. — ECU 1038.20
(m) Media Ltd. — $ 877.47
(m) Noscal Ltd — $ 1336.66
(m) Special Opportunities Ltd — $ 1551.98

(m) Updyke Ltd — $ 272.36
(m) Valor N.V. — $ 1989.61
PIERSON,HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
Rokin 55, 1012kk, Amsterdam (20-5211188)
(w) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V. — $ 41.27
(w) DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V. — $ 24.48
(w) Europe Growth Fund N.V. FL 40.11
(w) Japan Diversified Fund — $ 56.49
(w) Leveraged Cap Hold — $ 329.57
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. — $ 276.87
PIONEER GROUP
(d) Pioneer Fund — $ 21.98
(d) Pioneer II — $ 17.86
PUTNAM
(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust — $ 16.42
(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr — $ 13.86
(d) Putnam Glob. High Growth $ 13.03
(d) Putnam High Inc.GNMA Fd $ 9.55
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund — $ 12.06
ROBECO GROUP
POB 973, Rotterdam (10-4650711)
(d) Robeco — FL 102.90
(d) Rolinco — FL 102.00
(d) Rorento — FL 58.10
(d) Rodamco — FL 81.00
ROTHSCHILD AST.MGT.
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) — $ 202.03
ROYAL B. CANADA,POB 246,GUERNSEY
+(w) RBC British Fund Ltd. — £ 5.61
+(w) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd — C$ 14.26
+(w) RBC European Fund — $ 13.68
+(w) RBC Far East&Pacific Fd . $ 47.46
+(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd — $ 59.48*
+(w) RBC Int'l Bond Fund Ltd. — $ 12.77
+(d) RBC Mon.Currency Fd — $ 39.08
+(d) RBC North Amer. Fd — $ 14.38
ROYAL TRUST ASSETMIX FUND
Lux.Tel.:(352)489061
EQUITY FUNDS
(d) Alpha UK — £ 1.23
(d) Alpha US$ — $ 1.33
(d) Alpha Worldwide — SF 5.20
(d) Alpha Japanese — Y 1088.00
(d) Alpha Pacific Rim — $ 1.39
(d) Alpha European — ECU 1.23
(d) Gold Share — $ 1.21
BOND FUNDS
(d) Sterling Pound — £ 100.23
(d) US$ Bond — US$ 109.59
(d) Deutschmark Bond — DM 48.11
(d) Alpha Worldwide — SF 51.87
RESERVE FUNDS
(d) Sterling Reserve — £ 11.760
(d) US$ Reserve — $ 10.987
(d) Deutschmark Reserve — DM 10.493
SHEARSON LEHMAN HUTTON
(d) Oporto Growth Fund — $ 9.50
SKANDIFOND
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
(w) Equity Intl Acc — $ 12.37
(w) Equity Intl Inc — $ 11.20
(d) Equity Global — $ 1.21
(w) Equity Far East — $ 2.01
(w) Equity Gold — $ 0.99
(w) Equity Japan — Y 142.00
(d) Equity Nordic — $ 1.47
(d) Equity U.K. — £ 1.13
(d) Equity Continental Europe — $ 1.33
(d) Equity Mediterranean — $ 1.16
(d) Equity North America — $ 1.19
(w) Bond DEM — DM 0.91
(w) Bond Intl Acc — $ 8.16
(w) Bond Intl Inc — $ 6.30
(w) Bond Sweden — SEK 9.83
(d) Bond Dollar — $ 1.01
(w) High Income Acc — $ 1.10
(w) High Income Inc — $ 0.96
(w) Multicurrency — $ 1.1919
(d) FRF — FF 1.0486
SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP
(w) Sogelux Fund (SF)
(w) SF Bonds A U.S.A — $ 11.75
(w) SF Bonds B Germany — DM 22.14
(w) SF Bonds C France — FF 85.51
(w) SF Bonds D Switz. — SF 28.00
(w) SF Bonds E G.B. — £ 8.18
(w) SF Bonds F Japan — Y 1639.00
(w) SF Bonds G Europe — ECU 11.89
(w) SF Bonds H World Wide — $ 11.98
(w) SF Bonds J Belgium — BF 561.00
(w) SF Eq. K North America — $ 11.95
(w) SF Eq. L W. Europe — ECU 12.42
(w) SF Eq. M Pacific Basin YEN 1749.00
(w) SF Eq. N France — FF 70.00
(w) SF Eq P Growth Countries $ 13.15
(w) SF Equities Q Gold Mines — $ 12.22
(w) SF Equities R World Wide $ 12503
(w) SF Short Term S France FF 116.48
(w) SF Short Term T Eur. — ECU 11.38
SODITIC ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.
(w) SAM Diversified Inc. — $ 104.70
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN S.A.
146 bd de la Petrusse,L-2330 Luxembourg
(b) SHB Bond Fund — $ 44.02
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Intl Sh. — $ 55.30
(w) Svenska Select.Fd America Sh $ 11.98
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Asia Shares $ 9.84
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Germany DM 10.38
(d) Svenska Sel.Fd Intl Bd.Sh — $ 10.14
(d) Svenska Sel.Fd Nordic Shs — $ 10.85
(d) Svenska Sel.Fd S/T Ass.Sh — $ 10.35
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)
(d) AmericaValor — SF 431.56
(d) AngloValor — £ 188.03
(d) Asia Portfolio — SF 640.94
(d) Convert Bond Selection — SF 97.87
(d) Dollar Bond Selection — $ 128.81
(d) D-Mark Bond Selection — DM 104.05
(d) Ecu Bond Selection — ECU 92.71
(d) Florin Bond Selection — FL 107.74
(d) FrancoValor — FF 1784.54
(d) GermaniaValor — DM 549.26
(d) Gold Portfolio — SF 525.56
(d) ItalValor — Lit 479437.00
(d) Japan Portfolio — SF 387.75
(d) SBC US$ MMF — $ 8941.82
(d) SBC 100 Index Fund — SF 1124.00

(d) SBC Sfr Bond A/B — SF 997.58
(d) Sterling Bond Selection — £ 97.56
(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Selec SF 96.59
(d) Swissvalor — SF 384.25
(d) Universal Bond Select. — SF 72.25
(d) UniversalFund — SF 121.18
(d) Yen Bond Selection — Y 11,151.00
TEMPLETON W.WIDE INVESTMENTS
(d) GROWTH PORTFOLIO
(d) Class A-1 — $ 10.21
(d) Class A-2 — $ 10.21
(d) Class A-3 — $ 10.21
(d) Class B-1 — $ 10.18
(d) Class B-2 — $ 10.18
(d) INCOME PORTFOLIO
(d) Class A — $ 10.18
(d) Class B — $ 10.15
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD.
(d) Thornton Int opps.fund — $ 2.13
(d) Pacific Invt. Fd. S.A. — $ 11.16
(d) Pac.Invt. Fd. SA — DM 31.73
(d) Pac.Invt. Wrnts Fd.S.A. — DM 17.51
(d) Pac.Invt. Warrants Fd.S.A. $ 6.16
(d) Thornton Kangaroo Fd Ltd. $ 10.86
(d) Thornton European Fund — $ 6.76
(d) Thornton HK & China — $ 12.31
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd — $ 31.43
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd $ 24.82
(w) Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd — $ 47.51
(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd — $ 33.28
(d) Thor.Pacific Tech.Fd Ltd — $ 11.54
(d) Thor.Lttl. Dragons Fd Ltd. $ 24.52
(d) Thor.Golden Opport.Fd — $ 7.15
(d) Eastern Crusader Fund. — $ 10.72
(w) The Global Access Fund. — $ 9.4
T. Rowe Price Associates Inc.
(m) T. Rowe Price Frontier Ltd. $ 10.64
TYNDALL INT'L GUERNSEY LTD
Tel.0481 27963
(d) Amer Spec Sits — $ 43.23
(d) Eurobond — $ 28.51
(d) Mortgage — C$ 13.73
(d) Overseas — $ 29.99
(d) Tiger — $ 44.49
(d) High Yield Bond — £ 63.00
(d) Marunouchi — £ 91.80
(d) Far Eastern — £ 406.10
(d) Gilt — £ 490.00
(d) Mgd Currency-Dollar — £ 1.359
(d) Mgd Currency-Stlg — £ 111.20
(d) 1992 — £ 291.80
(d) Wall Street — £ 239.80
(d) Hi Inc Gilt & Buildsg — £ 92.70
UEBERSEEBANK, ZURICH
(d) B-FUND — SF 939.90
(d) M-FUND — SF 1082.81
(d) E-FUND — SF 582.60
(d) J-FUND — SF 444.01
(d) M-Distribution — SF 102.39
(d) UBZ Euro-Income Fund — SF 9.43
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
(d) Amca American Shrs — SF 38.00
(d) Bond-Invest — SF 57.75
(d) Brit-Invest Shares — SF 770.00
(d) D-Mark-Invest Bds — DM 196.50
(d) Dollar-Invest Bds — $ 110.18
(d) ESPAC Spanish sh — SF 201.00
(d) Eurit — SF 355.00
(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. — SF 211.00
(d) Francit Shares. — SF 221.50
(d) Germac Shares. — SF 268.50
(d) Globinvest Shares. — SF 113.00
(d) Gold Invest Shares. — SF 274.50
(d) Holland-Invest Sh. — SF 232.00
(d) Itac Shares — SF 218.50
(d) Japan-Invest Sh. — SF 1570.50
(d) Sima (stock price) — SF 225.00
(d) Skandinavien-Invest — SF 285.00
(d) UBS Money Mkt Inv. — $ 1024.31
(d) Yen-Invest Bonds. — YEN 85725.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
(d) Unirenta — DM 35.18
(d) Unifonds — DM 39.30
(d) Unirak — DM 83.75
(d) Unizins — DM 104.15
THE UNIVERSAL GROUP OF FUNDS
(d) Univers Sav Amer — C$ 9.72
(d) Univers Sav Equity — C$ 11.65
(d) Univers Sav Global — C$ 5.66
(d) Univers Sav Pacific — C$ 9.77
(d) Univers Sav Nat. Res — C$ 6.31

Other Funds

(b) Abacus Guart.Fd.Mar.'94' — $ 8.6600
(r) Acticroissance — $ 519.11
(d) Actifinance Intl — $ 1085.57
(w) Actigestion — FF 1246.10
(w) Activest Intl — $ 22.03
(d) Amvobel — FL 75.90
(w) Aquila International Fund — $ 285.72
(w) Ariane — $ 3,715.46
(d) Asia Oceania Fund — $ 10.14
(m) Associated Investors Inc. — $ 761.40
(m) Atlantic Fund — $ 83.50
(d) Atlas Fund — SF 120.62
(r) Australia Fund — $ 14.98
(w) BDD Inv Fund-Ecu Bd — ecu 5012.04
(w) Berg Norden Sicav — $ 160.04
(d) Berg Trust Sicav — $ 128.86
(w) Bergen Int'l Fund. — $ 12.07
(w) Bever Beleggingen — $ 25.58
(m) Bonar Currency & Int. — $ 87.20
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr. — SF 105.45
(m) J Capel guaranteed Fund — $ 10.39
(w) CMI Investment Fund — $ 1335.00
(d) Cash Gestion — FF 9770.07
(d) CB German Index Fund — DM 141.31
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd. — $ 25.95
(w) Columbia Securities — FL 102.29
(m) Commod. Gtd. Fund/USA — $ 4.37
(m) Conqueror Fund Ltd — $ 71.13
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs — $ 18.81
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs — $ 61.39
(w) Cumber Intl N.V. — $ 225.96
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund — Y 9182.00
(w) D.G.C. — $ 198.46
(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd — DM 977.00
(d) Dollar-Baer Bond Fd — $ 1139.00
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst. $ 25.25
(d) Dreyfus America Fund — $ 16.51
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l. — $ 42.04
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent — $ 10.97
(m) Dumenil Arbitrage Fd NV — $ 778.47

(d) Emperor Fund Limited — $ 79.46
(w) Esprit Sicav — ECU 1249.43
(w) Espirito Sto Inv M Sth Eur Fd. $ 11.45
(d) Europe Obligations — ECU 73.85
(d) Europa 1992 — $ 10.64
(d) Exclusive Advisors Fd Ltd $ 88.11
(m) Fatum Fund — $ 1110.31
(w) Fairfield Int'l Ltd. — $ 138.45
(w) Fairfield Strat. Ltd. — $ 55.05
(w) First Eagle Fund — $ 37,518.82
(w) F.I.T. Fund ff — FF 109.58
(d) Fonditalia — $ 32.78
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. — SF 181.75
(d) Forexfund Limited — $ 9.62
(d) Formula Selection Fd. — SF 72.27
(d) Frankf-Trust Effekten Fd — DM 175.12
(d) Frankf-Trust Interzins — DM 38.62
(w) Future Div.Fund — $ 25,750.00
(w) George V INV. BOND F. — $ 20.69
(m) German Sel. Associates — DM 2269.81
(d) Green Line France — FF 485.05
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. N.V. — $ 281.96
(w) Hestia Funds — $ 145.69
(w) Horizon Fund — $ 1896.46
(w) Ibex Holdings Ltd. — SF 183.31
(w) IFDC Japan Fund — YEN 47,598.00
(r) ILA-IGB — $ 6.51
(r) ILA-IGS — $ 9.97
(m) IncAmerica N.V. — $ 14.18
(m) IncAsia N.V. — $ 11.15
(w) Interecu Fund 'A' — ECU 1008.41
(w) Interecu Fund 'B' — ECU 241.81
(m) Interface Fund Ltd. — $ 143.27
(d) Interfund SA — $ 42.84
(w) Intermarket Fund — $ 423.01
(r) Int'l Securities Fund — $ 28.72
(w) Intersec SA — $ 4052.50
(d) Investa DWS — DM 80.16
(w) Inpremel — $ 11.45
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA — $ 47.43
(m) Japan Selection Assets — Y 10,031.00
(w) Japan Selection Fund — $ 221.42
(w) Japan Pacific Fund — $ 294.40
(w) Kenmar Intl - B — $ 9480.35
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd. — $ 279.12
(d) KML-II High Yield 15/02/90 . $ 665.90
(w) Korea Growth Trust — $ 41.21
(w) LACO International — $ 6.52
(w) Leumi Val.Francaises. — FF 1029.85
(w) Liberty Offshore Fund — $ 98.61
(d) Liquibaer — $ 1029.00
(m) London Portfolio G'td. I. — $ 88.32
(m) London Portfolio G'td. II. — $ 9.02
(w) Luxfund — $ 114.20
(m) Lynx Sel.Holdings — SF 138.24
(m) MCM International Limited $ 134.87
(w) Moore Global Invts. Ltd. — $ 1,145.56
(w) ML. Morgens Lv Hi Yld.Inv.NV $ 8.43
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd. — $ 42.96
(d) NCA FUND — $ 11.97
(w) Nippon Fund — $ 109.60
(w) NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio — $ 208.48
(w) NMT Citadel Bond — SF 149.88
(w) NMT Nostec Portfolio s/s — $ 107.47
(d) NM Inc. & Growth Fund — $ 16.34
(d) Nomura-Cap Int Eq Fd — $ 14.54
(d) Nordmix — Lit 11359.00
(w) Noveurope — ECU 2394.86
(m) NSP F.I.T. — $ 275.44
(m) Oppenheimer U.S.Arb. — $ 172.02
(m) Overlook Performance — $ 1130.54
(d) Pacific Nies Fund — $ 10.52
(d) PAM Futures Trad. — $ 797.25
(w) Pancurri Inc. — $ 148.91
(m) Paragon Fund Limited — $ 9.77
(d) Preferred Capital Fund Lt. $ 85.43
(w) Prosp. I.H.Inc.P.F.09/02/90 $ 4.50
(w) Protected Perfor. Fund — $ 8.71
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. — $ 15,166.48
(w) Rep.(Guernsey) Dol.Inc.ld — $ 9.69
(w) Samurai Portfolio — SF 347.80
(d) Sanyo Kie.Spain Fd — $ 10.97
(d) Sarakreek Holding n.v. — $ 30.03
(m) Scimitar Guaranteed — $ 8.62
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg — $ 20.07
(w) SP International S.A. — $ 4992.37
(d) SLH Guar. F.F.I. — $ 988.29
(d) Strat Int'l Gold Fund S.A — $ 4.79
(b) Stellux Fund — $ 179.34
(w) Sussex Silverman — $ 1086.00
(w) Techno Growth Fund — SF 42.77
(d) Templeton Glob Inc. — $ 9.52
(w) The Optimum Fund — $ 1149.65
(m) The Petrus Fund Ltd. — $ 7.13
(m) TIIC(O.T.C)Jap.ld Sicav — $ 17.43
(w) Transpacific Fund — Y 37493.00
(w) Tudor B.VI Futures,LTD — $ 4498.09
(d) Turquoise Fund — $ 228.46
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.CLA — $ 3544.75
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.CLB — $ 1904.22
(m) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v. — $ 1367.32
(d) Unico Inv.Fund — DM 68.93
(d) Unico Equity.Fund — DM 42.47
(d) Uni Bond Fund — ECU 1200.98
(r) Uni Capital Fund — $ 1089.39
(d) Univers Bonds — DM 121.80
(w) Vanderbilt Assets — $ 14.04
(m) Victor Futures Fund — $ 187.47
(d) Victoria Holdings Limited — $ 82.90
(w) Winterbond Capital — $ 14.40
(d) World Fund S.A. — $ 11.72
(d) World Balanced Fund S.A. $ 11.98
(m) Zweig Int'l Ltd — $S/S 9,139.90

AS - Australian Dollars; AS - Austria Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; Lit - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SF - Swiss Francs; Y-Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; -@ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ~ Paris exchange; ++ - Amsterdam exchange; e - misquoted earlier; x-not registered with regulatory authority

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Simon OSBORN at 613595F for further information.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER
BY SHERRY BUCHANAN.
IN THE IHT EVERY THURSDAY.
ESSENTIAL READING FOR EXECUTIVES WORKING IN THE INTERNATIONAL MARKETPLACE

Credit Crunch Drives Taiwan Rates Higher

Reuters

TAIPEI — A longer-than-expected credit crunch in Taiwan has driven interest rates to an eight-year high, and bankers say there are no signs that the current squeeze will ease soon.

"Banks are forced to raise interest rates and freeze new loans due to a longer-than-expected crunch," said Tarsicio Tong, chief dealer at the Banque Nationale de Paris.

One-month lending rates have gone up to 15 percent, the highest since 15.25 percent in December 1981, according to the Central Bank.

And one-month deposit rates have climbed as high as 10.375 percent, the highest since 10.75 percent in November 1981, the bank said.

Standard Chartered Bank, which often takes the lead among foreign banks in Taiwan on rate changes, said Friday it is raising its Taiwan prime rate to 15 percent from 14 percent, effective Saturday, a statement said. The bank said its one-month deposit rate would rise to 10 percent from 9 percent, and two- and three-month deposit rates would both rise to 9 percent from 8.5 percent.

BNP on Friday raised its one-month deposit rate to 10.25 percent from 10 percent. It also plans to raise its prime rate.

The Taipei branch of Citibank NA on Thursday raised its one-month deposit account rate to 10.25 percent from 9.25 percent, and on Friday boosted its three-month account to 10.25 percent from 9.5 percent.

The Taipei branch of Chase Manhattan Bank raised its one-month deposit account to 10.375 percent from 10 percent, and Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. boosted its one-month account to 10.25 from 10 percent, also effective from Friday.

Bankers said other banks would soon follow suit.

Bankers said overnight interest rates on the interbank market have gone up to 14 percent, the highest allowable level. The rate was 13.75 percent on Thursday and about 7 percent in January.

Bankers said the overnight rate was in many cases simply indicative, since it is quite difficult to raise funds on the interbank market.

Bankers said the Central Bank was unlikely to ease the current squeeze because it wanted to cool down the booming stock market.

The weighted stock index, hit by the latest bank interest hikes, closed 366.53 points, or 3 percent, lower Friday to end at 11,659.50. It has climbed more than 21 percent so far this year.

The Other Malaysian Market

Booming Bourse Overshadows Growing Bond Trade

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — Trading in Malaysia's fledgling secondary capital market is rising on stable interest rates and a better dealing system.

But analysts said growth in the local bond trade — comprising state securities and mortgage paper — would be dampened by Malaysia's booming stock market, which is receiving more attention from the authorities and investing public.

Trading volumes in money market papers, treasury bills, bankers acceptances, negotiable certificates of deposits and mortgage bonds more than doubled in January from December.

Total volume rose to 10.11 billion ringgit ($3.74 billion) in January from 4.20 billion in December and 3.49 billion in January 1989, official figures show. Malaysian state securities totaled 67.1 billion ringgit in 1989; against 63.09 billion in 1988.

Bond traders attributed the rise in trading volumes to a new electronic funds and securities transfer system, known as SPEEDS, that was launched early this year by the central bank, Bank Negara.

"SPEEDS has helped in leaps and bounds to boost the market and add more depth to it," said Mahyuddin Abdul Majid, assistant general manager in the treasury division of Commerce International Merchant Bankers, a government securities dealer.

Malaysia's bond market is not new, but it lacks recognition. Malaysia has been issuing government securities since it gained independence from Britain in 1957, but efforts to boost the secondary market began only about four years ago.

> **'The market needs help from authorities. Issuing more paper with shorter maturity is not enough.'**

Those efforts by Bank Negara were mainly centered on attracting short-term investors into the local money market by issuing securities with shorter maturity periods.

About 70 percent of the issues since 1987 have been with short and middle term maturities of two to 13 years, official figures show. More than 60 percent of total government securities at present are longterm.

In 1987, the central bank also established a national mortgage company, Cagamas Bhd, which issues bearer bonds of 4.5 percent and 5.4 percent with maturity periods between two to five years.

"The market needs help from authorities," said a dealer. "Issuing more paper with shorter maturity is not enough."

Bond trading is dominated by the central bank's 18 principal dealers with trickles of corporate participation. Retail interest fixed on the stock market boom, dealers said.

"The Malaysian investing public is interested in capital gains, which the stock market provides, but ignores the stable interest element which bonds can give," Mr. Mahyuddin said.

Dealers said investors were shying away from the bond market because of fears of a plunge like the local bond market experienced in mid-January last year.

At that time bonds issued by Cagamas, owned jointly by the central bank and other financial institutions, were badly hit when interest rates rose across the board by one percentage point, to 6 percent.

Dealers said the rate rise was caused by Bank Negara, which drained about 400 million ringgit from the interbank market as part of an anti-inflation drive.

Malaysia Air Sets Talks With BA on Closer Ties

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — British Airways PLC and Malaysian Airline System will hold talks on Saturday aimed at closer cooperation, and Malaysian officials Friday did not rule out the possibility of a tie-up between the two carriers.

The British Airways team will be led by its chairman, Lord King, while his Malaysian counterpart Raja Mohar Raja Badiozaman will head the MAS team for the talks.

"I will not say yes or no today," said Transport Minister Ling Liong Sik when asked whether a tie-up would be announced this weekend, "let them have their discussions first."

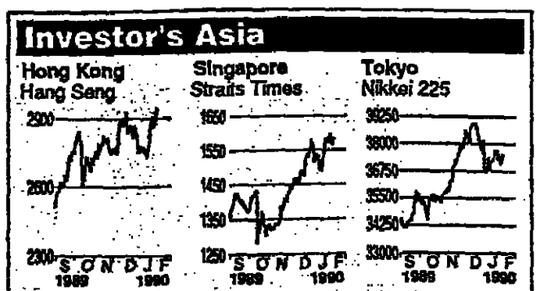
Lord King is scheduled to meet Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad after Saturday's talks, Malaysian officials said.

The talks come only a few weeks after analysts began lowering by about 10 percent their profit projections for Malaysian Airlines in the current financial year, which ends March 31. Analysts cite the high costs of maintaining leased aircraft, expensive short-term expatriate staff and the costs of accommodating passengers caught by canceled and overbooked flights.

Mr. Ling said that the Malaysian airline wanted to develop closer relations with BA and forget a dispute about Malaysia's demand for a seventh weekly flight to London, which was granted last year.

Singapore Airlines, a Malaysian Airlines competitor, has entered into equity tie-ups with Swissair and Delta Airlines Inc.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Friday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	2939.25	2910.04	+1.00
Singapore	Straits Times	1584.77	1579.35	+0.34
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1641.50	1638.50	+0.18
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	37460.32	37471.99	-0.03
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	614.37	610.37	+0.66
Bangkok	Book Club	718.17	697.68	+2.94
Seoul	Composite Stock	872.50	874.09	-0.18
Taipei	Weighted Price	11659.50	12026.03	-3.05
Manila	Composite	1040.35	1034.48	+0.57
New Zealand	Barclays	1884.29	1892.30	-0.42
Bombay	National Index	384.94	382.94	+0.52

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Australian Dollar Rises On Election Date News

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — News of a March 24 federal election in Australia boosted the local currency on Friday because it ruled out any further interest rate cuts, analysts said.

Financial markets expected the Labor government to be re-elected for a fourth term, the analysts said, adding that a win by the conservative coalition opposition could undermine the currency.

The Australian dollar jumped more than half a U.S. cent from 75.20 U.S. cents, prior to Prime Minister Bob Hawke's poll date announcement, to a high of 75.71 cents before closing at 75.53 U.S. cents.

"The government has orchestrated the markets beautifully," said one foreign exchange dealer for an Asian bank.

"It's been a classic buy on the rumor, sell on the fact," he said. "They've been letting rumors run about an early election, and everyone has sold it down. Now they announce it and everyone is short."

Stephen Roberts, an economist with Dominguez Barry Samuel Montague, said interest rates would stay up.

"Now the Reserve Bank cannot push interest rates down any further until the election is out of the way," he said.

On Thursday the Reserve announced it had cut cash rates — the rate paid for overnight borrowing — by half a percentage point to 16.5 percent because the economy was slowing.

Some dealers said that until Friday, investment houses were reluctant to buy the dollar because they feared the government would try building electoral support by pushing down mortgage rates with monetary relaxations. *(AFP, Reuters)*

Taiwan Trade With China Hits Record

Reuters

TAIPEI — Taiwan's indirect trade with China through Hong Kong rose by about 28 percent last year, to hit a record $3.48 billion, the Board of Foreign Trade said Friday.

But officials said trade, which grew by an astounding 79.5 percent in 1988, had slowed down considerably following Beijing's military crackdown last June. They forecast a decline for the first quarter of 1990.

Taiwan's exports to China hit $2.89 billion in 1989, up 29.02 percent over $2.24 billion in 1988, while its imports rose by 22.8 percent to $587 million, from $478 million in 1988.

But, in November and December trade slowed for the first time since 1986. Two-way trade in November was down 7.6 percent, and was down 8.44 percent in December.

Papua New Guinea Sees Investment Rise

Agence France-Presse

PORT MORESBY, Papua New Guinea — Papua New Guinea's troubled economy can expect investments worth about three billion kina ($3.06 billion) over the next five years, according to Finance and Planning Minister Paul Pora.

Mr. Pora said depressed commodity prices and the continuing crisis on Bougainville island were "fleeting problems." Secessionist landowners on Bougainville have waged a 14-month guerrilla war that has forced the closure of a giant copper mine there.

The Bougainville copper mine, closed since May last year by attacks on its facilities, provided 40 percent of the government's revenue and was its largest single source of foreign exchange earnings.

In an address Thursday at an Institute of Applied Social and Economic Research seminar, Mr. Pora said the government's recent economic adjustments would rescue the Papua New Guinea economy.

Mr. Pora said the policy measures were aimed at "ensuring that the future of investments in mineral and oil developments of over three billion kina over the next five years will continue and help the economy to overcome the present crisis."

The recent 10 percent devaluation of the kina, as well as real wage and public-spending cuts and a tougher monetary policy, would slow the drain on foreign exchange reserves, the finance minister said.

"The government is aware of the social costs of the adjustment program and the sacrifices needed to remedy the structural weaknesses of our economy," he said.

Ian Goddard, president of the local Chamber of Mines and Petroleum, backed Mr. Pora's forecast, saying the sector was confident of the country's potential.

The three billion kina investment figure cited by the minister comprises the 800 million kina Porgera gold mine, the one billion kina Iagifu-Hedinia oil project and the one billion kina Lihir gold project.

CITIC Gets Bank Financing

Agence France-Presse

HONG KONG — Nineteen international banks will lend 8 billion Hong Kong dollars ($1.02 billion) to a Chinese state-owned firm to buy 20 percent of Hongkong Telecommunications Ltd., the loan's co-arrangers said Friday.

Barclays Bank PLC and Wardley Ltd. said the syndicated facility, more than one-third oversubscribed, was for China International Trust & Investment Corp.'s announced purchase of a 20 percent holding in Hongkong Telecom from Britain's Cable & Wireless PLC.

The banks taking part include Bank of America, Bank of Tokyo, Banque Nationale de Paris of France and West Germany's Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale. Also on the list are Barclays and Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., Wardley's parent.

Malaysia Probes 3 Firms Linked To Government

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — Three companies linked to Malaysia's main ruling party have come under scrutiny by the nation's Registrar of Companies, stockbrokerage officials said Friday.

They said the ROC had ordered all stockbrokers to furnish details of share transactions involving Kinta Kellas Bhd., Time Engineering Bhd. and United Engineers (Malaysia) Bhd. for trading between April and December last year.

The ROC chief accountant, Mohammad Yusof Pandak Yatim, declined to comment on speculation that the companies were being investigated for insider trading.

During the periods reviewed by the ROC, shares in all three firms rose on rumors — later proven correct — that Time and Kinta Kellas were takeover targets of United Engineers. United is controlled by Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad's ruling party.

New Zealand Bank Boom

Reuters

WELLINGTON — Another new bank will open in New Zealand in May, despite some concern that there are already too many banks.

National Mutual Bank, owned by the life insurance and pension manager National Mutual Corp. New Zealand, will be the newest product of the government's deregulation of the banking industry.

"All in all, I would say that there is certainly no shortage of banks here," said George Stoopin, chairman of the bankers' association. "If anything, there are more than are really needed."

Twenty-one banks are now registered with the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, compared with four trading banks that operated before the industry barriers were removed in 1987. Many new banks were previously finance companies, merchant banks or building societies, and most have not significantly changed their bases.

Mr. Stoopin, who is also Westpac Banking Corp.'s manager for New Zealand, expects that competition will squeeze some banks out of the market in the next five years.

LD STOCKS
REVIEW
IT EVERY MONDAY.
ISE OVERVIEW OF
ON MAJOR WORLD
ARKETS DURING THE
VEEK AND A LOOK AT
ELOPMENTS AHEAD.
IAL READING FOR
AND PROFESSIONALS'
WORLDWIDE

F for further information.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER
BY SHERRY BUCHANAN.
IN THE IHT EVERY THURSDAY.
ESSENTIAL READING FOR
EXECUTIVES WORKING IN THE
INTERNATIONAL MARKETPLACE

AMEX

Friday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

SPORTS

30 Years of Hard Luck Ended As California Wins at UCLA

The Associated Press

The last time California beat UCLA in Los Angeles, Dwight Eisenhower was president, the Beatles were unknown outside of Britain and the Golden Bears were the defending National Collegiate Athletic Association champions.

But California, which had never won at Pauley Pavilion, beat No. 23 UCLA, 79-71, there Thursday night to end 30 years of frustration.

The last time the Bears had beaten UCLA in Los Angeles was Feb. 20, 1960, a streak of 32 games that included an 0-25 mark at Pauley Pavilion.

"I had a funny feeling before the game when our student section was getting on them for never winning here," said UCLA's coach, Jim Harrick. "You have to win sometime and Cal played well enough to win tonight."

The Bears (18-6) pulled into a tie with UCLA (16-6) for third place in the Pacific-10 Conference as Keith Smith scored 22 points and Roy Fisher got 21.

UCLA made 65 percent of its shots in a 106-97 victory at California on Jan. 21, but was held to 41.2 percent in its first loss at home this season.

"We made some defensive adjustments after our first game with UCLA and it paid dividends tonight," said California's coach, Lou Campanelli. "It's nice to end streaks."

UCLA took a 44-43 lead, its only one of the second half, with 15:22 left in the game on Darrick Martin's three-point basket. But Bill Elleby's three-pointer with 13:05 to go began a 10-1 run that Elleby capped it with a short jump shot, making it 56-47 with 9½ minutes to go. UCLA, which made just six of 23 three-point shots, never got closer than five points the rest of the way.

No. 5 Michigan 77, No. 17 Minnesota 73: In Minneapolis, Rumeal Robinson scored 33 points as the Wolverines ended the Golden Gophers' 14-game winning streak at home.

With Michigan (19-4) leading by 53-50, Robinson made a layup and a three-point shot and Terry Mills, who finished with 24 points, made two short jump shots to give the Wolverines a 12-point lead with 10:10 left. Minnesota (16-6) then went on a 16-7 run, but Robinson and Tony Tolbert each sank a free throw in the last 43 seconds.

No. 7 UNLV 109, No. 25 New Mexico State 86: UNLV quickly avenged its only Big West loss this season and held a 62-39 halftime lead in Las Vegas. The Runnin' Rebels (21-4) made 11 three-pointers in the first half, with Anderson Hunt sinking eight as he scored 26 of his 31 points.

Keith Hill led New Mexico State (20-3) with 21 points.

Kentucky 100, No. 9 LSU 95:

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

Richie Farmer's six free throws in the final 1:05 gave the Wildcats (13-10) a Southeastern Conference victory in Lexington, Kentucky.

A three-point basket by Chris Jackson, who scored 41 points, capped a 22-7 run by the Tigers (19-4) that brought them to 94-92 with 1:12 left. But Farmer made both his one-and-one free throws, then made two more foul shots 17 seconds later to give Kentucky a 98-92 edge.

Jackson's seventh three-pointer cut the margin to 98-95 with 41 seconds left. But Kentucky then worked 33 seconds off the clock before Farmer made two free throws to end LSU's seven-game winning streak.

No. 13 Georgia Tech 83, Fordham 78: Kenny Anderson made a triumphant return to his home city, with 19 points and 13 assists in New York, as the Yellow Jackets (18-4) won their sixth straight. Fordham led, 50-46, at halftime but Anderson either scored or assisted on the first 16 points of the second half as Georgia Tech got its running game going with a 21-5 burst that gave it a 12-point lead with 3:21 to play.

Washington 66, No. 16 Oregon State 57: The Huskies (10-13) led by 29-22 at halftime in Seattle, but the Beavers (18-4) closed to 58-54 with 1:13 left in the Pac-10 game before the Huskies quickly made it a 10-point lead again.

No. 18 Louisville 97, Virginia Tech 78: In Blacksburg, Virginia, the Cardinals (19-5) beat the Hokies (10-15) for the 11th straight time as six Louisville players scored in double figures in the Metro Conference contest.

No. 20 Arizona 71, Arizona State 50: Arizona (17-4) extended the longest U.S. home-court winning streak to 45 games with a Pac-10 romp in Tucson.

No. 22 Xavier, Ohio 71, Evansville 52: In Cincinnati, Tyrone Hill had 16 points for Xavier (20-2) in the Midwestern Collegiate Conference contest.

The Associated Press

Michael Ansley, stealing a march on Moses Malone. The Magic trailed nine times by 17 points before twice closing to 2 on baskets by Ansley in the last quarter. But the Hawks won, 130-123.

Little Things That Count: 70 Rebounds

The Associated Press

HOUSTON — The Akeem Olajuwon-Patrick Ewing battle of National Basketball Association all-star centers was a draw. Olajuwon's 25 points, 15 rebounds and 8 blocked shots were matched by Ewing's 33 points, 13 rebounds and 6 blocks.

It was the less ballyhooed matchups that gave the Houston Rockets a 124-105 victory over New York Knicks on Thursday night.

Otis Thorpe had 26 rebounds and 21 points; point guard Sleepy Floyd had 27 points and 10 assists. Thorpe's counterpart, Charles Oakley, had 2 points and 5 rebounds; the Knicks' point guard, Mark Jackson had 8 points and 2 assists.

The Rockets had a 70-42 advantage in rebounds.

"I've never seen an NBA team, or any other team, get 70 rebounds before," said the Knicks' coach, Stu Jackson.

Manager Says Douglas Won't Fight Until Fall

By Mark Asher
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — John Johnson, the manager of James (Buster) Douglas, has said the new world heavyweight boxing champion will not defend his title until September.

"No way," Johnson said Thursday during the taping of a cable television program that will include a replay of Douglas's 10th-round knockout of the previously undefeated Mike Tyson.

"He's going to enjoy being the champion and making himself a lot of money," Johnson said.

Promoter Don King, who was standing by in the control room, wants to stage a rematch in Atlantic City, New Jersey, on June 18, the date for which Tyson had signed to defend his title against the No. 1 challenger, Evander Holyfield.

Johnson also said he is unsure whether Douglas will fight Tyson or Holyfield, although it seems almost certain his next fight will be against Tyson.

King said again that, for the right price, Holyfield's camp is willing to give up the June 18 date for a guaranteed fight against the winner of a Tyson-Douglas championship rematch.

However, Dan Duva, Holyfield's manager, said in a statement that a delay in the next Douglas fight had altered the picture and that Holyfield was ready to face the champion within 120 days, as ordered by the World Boxing Association.

"Evander Holyfield has been the No. 1 heavyweight contender for over a year now," Duva said. "He was good enough to step aside and allow Tyson to fight Douglas last week, with the agreement he would fight the winner. He even considered allowing them to fight again in June before getting his shot.

"But if Douglas wants to wait until September to fight again, then Holyfield has no choice but to assert his rights as the No. 1 contender and demand his shot at the title next, within the time frame set by the WBA."

King said he was sure that once Johnson gets over the excitement of Douglas becoming champion that "pragmatism and sanity" would prevail.

"The biggest payday be [Douglas] would get is with Mike Tyson," King said. "My friend and confidant John Johnson is intoxicated by the euphoria of Douglas's victory. "When he's pragmatic and sober, I hope he can come to his senses. Some people who are intoxicated never come around."

A 'Brilliant Career' In Full Swing

By Anthony Cotton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Popping bubbles from gum that matches the yellow gold of Georgia Tech's road uniforms, Kenny Anderson looks so adorable you might want to pick him up by the scruff of his neck and rush home to ask Mom if you can keep him. Unfortunately for some basketball coaches who recruited Anderson, it was not that easy.

After Anderson scored a New York state record 2,621 points for Archbishop Molloy High, he and his mother, Joan, were the ones doing the choosing. After what was perceived to be less-than-cordial treatment from Georgetown, and a promise from Bobby Cremins that he would start as a freshman, Anderson chose Georgia Tech.

Cremins, the coach of the Yellow Jackets, made his promise after seeing Anderson play in about 40 of his high school games. But anyone who's seen Anderson in action wouldn't have much trouble making the same decision. A little more than halfway through the Atlantic Coast Conference season, Anderson is averaging about 20 points, 10 assists and 6 rebounds a game for the Yellow Jackets.

"He's not just one of the top freshmen guards. I think he's one of the top five guards in the country period," said Maryland's coach, Gary Williams, shortly after Anderson scored 24 points in the Yellow Jackets' 90-84 victory Feb. 3.

Anderson was conceded the ACC rookie-of-the-year trophy the minute he signed his letter of intent. Now there are some who believe he is good enough to try for another first-year award next season — in the National Basketball Association.

"I know it wouldn't make Bobby happy but if the money were right I'd think he could go," said one ACC coach. "He'd be a No. 1 pick right now."

The idea is not unappealing to Anderson, whose father left home when Anderson was 9, forcing his mother to sometimes work three jobs at a time while raising four children. But if he were to declare now for the NBA draft, Anderson might have to stand in line: Senior Brian Oliver, second on the team in scoring at 22.1 points per game, certainly will be selected by the pros and there's talk that junior Dennis Scott, who's averaging 29.7 points, may come out, too.

One sports agent said that while Anderson is considered a bit slight for the NBA at 160 pounds (72 kilograms), people said the same of a former Georgetown, but his high school coach was quoted as saying that Georgetown's coach, John Thompson, who rarely becomes personally involved with recruiting, had never made a call to New York. That bothered Anderson, who now has settled happily in at Georgia Tech.

Although he has been immersed in the world of big-time athletics since his freshman year at Archbishop Molloy, Anderson speaks with genuine amazement of the college experience. He says with a gush that he's had a pretty good freshman season, and that he did not expect to average 20 points a game or be among the top 10 nationally in assists.

"He gets from foul line to foul line faster than anyone in the game," said Duke's coach, Mike Krzyzewski. "And that puts unbelievable pressure on your defense. You're running sprints the whole afternoon."

Speed is part of the reason it's so tough to play against Anderson. Defenses like a box-and-one, used to stop shooters like Scott, are not as effective against Anderson because, as a point guard, he already has the ball in his hands and handles it so deftly it's hard to get it away from him.

"That's what scares you about him," Williams said. "A lot of point guards can do things with the ball, but they have to pass off. It's an added weapon when you have a point guard who can score."

NHL's Hull Sets 55-Goal Record

The Associated Press

ST. LOUIS — Brett Hull, scoring three times, has set a team single-season record with a National Hockey League-leading 55 goals as the St. Louis Blues won a share of first place in the Norris Division with a 9-2 rout of the Quebec Nordiques.

The victory Thursday tied St. Louis with Chicago.

Hull, whose team-record 14-game scoring streak was ended Tuesday, scored once in the first period and twice in the second. His 55th goal broke the mark set by Wayne Babych in 1980-81. It also gave him five hat tricks in the NHL, four coming this season.

Hull has 24 goals and 15 assists in his last 21 games. Last week he scored his 50th goal to join Hall of Famer Bobby Hull as the only father-son 50-goal scorers in NHL history.

BOOKS

ONE DRY SEASON: In the Footsteps of Mary Kingsley

By Caroline Alexander. 290 pages. $18.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Luree Miller

IN 1893, when the death of her parents suddenly freed Mary Kingsley from the responsibility of caring for them, she decided to embark on the journey of her dreams: a trip to the Congo to study African customs and to collect freshwater fish and beetles for the British Museum. She was 31 years old — the same age as Caroline Alexander, author of "One Dry Season: In the Footsteps of Mary Kingsley," when she set out in the 1980s to retrace the famous Victorian's journey.

"Whereas Kingsley had arrived in Gabon five months after leaving Liverpool I took the midnight plane from Paris," writes Alexander. But once she arrived, Alexander intended to make her way, as nearly as possible, in the same manner as Kingsley. Things did not work out quite the way she planned. Nevertheless, Alexander plunged into contemporary Africa with a wit and determination worthy of her heroine.

Nearly 100 years earlier, Mary Kingsley had traveled alone up the Ogooué River and through the largely unknown territory of the cannibalistic Fang tribe. She described this trip in her wonderfully engaging, ironic and informative book, "Travels in West Africa." It was an instant success.

"Travels" was followed by "West African Studies," and Mary Kingsley became a much sought-after lecturer for academic and scientific societies as well as for the general public. When she died in 1900 at the tragically early age of 38, the Mary Kingsley Society of West Africa, later the African Society, was founded in her memory.

Mary Kingsley's matter-of-fact account of falling into a 15-foot-deep game pit has often been quoted as exemplifying the indomitable spirit and propriety of Victorian women travelers. It was her good, thick woolen skirt, Kingsley declared, that saved her from being skewered on the lethal spikes at the bottom of the pit.

While Caroline Alexander managed to avoid tumbling into game pits and was able to eschew long woolen skirts in equatorial Africa without damaging her reputation, she had her own share of adventures. She hitchhiked rides on rickety trucks, took jammed river steamers and small wooden pirogues, walked through dense forests dripping with thick vines and across open savannas. In the course of her remarkable journey, Alexander met a host of memorable characters, from Fang and Pygmy tribesmen to a French Foreign Legion deserter, from gentle mission nuns to the giant Chief Josephine, who presided over her island village in Lake Azingo with robust good humor.

In fact, Mary Kingsley often gets lost in Alexander's accounts of her own travels and those of her other earlier mentors. In preparation for her own journey of her dreams, Alexander seems to have read everything on West Africa and to be intimately acquainted with all of the colorful characters who preceded her. Interesting as her biographical summaries and interpretations of Westerners in Gabon (such as Albert Schweitzer) are, her bits of academic analysis occasionally clog her narrative flow.

In recent years, of course, great changes have occurred in Gabon. Villages have been moved and consolidated near roads so that now forests have overgrown ancient bush paths. There is a nearly completed Trans-Gabon railroad penetrating farther in the interior than Kingsley was able to go. Yet much remains the same as it was a century ago. Alexander, in trying to organize a trek, discovers that like Kingsley she has been led astray by tribesmen with their own agendas. But she manages to glide down silent rivers, enter primeval forests and finally reach the fabled Samba Falls, which to Alexander epitomize the glamour of African exploration.

Armed with intelligence and courage, Caroline Alexander adds her own sensitive perceptions to a growing genre of travel literature.

Luree Miller is a travel writer and biographer whose books include "On Top of the World: Five Women Explorers in Tibet." She wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A TEAM event that is sometimes played in Europe but is very rare on this side of the Atlantic requires each member of a team to play with each of the others in turn. Probably the only American example is the Betty Kaplan Teams, which was played on last week at the Roosevelt Hotel in Manhattan.

The winners were Bob and Jill Blanchard, Kerri Shuman and Karen McCallum, all of Manhattan.

On the diagramed deal Bob Blanchard brought home a tricky five club contract with the help of a clue from the bidding: East's double of four spades suggested that he held both missing spade honors.

After leading the diamond ace, West shifted to a trump. South won in the dummy with he king an led a low spade. East made a tempting error by splitting his honors.

South won, drew the missing trumps and led to the spade ace. Then he ruffed out the remaining spade honor in the East hand and made his game.

West might have tried a second diamond at the second trick, forcing dummy to ruff. Then there would have been no defense after a spade lead from dummy. If East plays low South wins with the ten, ruffs another diamond and runs trumps to effect a stepping-stone squeeze: East must come down to the heart ace and two spades, allowing South to cash the spade king and lead a heart.

NORTH
♠ A9876
♡ K986
◇ 2
♣ K32

WEST
♠ 32
♡ Q42
◇ AQ10863
♣ 94

EAST (D)
♠ QJ54
♡ A1053
◇ KJ4
♣ 107

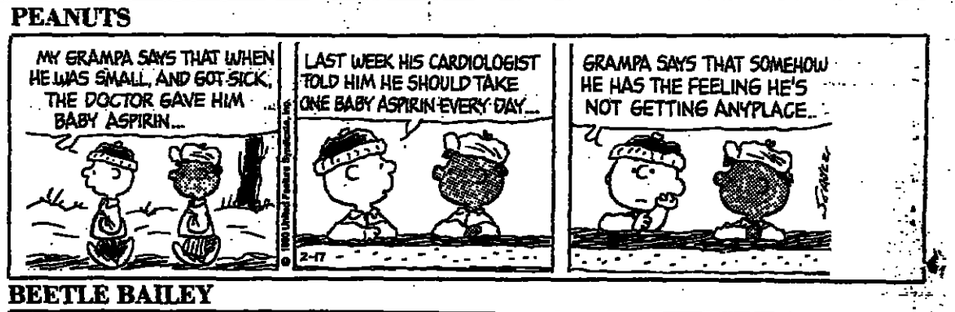
SOUTH
♠ K10
♡ J7
◇ 875
♣ AQJ865

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

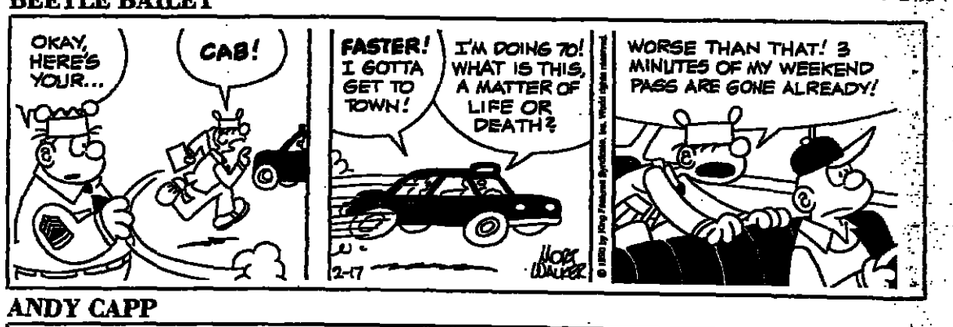
East	South	West	North
Pass	1♠	2◇	Dbl.
3◇	Pass	Pass	Dbl.
Pass	4♠	Pass	4♠
Dbl.	5♠	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the diamond ace.

PEANUTS

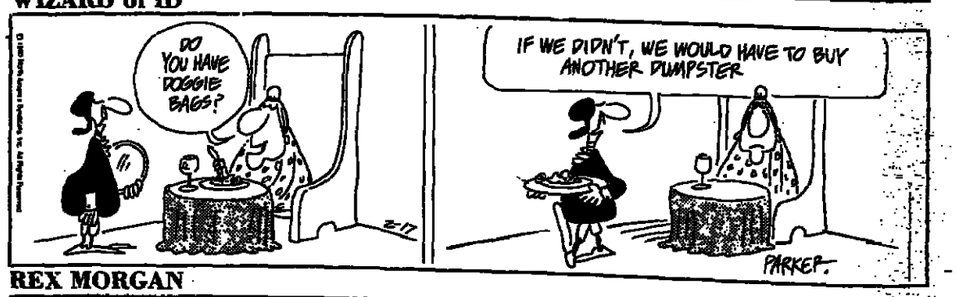


BEETLE BAILEY



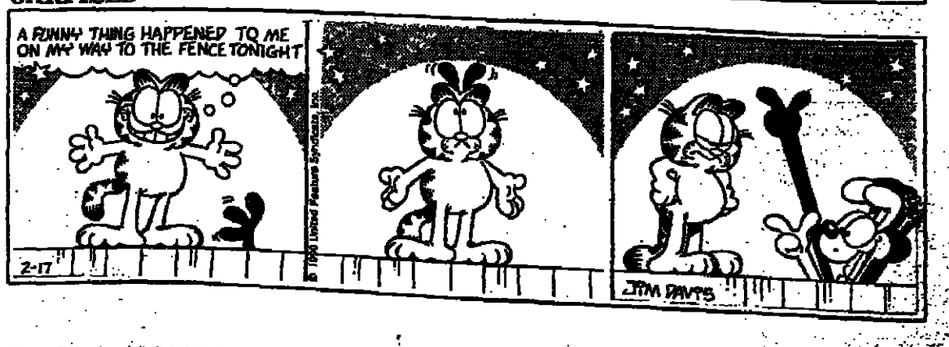
ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

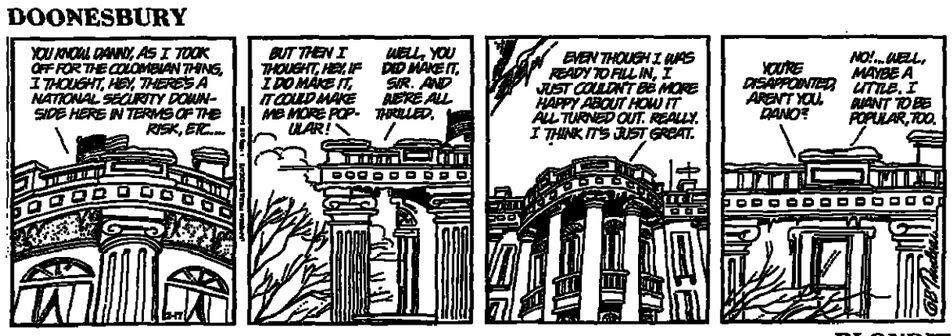


REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WABLY

DAPAT

NAWKEE

REBUPS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TONIC JOINT APIECE DISARM
Answer: Some people who think they're "operating" in the stock market are sometimes this— "OPERATED ON"

BLONDIE

SPORTS

In Port Charlotte, the Lockout Is Taken Personally

By Laura Parker
Washington Post Service

PORT CHARLOTTE, Florida — Just off Highway 41, behind the mall, stands this community's $6.5 million shrine to baseball spring training. It is Charlotte County Stadium, with 6,026 seats and award-winning grass, and it was erected for one reason: to lure the Texas Rangers out of Pompano Beach, on the Atlantic, and install them here among more appreciative fans on the Gulf coast.

In the four years since, the Rangers have become a boon to the local tourism industry and helped the minor-league Charlotte Rangers develop a solid core of ticket-buyers. Most important, some say, the major leaguers have given this community, which still tends to measure its successes by the number of chain outlets it can attract, an identity as a real place. Home to the Texas Rangers, they proudly say here. The Rangers put Port Charlotte on the map.

Understandably, the spring-training lockout by the major-league owners is not going over well here. Although most people are too polite to express genuine anger at the rich owners and the rich players in the way that local sports writers have been doing, the fans are greatly disappointed.

"The Rangers mean an awful lot to us here," said Cliff Essig, president of the Charlotte County Chamber of Commerce. "We don't have a little Disney World to back us up if the team doesn't show up. We still have fishing and golf. But this is going to have a big impact. I'm sure the teams must realize the huge number of people who plan their vacations around this."

Florida officials estimate that the four-week spring-training season is worth $330 million to the state. Every year, 18 teams train in 17 Florida towns, with West Palm Beach serving as home to both the Atlanta Braves and Montreal Expos. During the spring season, the Rangers normally spend about $1 million on hotel rooms and meals in Port Charlotte, according to one estimate. Last year's attendance at their 14 Grapefruit League games here was 77,000, the approximate population of Port Charlotte.

No one is prepared to argue that loss of a four-week baseball season would cause Port Charlotte, one of the state's fastest-growing areas, to dry up economically. But community leaders said the loss is less one of dollars than of a romantic American pastime in a place that had no soul until the Rangers arrived. To understand that, outsiders must know about Port Charlotte's efforts to become something other than, as Essig said, "a place on the way to Sarasota."

Port Charlotte did not begin with a Main Street or a City Hall. It is a creation of real-estate developers who began selling lots to Northerners in the 1950s. Eventually, these investors, mostly retirees and families from the Midwest, moved down, attracted by what brings almost everyone to Florida: warm weather and the chance to raise a family in a brand-new subdivision where taxes are low and the beaches nearby.

The Port Charlotte of 1990 is a series of mini-malls along Highway 41. The biggest employer is the Charlotte County School District, but the largest writer of "paychecks" is Social Security. The three most popular magazine subscriptions, according to a recent survey, are "Modern Maturity," "Reader's Digest" and "TV Guide."

The advanced age of much of Port Charlotte's population makes it even more remarkable that local boosters could place a bond issue on the ballot in 1986 to create a tax to finance building the ballpark. True, the 2 percent levy was a hotel tax, borne mostly by tourists, but it was still a tax.

"Talking to this community about doing something that will bear fruit in five years — well, it's ridiculous," said Mike McKinley, a local attorney, who does legal work for the schools and the county.

But 57 percent of voters indicated that they wanted the Rangers.

With the team came more malls and new heroes. Players visited sick children in the hospital and talked sports statistics at schools and presented the local police with a robot to use in a program to educate youths about drugs.

The stadium itself became a source of community pride, and the field is so well-tended that, in 1987, it won a "turf of the year" award from Turf Magazine.

This week, the phone at the park was ringing continuously. "They're all calling and saying they don't want a lockout," said Sue Denny, the office manager.

Down the hall, Ted Guthrie, the stadium manager, was trying to figure out how to reimburse advertisers who had bought space on the outfield fence and to fend off ill feelings about a lockout that may spill over and hurt the Charlotte Rangers' season.

"Baseball is on such a high note now that it is going to hurt the game," Guthrie said. "Most people feel the players make a lot of money and the owners make a lot of money, so why is there a lockout?"

Down Highway 41 at Community Bank, where Essig works, he continued to talk baseball. He is such a booster and such a fan that he cannot control his enthusiasm for the Rangers or Port Charlotte. In one breath, he reels off the list of new businesses here and, in the next, he is telling a story about the time he drove all the way to Cleveland to watch the Rangers play.

Essig is one of those residents too polite to get angry about the lockout. Finally, he is asked what he thinks.

"I don't want to think about it," he said. "I don't even read about it in the paper. It's like someone came up to me and said I had cancer. It can't be. Baseball is so great and so healthy that they can't do these things like lockouts and strikes."

NFL to Let College Juniors in Draft, Changing Its Longstanding Policy

By Gerald Eskenazi
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The National Football League will end its long-standing policy and allow college juniors to enter the draft this year.

Commissioner Paul Tagliabue could announce the decision as soon as Friday, a league source said.

Tagliabue reportedly had wanted to wait until the league meeting next month before making the change, but recent announcements by a significant number of juniors that they would forgo their final year of eligibility to enter the draft prompted him to act sooner.

The NFL estimated that 24 outstanding players were considering leaving college this year, with 10 already having said they will *(see Scoreboard)*. The expected action could create an even larger outpouring of players.

One of them is expected to be 1989 Heisman Trophy winner Andre Ware, the Houston quarterback who last season set 15 major-college records. In 11 games, with a team on probation, he completed 365 of 578 passes for a record 4,699 yards and 46 touchdowns, one touchdown short of Jim McMahon's record set at Brigham Young in 1980.

The NFL is the last major professional league to refuse to draft underclassmen or players with eligibility left. The National Collegiate Athletic Association has said it cannot prevent these players from leaving, and Richard D. Schultz, the NCAA executive director, recommended last December that players who leave school for the draft be permitted to retain their eligibility.

The American Football Coaches Association has hinted that it might prevent professional team scouts from visiting campuses if the league altered its policies. This would make it extremely difficult to gauge a player's health or speed, since testing would be closed to the scouts.

Until now, the NFL has permitted only players whose class has graduated or who have used four years of eligibility to enter the draft. In certain circumstances players were allowed to enter a supplemental draft when they had graduated with their classes but had not used up their eligibility.

Last year, the league allowed running back Barry Sanders, the 1988 Heisman Trophy winner from Oklahoma State, to enter the regular draft even though he had eligibility left and had not graduated. The reason given was that his school was going on probation, although the threat of a legal challenge to the NFL's policy was also thought to have had a bearing on the decision.

Sanders played with the Detroit Lions last season.

Tagliabue has said that the NFL needs a consistent policy, and that once it draws the line on juniors it should not deviate.

By permitting them to enter the draft, the NFL will give its scouts the opportunity to examine and test the players before the draft on April 22. Only seniors were tested at the annual collegiate talent assemblies in Mobile, Alabama, and Indianapolis last month.

The latest player to announce his availability was Major Harris, the West Virginia quarterback, who said Thursday he wanted to enter the draft "because it's a great challenge, a great opportunity and a great benefit for me and my family."

Some underclassmen may have been prompted to act out of fear that when the NFL and its players finally reach a new collective-bargaining agreement, it may include a salary limit for first-year players.

Once a player declares himself eligible for the draft, his college eligibility is over under present NCAA rules.

Tagliabue favors a system that would allow players to go into the draft, be signed by teams, and, if they do not make it in the pros, be permitted to retain their college eligibility.

SIDELINES

Senna Granted Grand Prix License

PARIS (AP) — After last-minute dramatics that included a first list without his name, Ayrton Senna, the world champion in 1988, was granted a license Friday to race on the Formula One circuit this season.

The Brazilian appeared as one of two McLaren-Honda drivers among the 35 granted a super license by the International Auto Sports Federation (FISA) on a revised list issued a hour after the first.

FISA also released an undated letter, apparently signed by Senna, that cautiously retracted remarks that last season's championship was manipulated in favor of former teammate and bitter rival Alain Prost of France.

Norman, Faldo Take Lead in Australia

MELBOURNE (AP) — Greg Norman and Nick Faldo each shot six-under-par 67 on Friday and tied for the halfway lead of the Australian Masters golf championship. Norman, the defending champion, and Faldo, the U.S. Masters champion, were at 135.

Two strokes back were Australians Ian Baker-Finch, Jeff Woodland and Steven Bann. The first-round leader, Mike Clayton of Australia, trailed by three strokes.

● In La Jolla, California, Rick Fehr, who pressed his wife in a service as a caddy, and 44-year-old Bob Eastwood each shot seven-under-par 65 on Thursday to share the first-round lead in the Shearson Lehman Hutton Open.

● In Oporto, Portugal, rookie pro Stephen Hamill of Britain shot five-under-par 67 on Friday for the halfway lead, at 138, in the Atlantic Open. Peter Smith of Britain and Ronald Stelten of the United States, who each carded 69, were a stroke back; Eamonn Darcy of Ireland, the first-round leader at 66, soared to 76. *(Reuters)*

For the Record

The Leipzig Research Institute for Physical Culture and Sport did research on performance-enhancing drugs for years and their use was widespread among top East German athletes, an official of the highly secretive facility told the West German magazine Sports. *(AP)*

Fred Lebow, who has been the director of the New York City Marathon since its inception in 1970, has undergone tests in New York for what a neurologist said was a growth in Lebow's head. *(AP)*

Boris Becker, the Wimbledon champion, said he is prepared to rejoin the West German Davis Cup team for its second-round match against Argentina in Buenos Aires from March 30 to April 1. *(UPI)*

The men's slalom and giant slalom World Cup races March 3 and 4 at Jasna, Czechoslovakia, were called off Friday because of a lack of snow, the International Ski Federation said. *(AP)*

David Stern, commissioner of the National Basketball Association, has received a five-year contract worth $27.5 million. His yearly salary of $3.5 million is more than the combined salaries of the commissioners of the National Football League, Major League Baseball and the National Hockey League. *(AP)*

Ramon Ramos of the NBA's Portland Trail Blazers was moved from a hospital to a rehabilitation institute in Portland, Oregon, on Thursday, two months after he was critically injured in a car crash. *(UPI)*

Ray Stubblebine/Reuters

Orel Hershiser, left, the Los Angeles Dodgers's star pitcher, and Donald Fehr, head of the union, leaving the bargaining sessions.

Baseball Talks in Extra Session After Some Progress Reported

By Richard Justice
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Negotiators representing major league baseball's players and the teams' owners went into an unscheduled session Friday afternoon, but there was no report of whether progress was being made on a new labor agreement.

The two sides had scheduled just a session Friday morning, then were to break until Monday.

Almost three months after they first began negotiating, they had gotten around to directly discussing the issue, salary arbitration, that everyone has known for two years would be the major stumbling block in reaching a settlement.

Thursday, with revenue sharing and wage scales now off the table, they spent much of the day haggling over arbitration.

But a recognition of the central issue was the best and almost only news to come from morning and afternoon sessions that lasted about four hours and were described by both sides as "intense."

The return to real negotiations came on the first day that spring training camps and workout facilities were closed to players, and even Chuck O'Connor, the owners' chief negotiator, allowed the word "lockout" into his vocabulary.

"We're down to tough issues in a difficult atmosphere," he said.

Asked if the talks had produced progress, he smiled and shrugged.

"Beauty is in the eye of the beholder," he said. "I think the fact that we spent that amount of time discussing the issues is progress, but that's from the view of a labor negotiator. I suspect if any one of you were sitting in the room, you would say, 'My God, if they call that progress, I'd hate to see a bad day.' It was in inches, not in quantum leaps."

Donald Fehr, executive director of the Major League Players Association, said he didn't know if progress had been made or not.

"I don't know that I would categorize today as making any measurable, affirmative progress," he said, "but I wouldn't say the opposite either. I want to digest what's happened and see how things are tomorrow before I draw conclusions. We'll see if there's some movement on one side or the other or both. It's always a danger of mistaking 'Yes, I will' with 'I'll think about it.'"

Arbitration is the process by which players with three through six years of major league service may have their salaries determined by a professional mediator.

It has worked extremely well for the players, and as much as free agency, was responsible for skyrocketing salaries in the 1980s.

The owners say the process relies too much on a person without sufficient knowledge of baseball.

Thursday's talks apparently centered around how many years should be required for arbitration eligibility. Less time was spent on discussing the owners' contribution to the players' pension plan and still less on the nine-point proposals that the commissioner, Fay Vincent, had offered Tuesday to break the impasse in talks.

Fehr and O'Connor were fly Friday to Tampa, Florida, for a convention of sports editors and reporters. O'Connor had suggested Thursday that the trip be dropped to allow for a weekend of negotiations.

■ McGwire Triples Salary

Mark McGwire of the Oakland A's tripled his salary Thursday to $1.5 million with a one-year contract and Jeff Parrett of the Philadelphia Phillies settled on a one-year pact just before his arbitration hearing was to begin in New York, The Associated Press reported.

McGwire, a first baseman who made $455,000 last year, had been scheduled for a hearing Friday. He had asked for $1,725,000 while the team was offering $1 million.

Parrett, a pitcher who was 12-6 last season, agreed to a contract for $650,000, a raise of $438,000.

In Rugby, Few Things Add Up — Not Even the Arithmetic

By Bob Donahue
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Here is the recent arithmetic: France beat Wales by 10 points, then England beat France by 19 points. It might seem to follow that England should beat Wales this weekend by 29 points.

But concordance between past math and the score at Twickenham will be coincidental. Vagaries of mood, weather, bouncing oval ball, home advantage and refereeing compose an unsolvable equation.

FIVE NATIONS RUGBY

Consider the '80s. Wales and France, against England, had six victories, a draw and three losses. So Wales and France more or less split their own series, right? Wrong. France won eight of 10.

Welshmen and Englishmen believe that Wales lifts its game — hardens it, focuses it — when the adversary is England, the "old enemy." Will Carling's English team, despite big victories against Ireland and France, goes into its third match with no signs of cockiness.

The accepted wisdom about Welsh nationalism skewing the supposed logic of things has this corollary: Results between England and France are more "logical," thus better pointers to real strengths and weaknesses.

If that were really so, the French might have done better not to show up in Edinburgh this weekend. But here, too, past math is only history. In the present, a French rebound from uncharacteristic awfulness two weeks ago looks perfectly possible. In any case, France fields a much changed team against Scotland.

The Scots had to struggle in Dublin against Ireland, and that was not part of their plans. Yet the French — and now the English, too, who play in Edinburgh on March 17 — have called Scotland their toughest challenge this winter. David Sole's team has a reputation to justify.

If the England-Wales series has been unpredictable lately, the Scotland-France series has been the opposite: predictable beyond understanding. Eleven straight times, starting in 1979, the home team has won at the Parc des Princes in Paris or at Murrayfield in Edinburgh. The longest previous string of consecutive home victories was nine, in the Scotland-Wales series starting in 1894.

Man for man in most positions, England is a better team on paper than Wales. The only lock in Europe who could match England's Wade Dooley in the lineout, Robert Norster, is out with injury. The key man in the Welsh scrum, David Young, defected the other day to professional rugby league.

If it comes down to goalkicking, Paul Thorburn, the Welsh fullback, could swing the match. He has 215 points in 26 matches, an average of 8.3. But his English vis-à-vis, Simon Hodgkinson, has averaged 14 points in four matches.

Under the rotating Five Nations schedule introduced in 1974, England and Wales meet every year on the same day as Scotland plays France. These series made for sharp contrast in the '80s: 31 tries and 44 penalty goals in Paris and Edinburgh, but 18 tries and 56 penalty goals in Cardiff and suburban London.

England has proved this winter that it has backs with the talent and confidence to run with the ball, although it has tended to keep them leashed until the forwards and Hodgkinson have victory sewn up. Robert Jones, the Welsh captain, talks about "disrupting" the English machine. If Thorburn and the Welsh forwards can keep the score close, another low-scoring result would be likely.

There is change in the air, though, a sense of established routines being shaken up. England's innovative preparations this season even include the services of a psychologist. And now France has suddenly reduced the average age of its forwards by three years, from 29 to 26. The French should be more mobile and enterprising than recently.

Rugby's Big Eight

Last 10 tests among the eight

	W	D	L	Tries
1. New Zealand	9	1	0	44
2. England	6	1	3	21
3. France	5	0	5	24
4. Australia	4	1	5	24
5. Scotland	4	1	5	19
6. Argentina	2	1	7	6
7. Wales	2	0	8	7
8. Ireland	1	0	9	10

Saturday's tests
England-Wales, Scotland-France

Previous Five Nations Results
Jan. 20: England 23, Ireland 6
Wales 19, France 29
Feb. 3: France 7, England 26
Ireland 10, Scotland 13

Man for man, Scotland and France look fairly even. Scotland arguably has better forwards, France better backs. But the Scottish team, although young, is a settled unit compared to the purged French team announced last Sunday.

Against Damian Cronin and Chris Gray at lock, France fields green 23-year-olds, Olivier Roumat and Thierry Devergie. In all, six French players are in their first Five Nations season.

England needs to win to remain at six victories, a draw and three losses in the unofficial world rankings. A defeat and a Scottish victory could put Scotland in second place ahead of England, depending on how many tries are scored.

Defeat for Wales would put it in the cellar, below Ireland, which is idle this weekend with a Paris match to come on March 3.

Wales has lost eight of its last nine matches against major opposition, the only victory a 12-9 upset of England in Cardiff last March. That is the worst sequence in Welsh rugby history. A victory or a draw at Twickenham would perhaps put a stop to the rot.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	33	17	.660	—
Philadelphia	31	18	.633	1½
Boston	30	18	.625	2
Washington	18	33	.353	15½
New Jersey	12	37	.245	20½
Miami	10	40	.200	23
Central Division				
Detroit	36	14	.720	—
Chicago	29	20	.592	6½
Milwaukee	28	22	.560	8
Indiana	27	23	.540	9
Atlanta	23	25	.479	12
Cleveland	21	26	.447	13½
Orlando	15	34	.306	20½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Utah	34	15	.694	—
San Antonio	32	16	.667	1½
Dallas	27	22	.551	7
Denver	26	22	.542	7½
Houston	23	26	.469	11
Minnesota	11	37	.229	22½
Charlotte	8	39	.170	25
Pacific Division				
L.A. Lakers	36	12	.750	—
Portland	33	13	.729	1
Phoenix	30	17	.638	5½
Golden State	24	24	.500	12
Seattle	23	24	.489	12½
L.A. Clippers	21	27	.438	15
Sacramento	13	35	.271	23

Seattle	28	27	33	15—103
New Jersey	26	19	29	28— 92

McKay 15-24 1-1 31, Barros 8-18 0-0 21; Short 8-15 9-11 25, Hopson 6-12 4-4 17. Rebounds: Seattle 78 (McKey 14), New Jersey 41 (Shackelford 12). Assists: Seattle 15 (McMillan 9), New Jersey 20 (Conner 6).

Orlando	24	29	35	35—123
Atlanta	33	36	29	30—128

Theus 15-25 2-3 32, Anstey 10-17 4-6 24; Williams 12-22 7-12 32; Willis 13-18 4-5 30. Rebounds: Orlando 56 (Anstey 14), Atlanta 52 (Willis 17). Assists: Orlando 23 (Skiles 7), Atlanta 25 (Webb 16).

New York	30	23	35	17—105
Houston	38	36	28	28—130

Ewing 12-23 9-12 33, Tucker 7-11 0-2 15; Floyd 11-28 3-4 27, Olajuwon 9-22 7-10 25. Rebounds: New York 53 (Ewing 13), Houston 78 (Thorpe 26). Assists: New York 28 (Strickland 11), Houston 26 (Floyd 10).

Washington	25	25	31	26—107
Golden State	21	32	26	34—113

Malone 13-27 4-4 30, King 9-21 6-7 24, Grant 11-18 2-2 24, Nordwary 9-14 6-6 24, Mullin 7-16 9-10 23. Rebounds: Washington 64 (King 11), Golden State 48 (Mullin 8). Assists: Washington 27 (Walker 11), Golden State 21 (Hardaway, Mullin 5).

LA Lakers	23	30	18	30—101
Sacramento	29	25	15	23— 92

Worthy 10-14 0-0 20, Johnson 5-12 5-6 17, Scott 5-11 6-6 17; Tisdale 11-20 1-4 23, Carr 8-13 1-2 17. Rebounds: Los Angeles 50 (Thompson 9), Sacramento 59 (McCray, Tisdale 9). Assists: Los Angeles 18 (Johnson 8), Sacramento 28 (Almer 9).

Selected College Scores

EAST
Maine 78, New Hampshire 67
Penn St. 80, Rutgers 69
Siena 101, Holy Cross 91
St. Francis, NY 82, Wagner 78
St. Joseph's 63, St. Bonaventure 65
Vermont 59, Hartford 58
West Virginia 76, Rhode Island 74

SOUTH
Canisius 65, Liberty 53
Centenary 104, Georgia Southern 87
Coppin St. 77, S. Carolina St. 56
George Mason 83, William & Mary 78
Jacksonville 87, South Alabama 85, OT
Kentucky 100, LSU 95
Louisville 97, Virginia Tech 78
Miami, Fla. 62, Conn. Connecticut St. 40
N.C. Charlotte 86, Ala.-Birmingham 72
New Orleans 92, Lamar 60
Old Dominion 75, South Florida 56
W. Kentucky 68, Va. Commonwealth 65
Winthrop 66, Davidson 67

MIDWEST
Cincinnati 82, Memphis St. 76
Dayton 84, St. Louis 81, OT
Michigan 77, Minnesota 73
Ohio St. 68, Wisconsin 58
S. Illinois 87, Drake 77
Wright St. 108, S. Utah 93
Xavier, Ohio 71, Evansville 52

SOUTHWEST
Louisiana Tech 70, Arkansas St. 63
McNeese St. 83, SW Texas St. 74
Texas-Arlington 72, NW Louisiana 69
Texas-El Paso 61, Utah 58
Tulsa 78, Wichita St. 75

FAR WEST
Air Force 65, San Diego St. 59
Arizona 71, Arizona St. 50
California 79, UCLA 73
Hawaii 72, Colorado St. 68
Long Beach St. 102, UC Irvine 63
Montana 98, Nevada-Reno 71
Montana St. 90, N. Arizona 88, OT
New Mexico 69, Brigham Young 51
Oregon 71, Washington St. 66
San Diego 96, San Francisco 84
San Jose St. 63, Pacific U. 50
Santa Clara 84, St. Mary's, Cal. 52
Southern Cal 71, Stanford 62
UC Santa Barbara 75, Fullerton St. 70
UNLV 109, New Mexico St. 86
Washington 66, Oregon St. 57
Weber St. 77, E. Washington 66

CRICKET

New Zealand vs. India
Four-Day Match
In Hamilton, New Zealand. Day 1
1st innings: New Zealand 284-5.

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
NY Islanders	28	25	6	62	218	212
Pittsburgh	27	27	4	58	243	261
NY Rangers	24	25	10	58	188	196
New Jersey	25	25	7	57	211	221
Washington	26	30	4	56	225	231
Philadelphia	23	28	8	54	211	203
Adams Division						
x-Boston	34	21	5	73	216	167
Buffalo	32	21	6	70	197	178
Montreal	31	22	6	68	200	167
Hartford	26	25	7	59	201	197
Quebec	18	42	6	26	179	295

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	31	22	4	66	234	215
St. Louis	29	22	8	66	214	190
Toronto	30	27	3	63	266	262
Minnesota	26	32	3	55	209	228
Detroit	21	30	7	49	213	234
Smythe Division						
Calgary	29	18	13	71	248	199
Edmonton	28	20	11	67	234	204
Winnipeg	27	24	7	61	215	216
Los Angeles	24	29	6	54	255	257
Vancouver	18	34	9	45	179	234

x-clinched playoff spot

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Toronto	0	0	0—0
Philadelphia	0	2	1—3

Eklund (14), Propp (12), Tocchet (31). Shots on goal: Toronto (on Peeters) 6-8-13—27; Philadelphia (on Bester) 12-16-13—41.

Los Angeles	0	1	2—3
Minnesota	2	2	3—7

Robitaille (40), Preissler (2), Kudelski (18); A.Brown (14), Gartner (31), Gartner (32), Gagner (29), Gartner (33), Bellows (38). Shots on goal: Los Angeles (on Casey) 13-13-14—40; Minnesota (on Gosselin) 10-16-9—35.

Quebec	2	0	0—2
St. Louis	2	4	3—9

McKegney (13), Hrkac (9); Lowry (16), Zezel 2 (18), Hull 3 (55), Tuttle (9), MacLean (22), Brind'Amour (28). Shots on goal: Quebec (on Joseph) 13-6-7—26; St. Louis (on Millen) 7-14-15—36.

Calgary	2	1	1—4
Chicago	0	1	0—1

Fleury (22), Hrdina (12), Ranheim (18), Priakin (2); Roenick (20). Shots on goal: Calgary (on Cloutier) 13-7-7—27; Chicago (on Vernan) 11-10-10—31.

SOCCER

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION
Real Madrid 3, Barcelona 2

FOOTBALL

Underclassmen who have announced their intention to participate in the NFL draft:

Reggie Cobb, RB, Tennessee, junior.
Barry Foster, RB, Arkansas, junior.
Rodney Hampton, RB, Georgia, junior.
Major Harris, QB, West Virginia, junior.
Keith McCants, LB, Alabama, junior.
Scott Mitchell, QB, Utah, junior.
Emmitt Smith, RB, Florida, junior.
Marc Spindler, DL, Pittsburgh, junior.
Marcus Wilson, RB, Virginia, junior.
Junior Seau, LB, Southern Cal, junior.

BASEBALL
American League

BALTIMORE—Agreed to terms with Jeff Ballard, pitcher, on one-year contract.

KANSAS CITY—Agreed to terms with Mike Loggins, outfielder, on one-year contract. Signed Pat Sheridan, outfielder, to minor league contract with Memphis, Southern League, and invited him to spring training as non-roster player.

National League

CINCINNATI—Agreed to terms with Luis Quinones, infielder, on one-year contract.

HOUSTON—Agreed to terms with Andujar Cedeno, shortstop, on one-year contract.

PITTSBURGH PIRATES—Named Jack Lind minor league field coordinator. Signed Stu Cliburn, pitcher, to contract with Buffalo, American Association.

SAN FRANCISCO—Agreed to terms with Jeff Brantley, pitcher, and Chuck Jackson and Greg Litton, infielders, on one-year contracts.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

ATLANTA—Released Haywoode Workman, guard.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

KANSAS CITY—Signed Willie Hill defensive back.

MINNESOTA—Mamie Kitlin, linebackers coach, quit to take same job with New York Jets.

PHOENIX—Named Pete Rodriguez special teams coach.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

EDMONTON—Recalled Randy Exelby, goaltender, from Phoenix, International Hockey League.

LOS ANGELES—Recalled Scott Bjugstad, left wing, and Bob Halkidis, defenseman, from New Haven, American Hockey League.

International Hockey League

PHOENIX—Acquired Cori Repp, goalie, from New Haven, American Hockey League.

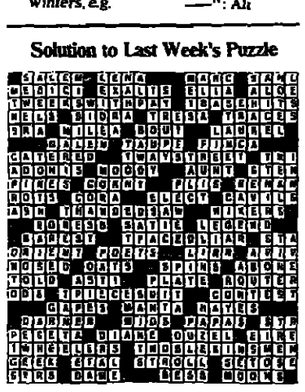
COLLEGE

ALABAMA—Named Ellis Johnson assistant football coach.

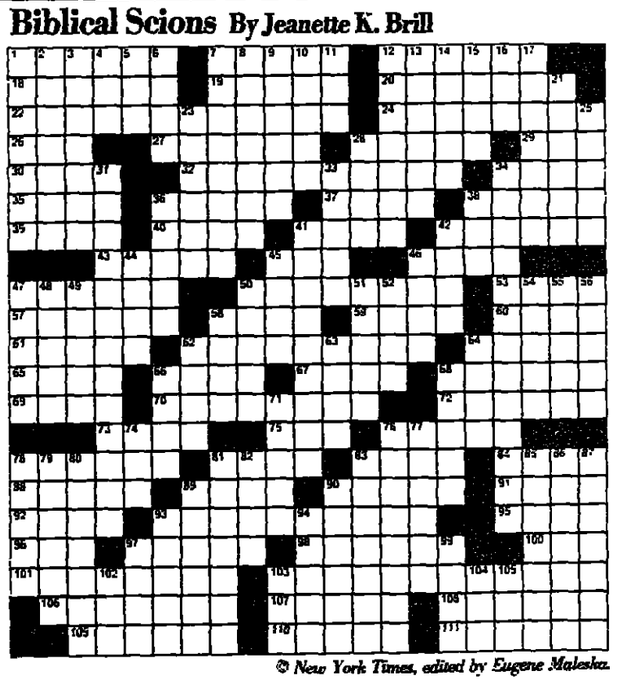
JACKSONVILLE—Bill Coulthart, soccer coach, resigned.

NORTHERN MONTANA—Jay Pivec, basketball coach, resigned effective June 15

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



Biblical Scions By Jeanette K. Brill



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

ACROSS
1 Tick, e.g.
7 Succinct
12 Til
18 Pertaining to the nostrils
19 Nonterrestrial
20 Wild asses of central Asia
22 Anna Mary Robertson
24 A 1914 Oriole who took wing
26 Lubricate
27 Caught sight of
28 Certain trucks
29 Buck's mate
30 —— ha-Shanah (Jewish New Year)
32 Brave who really could hammer
34 Connors or Wallace
35 Epithet of Athena
36 Lesions
37 Young tag-on
38 Subdued
39 Scorch
40 Angered
41 Even
42 Woodpeckers
43 Propelled a randan
45 Jet-engine housing
46 Type of pinafore
47 Open grating
50 Jonathan Winters, e.g.
53 Husband of Jezebel
57 Jack or Julie
58 Heddle's place
59 Naso of Rome
60 Mythical beast
61 Obloquy
62 Singer-song writer ("Piano Man")
64 Manuel de ——, Spanish composer
65 A memorable Mostel
66 Garb for Lakme
67 Canning equipment
68 Kin of pine martens
69 Dusseldorf donkey
70 Prepares for later use, as a meal
72 Stop
73 One-eyed god
75 That ship
76 Doctrine
78 N.M.U. member
81 Island off Ireland
83 Iron-containing pigment
84 "—— Copy," TV program
88 Crazy Legs Hirsch
89 Dross
90 Errand boy: Slang
91 "Sing like ——": Al
92 Claim on a property
93 Actor in "Hold Back the Dawn"
95 Grain for Vassar
96 Kind of dye
97 1957 Nobelist in Literature
98 Shadows, to Jeanne
100 Bishopric
101 Lyricist-collaborator with Burt Bacharach
103 U.S. novelist-poet
106 Conceal
107 Soul
108 Quiescent
109 Broke up a shutout
110 Part of a potpourri
111 Carolina river

DOWN
1 Certain cats and goats
2 Covered cart
3 U.S.S.R. inland body of water
4 —— Tin Tin
5 State adjoining Ill
6 Administrative division of Greece
7 Interfered
8 Carried away, as property
9 Perron parts
10 Down at the heels
11 Naval off.
12 Grew serious, with "up"
13 Captivate
14 Antipolio pioneer
15 Ripens
16 Matelot's milieu
17 Scholarly
21 O'Neill's Yank, e.g.
23 On land
25 Listens to
28 Glut
31 Netman from D.C.
33 Stage device
34 F. ——, Oscar winner in 1984
36 Mud eel
38 Country singer Bandy
41 Former Yankee pitcher
42 Tie
44 Medicinal plant
45 Game in "The Color of Money"
46 What a Manx cat lacks
47 Take panes with one's work
48 Judges' garb
49 Habituate
50 Multigrubs
51 Spots for slots
52 Type of grape
54 Handel's birthplace
55 "Deutschland uber ——"
56 A sixth-day creation
58 Cambio in Calabria
62 Rembrandt's "—— and Cottage"
63 Hunky-dory; copacetic
64 Sow and hoe
66 Gyre
68 More discerning
71 River or Indian
74 Forsyth's "The —— of the Jackal"
76 Postponement
77 Breakfast fare
78 Hebrew word in the Psalms
79 Doolittle and namesakes
80 Small interstices
81 Referred (to)
82 Deserters
83 Dutch painter, 1638-1709
85 Disconcerted
86 Let go
87 Relaxing of international tensions
89 Heavy silk fabric in the Middle Ages
90 Opening maneuver to gain advantage
93 Show indecision
94 ABC's Arledge
97 Dear, in Italy
99 Shot or dragon preceder
102 Caesar's 700
103 Reverse of par
104 Olympic brat
105 Uno, due, ——

POSTCARD

Marseille's Image

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

MARSEILLE — The good citizens who are dedicated to rescuing Marseille from its image as a violent, corrupt, racist and generally-to-be-avoided city are understandably gloomy these days as they try to explain that things are not the way they look.

The problem this time is a body. The victim was a local politician who, the police say, was ordered killed by another politician.

Then there is the link to a supposed "war" between private health clinics since the latest victim and a man slain here 20 months ago were doctors and two of the men under arrest for involvement in the killings are also doctors.

It is not simply that this case has won headlines around France because it fits into what Robert Vigouroux, the distraught mayor of Marseille, calls the country's "caricatured view" of this proudly cosmopolitan Mediterranean port.

It is also that the natives of Marseille are avid students of politics whose daily bread comprises speculation, rumor-mongering and conspiracy-building.

□

In the bars that circle the old port, one line of speculation leads to drugs. Marseille's role in the French connection of heroin flowing into the United States ended early in the 1970s, but more recently government officials have warned that traffickers may be laundering drug money through here.

Political foes are trying to incriminate Vigouroux, not only because he visited Panama when it was still run by General Manuel Antonio Noriega, but also because he appointed the murder victim to be a district mayor and received campaign contributions from one of the suspected killers.

Then there are doubts whether the slain politician, Jean-Jacques Peschard, was after all "the good doctor" he was made out to be. Six years ago, his mistress, Christine Barras, disappeared mysteriously and while Peschard was never charged in the case the police dug up his back garden in search of a body.

All this has provided a field day for French newspapers intent on showing Marseille the way most Frenchmen think it is — a mixture of Chicago in the 1930s and Medellin today where life is cheap, politics are crooked and the natives are innately dishonest. "It is all false," the mayor said.

Two years ago, convinced that Marseille's poor image was keeping away private investors and contributing to the city's economic troubles, a group of business and civic associations formed an organization called New Outlook on Marseille dedicated to fighting back.

"Why do people get indignant?" asked Laurent Gilardino, news editor at the daily Le Méridional. "First, they feel vulnerable. Second, what happens here is often not the fault of the people of Marseille but of geography. Third, if this happened elsewhere, it would not be blamed on the people."

Charges of racism, for example, stem from the fact that, in the first round of the 1988 presidential elections, Jean-Marie Le Pen, head of the xenophobic National Front, won 28.4 percent of the votes here. Yet, while migrants from North Africa represent almost one-quarter of the port's one million population, racial incidents here are rare.

According to the national police, Marseille's reputation for violence is undeserved, with murders and armed robberies here proportionately no higher than, say, in Paris.

Nonetheless, the "war of the clinics," as it is known here, may take some unraveling. A shady underworld figure, Roger Memmoli, has confessed to killing both Peschard and Léonce Mout, the owner of a large clinic gunned down in May 1988. He said he did so on orders of Dr. Armand Gallo, who is also a municipal councillor.

The police have also arrested Marcel Long, who supposedly acted as Memmoli's driver, as well as Marc Galeazzi, who worked for Mout, and Dr. Jean Couraqui, who owns four health clinics and was rebuffed in his attempts to buy Mout's clinc. They have denied the charges, although Gallo has admitted asking Memmoli to give Peschard "a fright."

So far, no drug connection has been found, while Vigouroux has explained that he visited Panama in 1986 to support a bid for a contract by a local company and received General Noriega in Marseille when he traveled to France a few months later to be honored by the French government. "No one was talking of Noriega's drug links then," he said.

Photographs by The Associated Press

From left, Ivana Trump, helped by a security man, leaves her birthday lunch; a 1988 photograph of Marla Maples; Donald Trump at a press conference this week.

Tabloids (Not Only) Trump Trump Split

By Alex S. Jones
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As Cindy Adams, the New York Post gossip columnist, wrote Thursday about Donald and Ivana Trump:

"Wow! Do they sell papers."

On Sunday, one of Adams's rivals — Liz Smith of the New York Daily News — told the world that Trump, the billionaire developer, intends to divorce his wife.

Since then, New York's news organizations have been in a frenzied competition to provide details regarding everything from what may or may not be Trump's infidelity to what was served at Mrs. Trump's tear-wracked birthday party on Wednesday (lamb chops, asparagus en croute and chocolate cake, reported Smith, who was a guest).

"If this isn't a tabloid story, there are no tabloids," said Matthew V. Storin, managing editor of the News, who said he had about a dozen people on the story, not counting photographers.

In the midst of the overall scramble, some more personal rivalries have taken shape.

Smith and Adams are rushing to beat each other in exclusives. Mrs. Trump has talked only to Smith; Mr. Trump has spoken mainly to Adams.

Meanwhile, a more subterranean and bitter fight is going on between John Scanlon, the public relations specialist representing Mrs. Trump — who was recommended by Smith — and Howard J. Rubenstein, Mr. Trump's public relations man. Scanlon also represents the News, and Rubenstein has the Post as a client.

All week, the Trumps' marital problems have dominated the front pages of the city's three tabloids: the News, the Post and New York Newsday.

Senior editors at all three said newsstand sales have been up this week but could not say by how much. And viewership for WNBC-TV's "Live at Five" program, which includes a report by Smith, jumped by 50 percent on Wednesday, compared with the same day last week.

Smith's Sunday piece was heralded by a box on the front page of the News with the words "Trump Split?"

On Monday, the Post spread the news with no reservations, using a huge one-word headline — "Split" — dividing Mr. and Mrs. Trump in a full-page photograph.

By Tuesday, the front-page headline writers had become more imaginative: "Ivana Better Deal" cried the News; "Over Her Dead Body," declared New York Newsday; "Gimme The Plaza" brayed the Post.

On Wednesday, the Post's front page was a picture of Mr. Trump and Marla Maples, the "Other Woman," with the headline, "Don Juan."

Thursday's Daily News devoted its front page to a picture of Mrs. Trump and Smith leaving the birthday lunch, along with an emotional account of Mrs. Trump's distress.

But New York Newsday's front page was devoted to revealing that Mr. Trump was prepared to offer his wife $100 million in a settlement, a development that Mr. Trump denied Thursday.

Don Forst, New York editor of New York Newsday, said he stands by his story.

But the tabloids are not the only journals intrigued.

The New York Times has put the story on the front page of its metropolitan section and has even weighed in with an editorial.

The Washington Post, Time, The Associated Press and many other news organizations are also in hot pursuit.

And The Associated Press's revelation from an anonymous source that Mr. Trump met Maples in church was featured prominently in both the Post and the News on Wednesday.

"There's a royalist character to the whole thing," said Everette E. Dennis, executive director of the Gannett Center for Media Studies at Columbia University, referring to the intense interest and voluminous coverage. "It's as though they almost have the quality of a royal family."

Both Smith and Adams said Thursday that they were engaged in a friendly rivalry, though not too friendly.

"The story was definitely leaked to her," Adams said of Smith's exclusive on Sunday, which described Mrs. Trump's feelings, "and that left me no choice" but to become the principal voice for Mr. Trump.

In an interview Thursday, Mr. Trump denounced the coverage as "ridiculous" and "totally sensationalized."

But he said Adams had been "professional," and he was particularly critical of Smith because of her Sunday article, in which she characterized Mrs. Trump as a partner in his business affairs.

Mr. Trump viewed the characterization, which he said is untrue, as a ploy by his wife's lawyer to justify a larger divorce settlement.

"That was written by a PR man, and Liz went for it hook, line and sinker," Mr. Trump said, adding, "They played her like a fiddle."

The public relations man to whom Mr. Trump referred is John Scanlon of Daniel J. Edelman Inc., who was hired on Friday to represent Mrs. Trump.

"I don't need John Scanlon to tell me what to say," said Smith, who denied that she had been manipulated.

PEOPLE

Kennedy-Cuomo Match Timed for St. Valentine

Here is slightly delayed Valentine's Day news for Democrats. Andrew Cuomo, son of New York's governor — and once, in the opinion of Playboy magazine, one of the United States's 10 most eligible bachelors — is engaged to Kerry Kennedy, daughter of the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy, it was announced by the prospective bride's mother, Ethel. Cuomo proposed on Feb. 14. They plan to be married sometime this spring. Cuomo was stingy with details in talking to The New York Times, like where he proposed ("a restaurant") or how big a diamond he had purchased ("Don't ask"). Cuomo, 32, runs HELP, a New York City-based nonprofit group that builds transitional housing for homeless families. Kennedy, 30, is executive director of the Robert F. Kennedy Center for Human Rights in Boston. Besides being Mario M. Cuomo's son, Andrew was twice the governor's campaign manager and served as a $1-a-year adviser to the governor. The governor, who has often teased Andrew about prolonged bachelorhood, said that when Andrew gave his 88-year-old grandmother the news, she replied in a word: "finalmente" — finally.

□

The picture of a lone Chinese demonstrator braving a column of tanks during the June crackdown of the uprising in Beijing won the 1990 World Press Photo award Friday in Amsterdam. The photo was made by Charlie Cole, of Newsweek magazine. Eric Bouvet of the French agency Gamma won the first prize in the news features category for a photo showing hysterical Iranians mourning the death of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeiny last June. A series of West Berliners tearing down the wall dividing their city, by Anthony Suau of the Black Star agency, won first prize in the spot news series category.

□

There will be a different twist to the opening of Verdi's "Aida" at the Kennedy Center Saturday night. Following the performance, Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia will go backstage to present official documents of U.S. citizenship and naturalization to the Soviet defector Vladimir Popov, who sings the role of Radames in the Washington Opera production. Popov, now living in Concord, New Hampshire, walked into the U.S. Embassy in Milan in 1982.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

PERSONALS

CORPORATE HOSPITALITY Available for open Championship, St. Andrews 19-22 July. Golf tours to Kiawah Island (1991 Ryder Cup Venue) from April 1990 onwards. Please call 0727-41718 or Fax 41975.

THANK YOU SACRED HEART of Jesus and Saint Jude. U.M.

LEGAL SERVICES

DOMINICAN DIVORCES Confidential SINCE 1972. Attorney, P.O. Box 11052, Washington, D.C. 20008 USA.

MOVING

1992 - NOW !

interdean
INTERNATIONAL MOVERS
FOR A FREE ESTIMATE CALL

AMSTERDAM	31	(71)	89 93 24
ATHENS	30	(1)	961 12 12
BARCELONA	34	(3)	652 31 11
BONN	49	(2241)	6 60 62
BREMEN	49	(421)	17 05 91
BRUSSELS	32	(2)	720 95 63
CADIZ	34	(56)	85 67 44
FRANKFURT	49	(6190)	20 01
GENEVA	41	(22)	43 85 30
LONDON	44	(1)	961 41 41
MADRID	34	(1)	671 24 50
MANCHESTER	44	(61)	707 20 16
MILAN	39	(2)	415 82 41
MOSCOW	7	(95)	938 20 80
MUNICH	49	(89)	141 50 36
NAPLES	39	(81)	780 16 22
OFFENBURG	49	(781)	58267
PARIS	33	(1)	39 56 90 00
ROME	39	(6)	526 93 42
VICENZA	39	(444)	58 00 33
VIENNA	43	(222)	95 55 20
WASHINGTON	1	(703)	-759 4801
ZURICH	41	(1)	945 04 00

ONE NAME, ONE COMPANY

HOMESHIP. Small & medium moves, baggage, cars worldwide. Call Charlie: Paris 42 81 18 81 (near Opera).

MOVING

Move Plus
THE INTERNATIONAL MOVERS
Head Office, World Trade Center Rotterdam. Tel: 31 (10) 405 2090
MOVE Plus - FRANCE Desbordes (33) 1- 43.43.23.64
MOVE Plus - NORWAY Mayortrans (47) 2- 507070
MOVE Plus - ENGLAND Amertrans (44) 1- 953 3636
MOVE Plus - HOLLAND Nijman (31) 10- 437 2255
MOVE Plus - GERMANY IMG (49) 06172- 4831
MOVE Plus - BELGIUM Ziegler (32) 2- 4222236
MOVE Plus - DENMARK Adams (45) 31- 787400
MOVE Plus - SWEDEN Kungsholms (46) 753- 89400
MOVE Plus - SPAIN Gil Stauffer (34) 1- 275 9844
MOVE Plus - SWITZERLAND Geneva: Harsch (41) 22- 436885 Zurich: Welti-Furrer (41) 1- 272 1211
THE ADDED VALUE IN MOVING

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF PARIS
ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMS
- MARKETING & ADVERTISING
- PERFORMING ARTS
- WRITING WORKSHOPS
- AMERICAN LANGUAGE
- MICRO-COMPUTOR APPLICATIONS
- FRENCH STUDIES
- PERSONAL FINANCIAL PLANNING
- SALES & COMMUNICATION SKILLS
- TOEFL & GMAT PREPARATION

Register now, classes begin early March. Contact: The American University of Paris, 34 av de New York, 75116 Paris. Tel: 47.20.44.99

FEELING low? — having problems? SOS HELP crisis-line in English. 3 p.m.-11 p.m. Tel: Paris 47 23 80 80.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE AVATAR COURSE. Avatar is a powerful course based on the simple truth that your beliefs will cause you to create or attract the situations and events which you then experience. Maybe you've never heard about the fantastic powers you have and how easy it is to apply them. Avatar gives you real, effective tools which I and a growing number of people apply with great success. The Avatar Center, Box 427 1000AK Amsterdam, Tel: 31.20.205.925. Will travel.

ATTENTION OPEC COUNTRIES: American / German major league "American football" trainer and his assistants/players are looking for a new challenge/opportunity to build a team in one of your countries, for reasonable offer write to: Box 2709, I.H.T., Friedrichstr. 15, D-6000 Frankfurt/Main, West Germany.

LEARN FRENCH AT HOME with Video program French In Action
TEL: 53.91.44.28

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS English speaking meetings daily. Tel: PARIS 46 34 59 65 or ROME 678 0320.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PARTNER WANTED
UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
Participating or non-participating partner for exceptional start-up consumer product sold to dog owners, thousands of outlets, one year to set up. Manufacturing, packaging and marketing completed. Candidate should be based in London, Belgium or Netherlands. For full particulars Fax: 02.539.31.14, from 9.00 to 12.00 daily.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FOR SALE Large quantity of low pour fuel oil. High pour fuel oil. Automotive gas oil and carbon black always available for sale. L/C in name of a prime government's company only. But commission payable. Offers by telex or writing: Alrasheed Investments Limited Private Mail Bag 67, University Post Office, Ibadan, Nigeria. (Telex: 31585 RASHEED NG)

GROW RICH
Buy
Government & Industrial Bonds
15% per annum. 5 years projected
Swiss custodian bank
Advisors/Consultants invited
SAMI Financial Services S.A.
Birraz 10, CH-1003 Lausanne, Switzerland. Fax: (21) 202370

GIBRALTAR COMPANY FORMATION Full confidential and professional services. Goutaland Group, P.O. Box 629, Gibraltar. Tel: 350-79013. Fax: 350-70101. Telex: 2110 G Group GK.

2ND TRAVEL DOCUMENTS. ID-drive licences-any country. GM, 26 Klemenu Athens 106-75 Greece. Fax 7219080

BUSINESS SERVICES

INSIDE INFORMATION
Government, corporate, etc.
Completely confidential.
International Private Detective Offices in USA and Europe
Michael Scott & Associates
Tel: 31-3440-22211
Fax: 31-3440-22120

SWITZERLAND: ORGANIZATION CONFERENCES & INCENTIVES Mail/Phone/Fax/Services/Translations Bed & Breakfast in Swiss Homes B.T.C 41+21/8023385 Fax: 8014973

LONDON ADDRESS BOND STREET. Mail, Phone, Fax, Telex, Conference room. Call 01-499-9192. Tx 262690.

TAX SERVICES

TAXES FOR US CITIZENS/RESIDENTS a specialty - US Expatriates resident or working in Europe - a small transatlantic firm with major accounting firm expertise offers personal service, advice and efficient tax filing at very reasonable rates. Offices in New York, London & Brussels. Call Motashaw's for a personal appointment with Senior partner visiting: London: 28 Feb, 1 & 5 March Tel: 0975-375222. Brussels: 2-4 March Tel: 32-2-641-7975

FINANCIAL SERVICES

FIRST INDEX OPTION PROGRAM Proven 6 years average + 281%. Tel: France (33)32670605, Fax: 32677985.

FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

SWITZERLAND
5 star luxury hotel to be completed this year, situated near a well-known golf course, must be sold due to owner's personal reasons. Unique opportunity. Principals only. SAMI Financial Services S.A. rue Birraz 10, 1003 Lausanne Switzerland. Fax: (21) 20 23 70

YES it is still possible to double your capital in property/other investments. For Free copy: F.R.V. Ltd., la Maison de l'Ecaq, St Ouen, Jersey or Fax: 534 85197.

DIAMONDS

DIAMONDS
YOUR BEST BUY
Single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's most important cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to the ones you love, buy for investment, for your enjoyment.
Write airmail for free price list or call: JOACHIM GOLDENSTEIN DIAMANTEXPORT BVBA Pelikaanstraat 62, B-2018 Antwerp, Belgium - Tel: (32.3) 234.07.51 Telefax: 32.3/231.38.87.

WE BUY DIAMONDS & diamond jewelery by appointment only. Bajoco, Pelikaanstr. 62, 2018 Antwerp Belgium Tel: 32-3-2335117. Fax 32-3-2339513.

OFFICE SERVICES

Your office in Germany
we are At Your Service
- Complete office services at two prestige addresses
- Fully equipped offices for the short term or the long term
- Internationally trained office and professional staff at your disposal
- Can be legally used as your corporate domicile for Germany/Europe
- Your business operation can start immediately

Lairco Business Services GmbH
Lairco-Haus am Holzhausenpark
Justinianstrasse 22
6000 Frankfurt am Main
Germany
Tel: 69-59 00 61
Telefax: 69-59 57 70
Telex: 414561

ZURICH - ZURICH - ZURICH
ON BAHNHOFSTRASSE 52
YOUR OFFICE AWAY FROM HOME
- Secretary/Tel/Fax/Tlx Services
- Company Formations
- How to do Business In/Or from Switzerland

Business Services & Consult Corp. Bahnhofstrasse 52, 8001 Zurich Tel: 01-211 92 07, Tlx: 813 062 bsic, Fax: 01-211 19 22

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRENCH PROVINCES

Between Monte-Carlo and Nice
"Pied dans l'eau"
Directly on private port. Attractive apartment, living, 2 bedrooms, 1 bathroom. Terraces with beautiful views. Mooring for boat if required.
PRESTIGE IMMOBILIER
19 Bd General Leclerc, 06310 Beaulieu sur Mer
Tel: 33-93.01.04.13 Fax: 33-93.01.11.96

PARIS & SUBURBS

4th, ILE ST LOUIS, charming 17th cent. studio facing south. Fireplace. Fully equipped kitchen, bath. Beams. 30 sq.m. Impeccable condition. Tel 46 33 47 17. F1,210,000. Visit Sat & Sun 4-6pm at 90 rue St Louis en l'Ile

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS & SUBURBS

SEPTEUIL AREA
on 1 ha treed land with river, 3 cozy homes harmoniously set out. Main house: hall, 60 sq.m. double living with beams & fireplace, 45 sq.m. dining, library, 5 bedrooms, 30 sq.m. kitchen, 2 baths. Guest house: living with fireplace, huge bedroom, kitchen. 3rd house with character, large living, 6 bedrooms to be decorated. Exceptionally priced at F4,500,000. AVIS, 14 rue R. Poincare, 78120 Rambouillet. Tel: 34.83.05.27.

MONACO

PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO
For the SALE, PURCHASE, RENTAL MANAGEMENT or INSURANCE of REAL ESTATE PROPERTY
contact
AGEDI
26 bis, Bd Princesse Charlotte MC 98000 MONACO
Tel: (33)93.50.66.00 - telex 479 417 MC Fax 93 50 19 42

SWITZERLAND

LAKE GENEVA & MOUNTAIN RESORTS
Purchase by foreigners authorized, you can own a quality CHALET/APARTMENT in MONTREUX, VILLARS, LES DIABLERETS, LEYSIN, GSTAAD Valley, CRANS-MONTANA, VERBIER etc from SFr 200,000. 60% credit at 7¼%.
REVAC S.A.
52, Montbrillant, CH-1202 GENEVA
Tel 4122-7341540 Fax 7341220 Tx 22030

USA RESIDENTIAL

ISLAND OF PLEASURE - Fisher Island! Miami. New 3 bedroom, 4500 sq. ft. oceanfront penthouse, mediterranean style. Double gourmet kitchen, 4 terraces, panoramic view, Biscayne Bay, Miami. Tennis courts, 2 deep water marinas, pete dye golf course, restaurants, spa, beach club. 7 min. to Miami & 15 min. to int'l airport. $2.6 million. Also 2 bedroom, 2½ bath condo, 2200 sq. ft. $750,000. Tel. 305-673-1170. Fax: 312-263-6448.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON LUXURY apartments in all central areas, including Mayfair + Knightsbridge. Minimum stay 3 nights, cheaper than luxury hotel. Discount for longer stays. Driver will meet your flight at Gatwick or Heathrow. M P Estates. Tel (1) 499 2154 anytime.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE £54 per night Luxury serviced apartments, beside Harrods. Kensington flats £26/night. Oxbridge apartments Tel:8351611 Fax:3730036.

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

74 CHAMPS ELYSEES
LE CLARIDGE
FOR 1 WEEK OR MORE
high class studio, 2 or 3-room apartments. FULLY EQUIPPED IMMEDIATE RESERVATIONS
Tel: (1) 43 59 67 97

EXCLUSIVE & HIGH CLASS OWNER PROPOSES
PARC MONCEAU, 60 sq.m. F6,900
PLACE D'ITALIE: studio, F3,500
PARC MONCEAU, studio, F5,000
NEUILLY, 400 sq.m. 8 rooms, F28,000
Please contact Tel: 47.45.08.65

CHATELET by RER, historic building, 40 sq.m., recently redecorated, TV & stereo, 2nd floor, elevator. Short/long term. Tel: 42 72 49 02.

6th ST GERMAIN DES PRES. 2 rooms, sunny, quiet, all equipped, comfortable. No agent. Tel: 43 25 31 70.

4th, GREAT DUPLEX, about 50 sq.m. new, view, light, visible beams. From now to July 30. F6,600. Tel 45.63.92.07

LUXEMBOURG GARDENS, DELUXE one - bedroom, fully equipped. Now through May 10th. Tel: 43 06 85 01.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

TUNISIA

JERBA / LA DOUCE, VILLA, 5 min walk to sea. Furnished. US$250/week, US$800/month. Tel: 212 7 66744 - Fax 212 7 66805.

REAL ESTATE WANTED/EXCHANGE

TRADE COTTAGE IN CARMEL, CA for apartment/house in Paris. March 13-27. (408) 625-5941 USA.

EMPLOYMENT

EXECUTIVE POSITIONS AVAILABLE

NEEDED: A medical director with business administration degree, competent in running an orthopedic practice with computer, accounting, financial, management capabilities, for Southern California orthopedic practices. Full time position. 24 hour message phone: 818-330-2746 or send resume: PO Box 4429, Whittier, CA 90607 USA.

GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

MONTE-CARLO BASED
Permanent position available for Energetic, Presentable and Adaptable young Lady, to work as a hostess in a residence. Private jet and boat (training provided). Duties include arranging receptions, engagements and travel plans. Should have a good telephone manner. Must be fluent in English and French. Salary negotiable. Some position also available as a temporary post in the summer months. Please send C.V. and photo to Box 32070, I.H.T., 63 Long Acre, London, WC2E 9JH

TOP QUALITY SPORTS/TRAVEL MAGAZINES need immediately adventurous sales ladies or couples for on-location advertising sales in the Alps and farther afield. Commission basis, expenses paid, good guaranteed income generated from long-standing, repeat business. Must be free to travel for extended periods and ready to start immediately. Call Austria 5356/57054 or Luxembourg 471082 today.

FEMALE P.R., required by successful young president of int'l group, must be 18-28 years old, attractive, no ties, free to travel. No previous experience necessary, high wages, 1st class conditions. Write with photo (not returned) & telephone number for messages. Reply Box 1276, I.H.T., 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

REPORTER/WRITER. Milan bureau of major US fashion publisher has opening for English language reporter. News/feature writing experience a must, Italian language skills a plus. Should have well-developed style and fashion sense. Send CV, clips, requirements to: Box 1382, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

ART DIRECTOR. Major US publisher seeks experience, dynamic art director for sophisticated new Paris based fashion/lifestyle magazine. Send CV, requirements & copies work samples to Box 1385, I.H.T., 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

OVERSEAS POSITIONS Hundreds of top paying positions. All occupations. FREE DETAILS: Overseas Employment Services, Dept. HT, Box 460, Mt. Royal, Quebec, Canada H3P 3C7.

GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

AMUSING, OVER-QUALIFIED, British married couple, successful, restaurant owners/operators in US (Colorado) ski resort. Seeks summer positions in Europe, preferably on private yacht in Mediterranean or like. Happily available April-October. Chef, steward, tour guide, linguist (Italian, French, British, of course American), other positions considered. Resumes on request. Call Joey or Mark (303) 879-1800 or (303) 879-9939.

FRENCH WRITING Journalist and Editor, 37, experience, perfect English and German, seeks position as editor or correspondent, worldwide. Please write Box 1390, I.H.T., 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

MEDICAL STUDENT Female, speaks French. Summer job wanted - Europe. Looking for interesting position. J. Barr, Box 34, 3901 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104 USA

PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHER seeks assignments anywhere in the world. All offers considered. Fax: Canada, attn Jeff Powis, 416-669-3734 or Telex: 06964778

EMPLOYMENT

GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

YOUNG WOMAN, excellent references, seeks responsible job in real estate office with promoter in France or overseas. Tel France 33-73.31.66.06

MALE FLUENT ENGLISH, Italian/some French seeks job: restaurant/housekeeping/babysitting. Tel: 45725197.

CHARMING YOUNG GERMAN Lady, successful model/PR, free to travel. Call Germany (0) 5085 / 1426.

EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

LARGE AMERICAN COMPANY URGENTLY SEEKS QUALIFIED FRENCH TEACHER for very mobile president. Must be flexible, patient and adaptable. Please send CV and references to Annabel Frazer 2 Place de la Madeleine 75008 Paris.

PRIVATE LANGUAGE SCHOOL seeks full time English teacher, native speaker experienced or TOEFL, working papers or EEC. Send CV to M. Bergua, 21 bis rue des Plantes, 75014 Paris

PROTYPO English Language School in Volos, Greece, looks for a Senior Supervisor or Director of Studies. Basic salary DRS130,000/month and a two year contract. Tel: 421-31866, Fax: 421-32794.

LANGUAGE SCHOOL SEEKS American or British English teacher. 1 year experience minimum. Valid working papers. Full or part time. Free to start now. Tel: 69 45 32 00

TEACHERS, AMERICAN OR ENGLISH, bilingual, experienced, full time. Valid working papers. Tel. Cybelle Langue at Paris (1) 42.89.18.26 (13h - 18h).

DOMESTIC POSITIONS AVAILABLE

PORTLAND RECRUITMENT
We supply top calibre Nannies, Butlers, Cooks and Couples to our International Clients. All flights, medical insurance, contracts etc. arranged by us. Curriculum Vitaes will be forwarded upon request. Write: 68 Great Portland Street, London W1. Tel 323 0608 Fax 436 0382.

SEEK MAN 30-50 YEARS as Maitre d'hotel for very lovely villa near Annecy in the mountains. Housework, laundry & pressing, shopping, + cooking for 1 person. Very convenient & small studio with bathroom. 6 days per week. Salary depending on experience, with recent & verifiable references a must. French a necessity. Tel: Med' times - let telephone ring long time 50 68 27 98 France

AU PAIR-MATURE PLEASANT young woman needed to care for 2 small children of working parents. Light housework. 45 min. from New York City. Send resume & photo: Denise Milewski, 18 Papscoe Rd, Hewitt, New Jersey 07421 USA.

SAINT TROPEZ. Single or couple to cook, housekeep, etc. Bilingual, must drive. Summer or permanent for Canadian couple. Box 3187, I.H.T., 63 Long Acre, London, WC2E 9JH, UK.

SARASOTA FLORIDA Professional couple with 2 charming girls seeks Au Pair. 1273 S. Bay Drive, Osprey, FL 34229 USA 813-966-1131

18 MONTHS OLD FRENCH BOY seeks au-pair, French Riviera. Please write Mrs Gauthier, 863 Chemin de Peyrebelle, 06560 Valbonne. Give phone.

DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED

IRISH, BRITISH, SCOTTISH Nannies/Governesses trained and experienced with scrupulously checked references. Available for posts worldwide. We have currently 3 Norland Nannies, The Creme de la Creme, and trained Baby Nurses for New Borns. Call Eileen Wright, Regency Nannies, 50 Hans Crescent, London SW1X ONA. (GB Licence). Tel 01-225-1055 or Fax 01-225-0195.

ENGLISH NANNIES & MOTHERS' HELPS. All staff thoroughly interviewed. Full dossiers supplied. Excellent terms of business. UK licensed 21 yrs. NASH AGENCY, 53 Church Rd, Hove, Sussex, UK Tel (273) 206869 (403) 711436 fax (403) 711462.

ENTHUSIASTIC SWEDISH AU-PAIR 26, registered nurse, non-smoker, driver's license, seeks host family preferably in Vancouver British Colombia from May onwards. Contact Liz Basin, c/o Hamstrom, Frimarksvagen 25, S-12247 Enskede, Sweden.

EMPLOYMENT

DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED

30 YEAR OLD AMERICAN FEMALE looking for position as Au Pair, preferably Paris. Experience & references available. Maria O'Brian, 33 E. 3rd Ave., Runnemede, NJ 08078 USA. Tel: 609-939-2239 or 609-653-4298

EXPERIENCED ENGLISH Nannies for int'l jobs from Occasional & Permanent Nanny Agency, 2 Cromwell Place, London SW7 2JE Tel: 01 225 1555. Licensed annually in UK. SE8810.

JEUNE FEMME, LECTRICE pour non-voyants, personnes seules, agées, enfants ayant retard litteraire, grand sens contact - Horaires: 10 H à 8 H. Tel: Paris 43.72.74.77.

ASIAN BILINGUAL with 5 years experience as driver/handyman seeks position in Paris. Prefably a single employer or company. Serious call only. Tel: 69 05 16 43

FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENT desires an Au Pair or travel companion position. Call Alicia at 413-538-4323 USA

AUTOMOBILES

FERRARI 3 Daytona & 512 Boxer, left hand drive, available immediately. All low mileage. Pristine. Call Scott MacDonald. Canada Tel: (416) 251-9809

JAGUAR XJSC convertible, 09/87, 4000 kms, crimson metallic, saville grey interior, all options, LHD. Call Luxembourg 00352-660790 or 43012007

MERCEDES450SL Convertible, LHD 1978 65000kms hard, soft tops canview Monaco Tel London 706 4448.

AUTO SHIPPING

SAVE ON CAR SHIPPING. AMESCO, Kribbestr 2, Antwerp Belgium. To/from US, Africa. Regular Ro-Ro sailing. Free hotel. Tl 32/3/231-4239 Fx 232-5353

TRANSCAR 17 av de Friedland, 75008 Paris. Tel 4225 6444. Nice 9321 3550. Antwerp 233 9985. Cannes 9339 4344

AUTOS TAX FREE

TRANSCO
Tax free cars
Sales - shipping - insurance.
We keep a constant stock of most European and Japanese makes competitively priced. (No RHD or US Specs). Ask for our multi-color catalog.
TRANSCO NV, 95 Noorderlaan, 2030 ANTWERP, BELGIUM
Tl 323/542 6240 Tx 35207 Trans b Fax: 322/542 5897

new TAX-FREE used
Range Rover + Chevrolet + etc.
Mercedes + BMW + Audi + etc.
Cadillac + Jeep + Jaguar + etc.
Same day registration possible renewable up to 5 years
ICZKOVITS
Claridenstrasse 36, CH-8027 Zurich
Tel: 01/202 76 10. Telex: 815915.
Fax: 01/202 76 30

ATK WORLDWIDE TAX FREE CARS. Export + shipping + registration. All new & used cars. Free radio. ATK NV, Ankerrui 22, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium. Tel: 323 / 2311653. Telex: 31535. Fax 323 / 2316416. ATK, since 1959.

TRASCO BREMEN. Tax free new and used Alfa, Audi, BMW, Ford, Mercedes, Opel, Porsche, Volkswagen, Volvo. Steindamm 38, 2820 Bremen 77, Germany. Tlx: 246624. Fax: (0)421/630205. Tel: (0)421/633044.

AUTOS TAX FREE

TRASCO BREMEN Mercedes + Audi Armored cars & stretched limousines from stock. Steindamm 38, D-2820 Bremen 77 Germany. Tlx: 246624. Fax: (0)421/630205. Tel: (0)421/633044.

EURO + U.S.A. SPECIFICATIONS Tax free cars EPA/DOT conversions, shipping. E.A.C. Gevers Deynootweg 1130A, 2586 BX The Hague, Holland. Tl 31.70.3559245 Fx 3500624 Tx 33230

DEREK WARWICK INTERNATIONAL Classic Car Investment, Racing and Storage. Tel for Full Colour Brochure 44 534 58881 or Fax: 44 534 25422.

AUTO SERVICES

LICENSE PLATES expired? Fast solution: Panshon Ltd., BCM Box 49, LONDON WC1N 3XX, UK. tel 01-4045011 fx 01-8469913. We insure also cars at once.

BOATS/YACHTS

GRAND PRIX MONACO
FILM FESTIVAL CANNES
...or just for lunch in St. Tropez
An exciting experience with your own Motoryacht,
a 20m fast and comfortable LEOPARD Sport Offshorer.
Superb condition
Ready to go at 32 knots!
Monaco (33) 93502586 Fax 93253656

LOW COST FLIGHTS

ACCESS VOYAGES

	One Way	Round Trip
New York	F1295	F2295
Los Angeles	F1895	F3590
Miami	F1695	F3190
Montreal	F1000	F1890
Vancouver	F2250	F4195
Rio de Janeiro	F3195	F4995
Australia	F4510	F7990
Japan	F4195	F7595
Caribbean	F1480	F2960

and more destinations ...
Discount on 1st & business class
Rates subject to modifications
Restrictions may apply
Tel: (1) 40.13.02.02 & 42.21.46.94
Fax 45 08 83 35
6 rue Pierre Lescot, 75001 Paris
Metro - RER Chatelet Les Halles
(Lic. 175.111)...and also

ACCESS IN LYONS
Tour Credit Lyonnais, 129 rue Servient 69003 Lyons. Tel: (16) 78 63 67 77
Book now by phone with credit card

VISIT USA WITH APC

London to		O/W	R/T
	New York	£166	£280
	Los Angeles	£221	£340

... and many more U.S. destinations. Last minute tickets available, also Concorde, First, Business discounts from London. APC American Passenger Consolidators 15a Shepherds Market Mayfair London W1. Tel : 499-0743 Fax : 495-3953

WORLDWIDE scheduled departures at the lowest ever discount: economy or 1st class airfare. Credit cards possible. Paris: 42 89 10 81 or Fax: 42 56 25 82

RESTAURANTS & NIGHT CLUBS

SWITZERLAND

AU VIEUX CAVEAU - PULLY: Superb Swiss style gourmet dining, bar, dancing, banquets and private parties. Summer terrace. Let the family Moret serve you at the beautiful Au Vieux Caveau, 11 rue de la Gare, 1009 Pully/Lausanne. 021/28 27 49.

FOR SALE & WANTED

GOLF Unique set of limited edition clubs forged from the propeller of the QE2. Tel: after 6:00pm London 01-575-7900.

HOTELS

GREAT BRITAIN

THE EXECUTIVE HOTEL
57 Pont Street, Knightsbridge London SW1X 0BD
Tel: 581 2424
Fax: 589 9456
Telex: 941 3498 EXECUT G
Elegance, privacy and exceptional value in one of the world's most fashionable neighborhoods. Buffet style English breakfast included.
Single £49.95 + VAT
Double/Twin £74.95

ANIMALS

PUPPIES - CHINESE SHARPEI very good temperament, home raised with loving care. Tel: France 16-44 54.37.38

ARTS

AUTHENTIC REPLICAS of Impressionist Masters, Monet, Renoir, Pissaro. Painted from your original or from Museum collections. USTel: 212-758-2857 or France 39 53 9459

WE SELL PAINTINGS, ANY STYLE to galleries, companies and privates. Ferrandi, Tel. (39-55) 573829, Fax. (39-55) 572869, Florence - Italy.

ANTIQUES

NEW INTERNATIONAL CLUB For collectors of wrist and pocket watches, for information contact I.C.T.A., 173 Colherne Court, Redcliffe Gardens, London SW5 0DX. Tel: 44 1 373 7807 Fax: 44 1 373 0347. Also available a large selection of books on wristwatches - Rolex, Cartier, Patek and 20th century Wristwatches.

COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES

FULLY APPROVED University Degrees. Economical home study for Bachelor's, Master's, Ph.D., FULLY APPROVED by California State Department of Education. Prestigious faculty counsels for independent study and life experience credits (5,100 enrolled students, 500 faculty). FREE INFORMATION - Richard Crews, M.D. (Harvard), President, Columbia Pacific University, Department 2132, 1415 Third Street, San Rafael, CA 94901. Toll Free: (800) 227-0119; California: (800) 552-5522; or (415) 459-1650.

EARN UNIVERSITY degrees utilizing work, life & academic experience. For evaluation & information forward resume to: Pacific Southern University, 9581 W. Pico Blvd., Dept. 121, Los Angeles, CA 90035 USA

BOOKS

BROCKHAUS Hundertwasser Edition, 24 volumes. Write IHT Box 2711, Friedrichstr. 15, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.

International Herald Tribune ads work

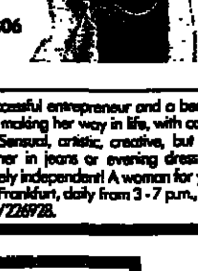
Page 17 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

NANNIES

NANNIES INCORPORATED
INTERNATIONAL
Nanny Agency offers
BRITISH qualified, experienced and caring nannies.
Offices in LONDON & BRUSSELS
63/64 Margaret Street, London W1.
Tel.: 01-323 3338 (24 hrs)
Fax 01-436 1328 (Emp Agy lic SE 14670)

FRIENDSHIPS

Internationale Partnervermittlung erster Kreise...
International Partnership Agency for VIP



Claudia Püschel-Knies GmbH
Mitglied des Service d'information code Diplomatique & Consulaire
Please call: daily from 3 - 7 p.m.
Headoffice West Germany, Frankfurt, Untermainkai 30.
T. (0) 6241/27450 + T. (0) 69/239306
Telefax: (0) 6241/28630

Top-class, vivacious woman, mid 30's, successful entrepreneur and a beautiful, fascinating woman with power, character, making her way in life, with casual elegance, charme, esprit and temperament. Sensual, artistic, creative, but also sportive (golf, tennis), loves travelling. Whether in jeans or evening dress - a woman with "the certain something"... completely independent! A woman for you? Please call (0) 6241/27450 or (0) 69-239306, D-Frankfurt, daily from 3 - 7 p.m., also Saturdays and Sundays, or call Munich (0) 89/226928.

NICHT NUR PROMINENTE
und Akademiker
usw ... wünschen Kontakt mit dem wirklich passenden Partner, sondern auch Damen und Herren, so bürgerlich wie Sie. Man wendet sich an
Introduction
dem EHE-PARTNERBÜRO für Anspruchsvolle, bekannt als seriös – diskret – erfolgreich
Frau M. Th. Kläy, 3001 Bern, Neuengasse 45, Tel. 41 + 31-22 21 12/Fax 41 + 31-21 02 75/85
Zweigniederlassung im EG-Raum und weltweit / seit 1956

FRENCH RIVIERA MARRIAGE Bureau in the St Tropez area, 1st class service, discretion, seriousness. Make the best of your life now. Call us 94.49.08.90 / write E.N.M.U., Splendid Azur, 83120 Ste Maxime, France.

EXCLUSIVE ENGLISH SPEAKING Singles Club in Geneva for Quality. Introduction (022) 738 30 50.

ASIAN LADIES LOOKING FOR friendship view marriage. Details from: ICE BREAKERS, 545 Orchard Rd, 13-03 Far East Shopping Centre, Singapore 0923. Tel: 732 8745 Fax 235 3780

Entitled to a tax-free car?
Contact Saab.
You can make substantial savings on the price of a new Saab if you are on international assignment or due to be posted abroad. Contact Saab International and Diplomat Sales for full details of our range and our special program.
Please send me more information about the Saab range and the Saab International and Diplomat Sales program.
Name
Address
City Zip code Country
Country of final use
SAAB
Saab-Scania AB Saab Car Division International and Diplomat Sales S-611 81 Nyköping Sweden Telefax +46 155 44308
IHT 17/02/90

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris.

On Both ... German...

Kiosk

Free Lithuania Is Seen in '90

Sihanouk to Meet Hun Sen in Bangkok

Monday Q&A

Business/Finance

Crossword